

# Manufacturers Record

Exponent of America



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Baltimore, Md.,  
NOVEMBER 13, 1919

## WAKE UP, AMERICA!

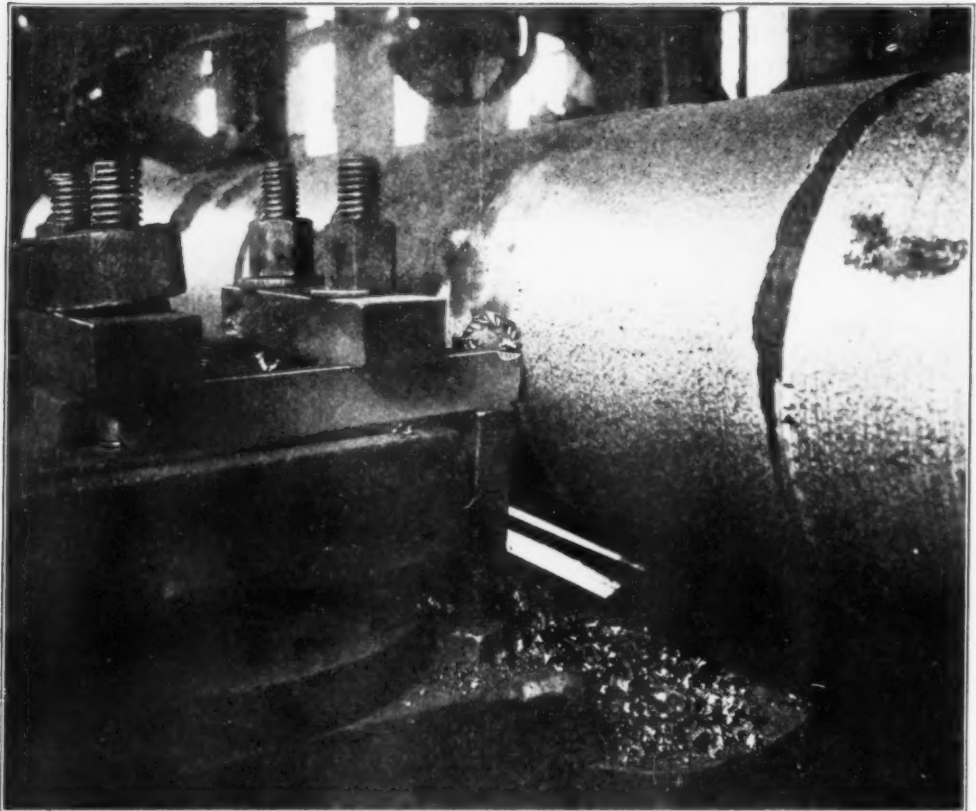
The serpents of Bolshevism, of Syndicalism, of Red Anarchism, of radical unionism have been warmed into life in the breast of this Republic until now, grown strong and more vicious than ever, they would strike deep their devil-poisoned fangs into the very heart of the nation.

They now defy our laws and dare to threaten the life of our country, and unless every patriotic American bestirs himself and with stiffened backbone and an unbending courage meets the issue now, not tomorrow, our Republic will go down into the chaos of riot and bloodshed in which all Russia has been engulfed. The Almighty works through human agencies, and we do not believe that the Almighty will save America unless Americans do their full duty.

Let no one minimize the danger. It is a real, a very desperate gang of revolutionists which is now at work. The rest of the country is not organized against them. We must meet their organization with the organization of every lover of his country, every patriotic American, every God-fearing man and woman in this country. America can be saved, but to do so every American must do his duty or be a coward and a slacker, false to country and to all civilization.

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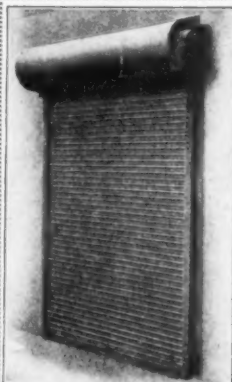


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# Manufacturers Record

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of the South and Southwest as the Nation's Greatest Material Asset

Trade-Name Registered in the U. S. Patent Office

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## CAN WE RUN OUR OWN GOVERNMENT?

NOT long ago Senator Watson charged that the Federal Trade Commission was a breeding place for socialists, syndicalists, sovietists and radicals of all sorts and conditions.

Business men who go to Washington on important and confidential business are wondering why so often they have to deal with foreigners in Government offices.

For instance, a gentleman who happens to manage the largest mill of its particular sort in the world relates his experience:

"I had occasion to handle a matter of considerable importance for my firm with an agency of the Government some time since, and was rather surprised to find the office in charge of an Englishman with a Scotchman as his first assistant and a native-born European as confidential clerk. While all of the gentlemen in question were very courteous and apparently gave us such service as we needed, yet it is a peculiar thing that no native-born American was connected with the office in question."

There are posts in the Government service which enable the occupant to learn the innermost secrets of special industries. Men who have filled such posts command high salaries in competitive business when they are ready to get out of Government employ. Leading business men claimed that German chemists were in important positions in the Department of Agriculture and in other Departments where they could learn many of the innermost secrets of American business interests.

This is too big a nation to take a small view of anything. But it is not so big that it can afford not to take a sane view.

Americans are better servants than aliens in the American governmental household.

## ORGANIZE MINUTE MEN.

THE organization of a body of "minute men" here, similar to the group of men in Seattle banded to combat radicalism, was under consideration in a number of leading clubs and societies today. Details of the organization were not obtainable.—Associated Press Dispatch from New York.

Every community in this country, large and small, should organize "a body of minute men," ready at any moment.

## EXCEPT THROUGH WORK, THERE IS NO ECONOMIC, SOCIAL OR RELIGIOUS SALVATION FOR THE WORLD.

"THE world's only salvation from the social and economic chaos from which it now is emerging is work," was a statement made by Premier Clemenceau in his address on November 4. We are glad to have so distinguished an authority as Mr. Clemenceau reiterate what the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has for many months been saying.

In its cover page editorial of August 7, after referring to the chaos produced by the war, this paper said:

"There is only one way to overcome the situation. All the combined power of all the governments of earth cannot change the inescapable, unalterable facts. But men, individually and collectively, can meet the mighty problems we face by work—hard, driving work; by work of brain and brawn and machine power. 'Production and more production to the limit of man's ability will insure world prosperity.'

"Underproduction will mean world poverty and suffering.

"The responsibility of the soldier on the battlefield to do his utmost was not greater than is the responsibility of every worker now to bring forth the greatest results, whether on the farm, in the mine, in the factory, in the bank, in the pulpit, in the teacher's room or at the editorial desk.

"Every ounce of increased output by work helps to create wealth and will help the world to carry and eventually pay its indebtedness. It will help to feed and clothe the world, and will lessen the cry of hunger which has fed the fires of Bolshevism in Europe.

"The soil, the mine, the factory, the brain, are but plants for the production of things which will add to the world's wealth and help to fill up the world's vacuums.

"The work must be done by every man 'with all his heart.' No other kind of effort is worthy to be called work.

"The man who plows, the man who preaches, the man who mines the coal or the ore, the man who runs the machine or he who digs the ditch, if he would do his duty to a suffering world, must do it with all his heart and feel that every pulse-beat which he puts into the work helps to enrich all humanity in its broadest sense.

"Any man who halts in his work, who dawdles at it and who is inefficient and only partially productive, where he should be efficient and largely productive, is a slacker in the world's great battle against poverty and misery.

"To the chosen people of old, God said: 'Thou shalt remember the Lord thy God, for it is He that giveth thee power to get wealth.' And we should also remember that wealth, individual and national, and for the world, can be created only by work.

"Work can solve the problems which the world faces."

These statements are very much in harmony with that put forth by Mr. Clemenceau, but they are only a part of the campaign which for many months this paper has been aggressively pushing to create a spirit of work.

On September 25, in an editorial entitled "Work Saved the South After 1865, and the World Cannot Be Saved in Any Other Way," we said:

"In these statements our correspondent has clearly set forth the foundation on which the South was rebuilt. This foundation was work, and the people worked. They did not balk. They did not seek to tear down and destroy. Until the people of Europe learn the same lesson, that work and work alone will save them from

starvation, all the money poured into Europe will be in vain. Until the madness and the fever which possess a large part of the working classes of Europe who have swallowed the poison of Bolshevism are changed by a recognition of the fact that work is the solvent for all their troubles, unrest will continue. Europe must learn this lesson, and the men in America who are seeking to mislead this country as Europe has been misled are doing their utmost to create a hatred of work and a belief that work is a curse instead of a blessing."

In the same issue, commenting on the wonderful prosperity of Kansas, under the heading, "Kansas Exalts Work, Imprisons the Vagrant Labor Agitator and Gloriously Prospers," we said:

"Blessed State of Kansas, where idleness is regarded as a crime against society, the individual and the State; where people recognize the dignity and the glory of work, and where they do not permit the radical agitators to control the politics or the business or the labor interests of the State!"

It is well that men in public life like Clemenceau should repeat over and over again that "there can be no salvation from social and economic chaos for the world except through work." In vain will the ministers of the Gospel preach individual salvation if there is not the spirit of work, for no man can be a Christian in deed and in spirit except he is possessed with the spirit of work. In the Divine plan of creation and of redemption there is no place for the idler. The Almighty works, and the very Son of God, the Carpenter of Nazareth, during his earthly career was the most intense worker, physical and mental, of which history has any record.

Who can for a moment conceive of the Son of God, as He trod the highways and the byways of Palestine day and night, working for the restoration of health of body and the redemption of man's soul, spending even an hour in idleness. Work, work, work without ceasing was the foundation He laid on which to build that Kingdom through the expansion of which the world alone can be brought to peace and harmony. The very foundation of all good that is done in this world by the preachers of His Gospel and by men in high and in low places must be founded on work. Well may ministers of the Gospel proclaim this doctrine.

A hopeful sign that labor men are appreciating the meaning of this thought is found in the publication in a union labor journal of a sermon by the Rev. Harry Burton Boyd of Erie, Pa., on the gospel of work. In the course of his sermon Dr. Boyd said that he had chosen the most unpopular topic in the world—"Work"—and he added that contempt for work has invaded and infected every class of civilized society. "Today," said he, "as the world slowly emerges from its orgy of destruction, it calls for increased production to replace that which has been destroyed. The call falls upon deaf ears. The workers are idle and demand an increased distribution. It is obvious that without production there can be no distribution. The attitude of the world toward work must undergo a radical change or disaster looms ahead."

"We must learn," said he, "to use our constructive imagination as we face our work. We have trained ourselves to think destructively. Work is not a tyrant. It enters into eternity as a constituent element. Jesus Christ was a worker, and He understood the problems of the worker. Knowing these problems, He taught love. Today men teach hate as they face the same problems. He preached brotherhood and under-

standing. Today our radicals laugh at brotherhood and understanding. He was constructive, not destructive, in His teaching.

"Yet in spite of the unrest and apparent desire to try hatred as a solvent for labor problems, this basic truth remains; that there can be no permanent solution of the questions that are fundamental to the welfare of labor except they are solved according to the teaching of Jesus Christ. And that is not Churchianity, but vital and virile Christianity. When we see eye to eye with the Carpenter of Nazareth, we shall see our job as a part of infinity and ourselves as co-workers with God. In that day employer and employe will stand on the same level, and **Work will be exalted to its rightful place in the economy of life.**"

Would that every other minister of the Gospel, every teacher, every parent in all the country would preach the Gospel of Work, a gospel without which there can be no economic salvation, no prosperity, no safety for human liberty, no salvation for civilization itself from the dangers which confront it, and no salvation in this world or the next for the individual soul.

Let us glorify work; let us hold up the true worker, the one who works as though he stood in the very presence of Deity, as a God-inspired man, as one who believes the teachings of Divinity and who practises the works of Divinity.

Let us quicken the soul of the nation, and of all the world, in the sublime thought that work, work of brain and brawn, must be developed to the utmost extent and united in the great campaign now being waged as to whether the world shall go down in the darkness of the Middle Ages or whether on the wreck and ruin wrought by the accursed work of Germany the world shall build a higher and greater civilization, climbing ever upward to the mountain peak whose summit is glorified by the sunshine of Work.

We have faith that the world will awaken to this opportunity, and to this responsibility, and that the time is not far distant when the idler, the loafer, the dawdler, whether rich or poor, will be looked upon with the utmost contempt by mankind generally as embezzlers of the ground and who render no service to God or man.

On with the Gospel of Work; on with the gospel which can bring peace to the economic world—the Gospel of Work. This gospel can lead the nations of the world to peace and harmony through the power of that gospel which makes men free, free to work and free from the power and the domination of the sin of idleness and of all other sins which have cursed mankind since Adam's fall. In the Bible we read: "Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling, for it is God which worketh in you both to will and to do His good pleasure."

Does the world need any higher call to **Work**?

WITH every disturbance in the coal regions, more and more industries turn to oil as a fuel. It does not have to be mined. The British Admiralty contemplates a navy in which not a single ship will burn coal. No commodity is king, and the tyranny of coal does not fit into the requirements of modern business. There have been plenty of geese that laid golden eggs and plenty of men that killed them.



# Law and Order Must Be Maintained

VIEWES OF GOVERNORS IN BEHALF OF FULL PROTECTION TO EVERY MAN WHO WANTS TO WORK.

ON October 30 the MANUFACTURERS RECORD published the following editorial entitled, "What the President and Every Governor Should Say":

"Every man who is now willingly idle, every man who seeks to lessen his efficiency or that of others, every man who is not now doing his utmost to increase production is a slacker in the greatest warfare of history; a war to save the world from anarchy and poverty and starvation; a war to save civilization from barbarism.

"The man who is a slacker and non-producer at such an hour as this is helping to starve women and helpless babies.

"But sinful as is the man who is now a non-producer, infinitely worse is the man who adds to his own sin of idleness the crime of trying by force to keep others from work. He is a double criminal. Whatever right a man may have had in the past to quit work, surely in this awful day of world-chaos no man has any more moral right to be idle than able-bodied men had to be slackers and cowards when the nation called them to its colors. Moreover, when he seeks to maltreat others who wish to work he becomes more despicable than the deserter or the traitor. The latter was a traitor to his country, while the man who adds to his own idleness this other crime is not merely a traitor to his own country, but he is a traitor to all civilization.

"Therefore, we hereby reaffirm our oath of office and will give protection to every man who desires to work, and will suppress every sign of lawlessness if it takes the entire army of the United States and every volunteer who might be called into service.

"No man shall by threats or intimidation be kept from work, and every man who is guilty of such intimidation will be treated as a criminal, and to this there will be no exception. No supposed political influence, no appeal to the labor spirit, will save the guilty ones from punishment; law and order shall be maintained."

If this word should go forth in vigorous language that carried conviction—and their oath of office demands the suppression of lawlessness—there would be no trouble in running our railroads and coal mines and factories, for in America there are millions of men in unions and out of unions, who recognize their responsibility to this country and to the world, who, if assured of full protection, would eagerly embrace the opportunity to work and keep on working. They are to the idlers as the true soldier is to the coward and slacker.

Will the President and the Governors and all municipal authorities take this stand? If so, they will save our country from the troubles that threaten.

Following this editorial, the MANUFACTURERS RECORD wrote to the Governor of every State, asking his views on the foregoing vital questions, and in reply to these inquiries we have received the statements presented herewith:

State of New Mexico,  
Executive Office,

Santa Fe, November 6,

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I have your favor of the 31st inst. enclosing copy of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD published by you. I have had no time to read all the papers and its contents, but I have carefully read the marked article, entitled "What the President and Every Governor Should Do," and I beg to assure you that I am absolutely in sympathy with the principles therein enunciated, to the effect that willing workers should be given the fullest and most ample protection against violence and intimidation.

It has been the history of every strike, of which I have had knowledge, that the strikers will not satisfy themselves with quitting work, but that they go further, and by actual violence,

when it is necessary, they prevent others from doing the work that they themselves refuse to do. That is anarchy pure and simple, also known as mob rule, and more modernly as Bolshevism.

The time was when the energies and power of this Government were put to the test of controlling corporate wealth, that had banded together for the purpose of exploiting the nation and the workingman. That task has been quite successfully carried out, although there is yet a good deal to be done along that line, and I hope that Congress will engage its best energy and talent in finally controlling wealth to the point where it shall not be used for the exploitation and enslavement of the common masses. One branch of that particular task refers to the control, in some legal and equitable manner, of the prices of the necessities of life, which at this time have gone almost beyond the reach of the average wage-earner, and I sincerely trust that no effort will be spared in order to accomplish this much-desired purpose.

The united workmen of the country, however, are now seeking to occupy the throne which consolidated, corporate wealth has been compelled to vacate, and the sooner the country comes to a full realization of what the triumph of united workmen in the country would mean to the nation, the better it will be for all concerned.

I take it that it is quite apparent to any thinking man that the net result of a successful strike of the bituminous coal miners throughout the country, would be the practical destruction of this Government and the establishment of a Soviet government, or Commune government, such as they had in France in the last days of the Eighteenth Century. It is plain that that is the final object of the high leaders of the united workmen of the whole country; and this period of social and industrial and economic unrest is not going to abate or come to an end until the issue thus created by this strike is finally settled once and forever; and that means that the strikers must recognize and acknowledge the sovereignty of the law, and go back to work unconditionally under existing conditions, and until the same are changed by mutual consent and agreement of all parties concerned, the basis of which agreement should be the equal and fair protection of capital and labor; or else by the Government acknowledging that the present association of laborers throughout the United States is stronger than the Government itself.

In my opinion, until such a decision is finally arrived at, we are not going to have peace in this country.

In this connection I beg to say that previous to the first day of this month I issued a proclamation advising the coal miners that there was nothing under the laws of my State to prevent them quitting work in the mines if they desired to do so, and that there was ample provision under the law to protect those who were willing to take their places and do the work that they themselves refused to do, and that such protection would be afforded to the fullest extent. Accordingly, immediately upon the walking out of the miners in the various coal fields in my State, I called for Federal troops to go to these places and take charge of the situation there, to the end that willing workers would be fully protected, and that violence would be prevented. The soldiers are in these camps now; everything is quiet and orderly, and the coal miners are returning to their work in increasing numbers every day. I am,

Respectfully yours,  
A. A. LARRAZOLA,  
Governor of New Mexico.

State of West Virginia,  
Executive Department,

Charleston, November 3,

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Your editorial on page 2, "What the President and Every Governor Should Say," exactly expresses my feelings fully. I have already said it in different and less apt language and have tried to place myself in a position to make good.

Very sincerely yours,  
JOHN J. CUMMINGS,  
Governor.

State of Ohio,  
Executive Department,

Columbus, November 7,

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Inasmuch as the executive policy of the State with reference to present unsettled conditions has been outlined by official action, it would seem to me that any pronouncement in words addressed to your publication is quite unnecessary.

We have not temporized in the past, and will not in the fu-



ture. Government cannot be sustained except with the enforcement of law.

With all good wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,  
JAMES W. COX.

Executive Department.

Annapolis, Md., November 6.

*Editor Manufacturers Record:*

In reply to yours of the 31st ultimo, I will state that I thoroughly approve of the stand taken by the President in reference to the present labor situation.

We have taken steps in Maryland to see to it that law and order shall be preserved, and we are prepared to act and act quickly whenever we are called upon or find it necessary to do so.

So far there has been no complaint made to us, we have heard of no disorder and no assistance has been asked for. There need be no fear that we will not do our full duty in this State.

Very sincerely yours,

EMERSON C. HARRINGTON.

State of Florida.

Executive Chamber.

Tallahassee, November 5.

*Editor Manufacturers Record:*

Your letter has been received and I do not care to have anything to say on the question about which you write.

Yours very truly,

SIDNEY J. CATTS,  
Governor.

SJC:MJ

State of Indiana.

Executive Department.

Indianapolis, November 3.

*Editor Manufacturers Record:*

I have your letter of October 31. I read with interest the copy of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. I venture to enclose to you a copy of the speech which I made at St. Louis, which expresses my views of the present situation.

We are enforcing the law in Indiana, and if a man wants to work we propose to see to it that he is not interfered with.

Very truly yours,

J. P. GOODRICH,  
Governor.

The State of Colorado.

Executive Chamber.

Denver, November 4.

*Editor Manufacturers Record:*

Your favor of October 31 at hand. The views of Governor Shoup regarding the enforcement of law and order have had a substantial demonstration the past week by the fact that he has called out the National Guard of Colorado to protect not only the workmen in their rights but the owners of property in theirs.

He feels that the man who wants to work should be given that opportunity without interference, and that the needs of the people for fuel the coming winter demand that he impartially enforce the law and secure the mining of as much coal as possible in the present emergency.

I thank you for the folder which you enclosed with your letter, and shall be glad to give the same consideration.

Yours very truly,

C. A. LEMMERS,  
Secretary to the Governor.

Lincoln, Neb., November 10.

*Editor Manufacturers Record:*

There is but one side to the question of law and order, and that is that the law as it is constituted by the duly elected authorities must be observed and enforced without fear or favor. Those who would have it otherwise are not only opposed to good government, but are arrayed against the very purposes for which our form of government was established.

SAMUEL R. MCKELVIE,  
Governor.

Montpelier, Vt., November 10.

*Editor Manufacturers Record:*

The whole sentiment in Vermont is in support of law and order. All our people are ready to join in any effort to sustain law and order. Our conditions here cause us no anxiety whatever.

PERCIVAL W. CLEMENT,  
Governor.

## GENERAL GRANT'S VIEWS ON IMMIGRATION AS NOT AN UNMIXED BLESSING TO AMERICA.

MR. JESSE R. GRANT, son of General Grant, whose interesting letter was published in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD last week, in which he quoted his father as expressing the thought that the Anglo-Saxonism of the South would yet have to save this nation, in writing from Paris Island, S. C., says:

"My father was so free from any sectionalism that he seldom discussed the North or South. He was fully convinced that the great majority of people in every part of this country were good and loyal citizens, and the sentiments which he expressed in words almost identical with yours in your editorial were brought out in this way: I asked him if he did not believe some plan should be devised to direct a portion of the large immigration to the Southern States. He said that immigration was not an unmixed blessing to our country and he was well pleased to see at least one section remain wholly American, and then came the remarks conveying the thoughts you so well expressed."

The editorial to which Mr. Grant refers was as follows:

"[The time may come when the Anglo-Saxonism of the South will be the saving factor in curbing the Bolshevistic agitators of aliens and those dominated by aliens throughout much of the North and West. Those who have for years bemoaned the fact that the South did not share fairly in the great inrush of foreign population may yet rejoice that in the Providence of God this section does not have that problem to the same extent as the West and the North must endure.]"

"Mrs. Grant and I are on our way from New York to Florida, and we wish to tell you that the best roads we have ridden over in our auto trip have been in Maryland. We were remarking today that the people we met on the whole trip have been so courteous that our auto ride has been a real pleasure."

"The copy of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has reached me and I thank you for it. As your stand on the League of Nations was the same as mine, I felt that a bond of sympathy existed between us and I therefore took the liberty of writing to you that note from Annapolis."

This letter from Mr. Grant merely reiterates and re-emphasizes the thought of his distinguished father that the Anglo-Saxonism of the South might yet be the saving power in preventing the destruction of this country by the anarchistic trend of the foreign element which has so largely crowded our shores.

Not all of these immigrants by any means are anarchists or Bolsheviks; many of them are splendid Americans in spirit; but there are many millions of uneducated foreigners, largely from Southern Europe, filled with the spirit of Bolshevism and anarchy, who are being misled by the rankest radicals to the extent that they are endangering the very existence of the American republic. The South, of all sections, with but a small percentage of the foreign element in it, should awaken the latent patriotism of its people that they may become a dominating power for saving the nation from the dangers which confront it.

## Fighting for the Right.

Sunshine Oil & Gas Co.

Scottsville, Ky., November 1.

While from purely an industrial standpoint, in my present business, the MANUFACTURERS RECORD ceases to be a necessity, still from the fact that if through absence in the field, I miss the important daily news, when I get hold of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, I find there digested, that which I otherwise should have failed to cram. Then, too, the fearless, outspoken methods employed in boldly attacking any and every enemy to right regardless of clientele too strongly appeals to men of like independent thought to justify their failure to support such a rare publication. Had we more such journals less outrages would result. Enclosed please find check for renewal.

HENRY V. MAXWELL,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

## "UNBELIEVABLE EXTRAVAGANCE" BY THE GOVERNMENT AND ITS INEVITABLE RESULT.

**M**R. J. N. BIRCH, secretary of the Juliette Milling Co. of Macon, Ga., writing to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, says:

"I have read with interest your editorial, 'A Riot of Extravagance,' in your issue of September 25. The writer resides in a town where a camp was maintained, and it fell to his lot to solicit subscriptions to the various issues of Liberty Bonds. The greatest obstacle to overcome in securing these subscriptions was the almost unbelievable extravagance and waste in the construction and maintenance of this camp.

"Has it ever occurred to you that a mental attitude arrived at through calculating distances between the fixed stars is utterly incapable of realizing what a billion dollars is in human endeavor to create or in sacrifice to acquire?"

The "unbelievable extravagance" and waste to which Mr. Birch refers was so evident at every camp during the war that it was very difficult to keep the people from breaking loose at that time in such a spirit of denunciation as would have restricted the sale of Liberty Bonds and weakened the spirit of patriotism which needed to be aroused to the utmost in order that we might win the war. Patriotic men and women in touch with these various camps were horrified beyond expression at the wild waste and extravagance and the utter disregard of everything which would have meant the saving to this country of hundreds of millions of dollars. Thousands of soldiers died because they were inadequately housed, with inadequate equipment at the camps, though it seemed impossible for any intelligent man for two years prior to our going into the war not to know that our only safety lay in preparedness. General Pershing said last week, in testifying before Congress, that if we had been prepared we would not have had to enter the war. The enormous cost to the country in lives thrown away by lack of preparedness in hospitals and in army camps, the billions of dollars wasted by riotous extravagance, all testify to the shortsightedness of the nation when for two years it permitted such conditions to exist.

From the very day when Germany threw honor to the winds and struck its blow at civilization, every man who had known Germany's career through the centuries should have known that this was a war on all civilization, and that if France went down before the onrush of barbarism, America was doomed.

Secretary Lansing stated the case against Germany when in an address during the war he said:

"In view of this spirit of hypocrisy and bad faith, manifesting an entire lack of conscience, we ought not to be astonished that the Berlin Foreign Office never permitted a promise or treaty engagement to stand in the way of a course of action which the German Government deemed expedient. I need not cite as proof of this fact the flagrant violations of the treaty neutralizing Belgium and the recent treaty of Brest-Litovsk. This discreditable characteristic of the German foreign policy was accepted by German diplomats as a matter of course and as a natural, if not a praiseworthy, method of dealing with other governments. Frederick the Great, with cynical frankness, once said: 'If there is anything to be gained by it, we will be honest. If deception is necessary, let us be cheats.' That is, in brief, the immoral principle which has controlled the foreign relations of Prussia for over a hundred and fifty years."

With this knowledge of Germany's lying diplomacy and its constant effort to deceive in order that it might loot other nations, which every student of history had known for years just as Lansing knew it, surely it is an incomprehensible situation that Secretary Lansing and the whole administration did not follow Lansing's knowledge to the point of getting ready to meet the inevitable. Thousands and tens of thousands of superb American men died because of our failure to do this, and then when we entered the war it became necessary to

undertake to do in a few months the things which we ought to have been doing during the two preceding years, and with Mr. Gompers apparently in charge of the whole labor movement, we entered upon a career of wild extravagance in paying exorbitant prices to labor and encouraging contractors working on the cost plus system to increase their earnings by increasing the pay of the men employed. If a man was getting 10 per cent on labor at \$5 a day, he would make still more by getting 10 per cent on labor at \$10 a day or \$15 a day, and with the connivance of the American Federation of Labor, and with Mr. Gompers and Secretary of Labor Wilson having such a dominating power in the situation, the country entered upon a career of wage profiteering through the National Government which is responsible for many of the ills from which we are now suffering.

A distinguished army officer in returning from Europe during the past summer on the same ship with Mr. Gompers, in substance said:

"Mr. Gompers, the Federation of Labor promised that there should be no strikes during the war. That promise was not fulfilled. When I was superintending the building of a plant whose product was absolutely essential to the making of explosives in order to save our men at the front, thousands of labor men under me were constantly refusing to work. How do you explain that?"

Mr. Gompers' reply was:

"Perhaps you worked them too hard."

The officer's reply was:

"I was working 18 hours a day, but the laboring men were constantly laying off and refusing to work even the appointed number of hours assigned to them. I was drawing \$3000 a year, but some of the plumbers working under me were drawing about twice as much, and yet I never halted at the 18 hours which were necessary then to complete the plant."

Mr. Gompers declined to discuss the subject further, got up and walked off, and during the balance of the trip kept very much to himself.

The "unbelievable extravagance" and waste to which Mr. Birch refers in his letter had its origin in Washington, where, for instance, the Shipping Board in one case threatened to cancel a contract for ships if the company, which was employing men who were thoroughly satisfied at \$2.50 a day, did not raise the wages to \$6 a day. This was but typical of the spirit abroad in Washington during the war. We poured out billions in extravagance as though billions counted for nothing. Had this wild waste been essential in order to save the nation it would have been wise to spend as freely as we did, but that wild extravagance merely bred wild extravagance on the part of the people and helped to develop the profiteering spirit which is abroad in the land, and against which the nation must now fight with unceasing activity.

## THE GOVERNMENT TO SELL LINTERS.

**T**HE War Department has ordered the concentration of 325,000 bales of cotton linters at Charleston, S. C.

A contract has been entered into with Elias P. Earle, 165 Broadway, New York City, for the sale of the entire surplus of cotton linters held by the Government, aggregating 700,000 bales. He will be paid a commission of 2½ per cent of the net prices received.

Sales will be held over a period of 12 months, if possible, and prices will be fixed from time to time by the War Department, in accordance with market conditions.

The removal of linters to Government storage will relieve the mills in which they are now stored and make room for handling the current crop.

If the sales are made largely for foreign account, as is expected, it will mean a heavy increase in the export cotton movement from Charleston.

## Assessed Valuation of All Property Subject to General Taxation Indicates Enormous Gain in Property Values Over Previous Years

WHILE the following statistics do not afford a full basis for measuring the growth of our national wealth, they nevertheless show in a general way the tremendous increase

of values in the United States. The valuations given are those for all property which is subject to taxation for the uses of State governments, and do not represent the entire wealth

ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY SUBJECT TO GENERAL PROPERTY TAX, PER CAPITA ASSESSED VALUATION AND ESTIMATED TRUE VALUE PER CAPITA OF PROPERTY, BY STATES, FOR THE SOUTH AND THE UNITED STATES IN 1918, COMPARED WITH 1912, AS COMPILED BY THE MANUFACTURERS RECORD FROM CENSUS REPORTS.

State.	Assessed valuation of property, 1918. Total.	Per capita assessed valuation, 1918.	Per capita estimated true value, 1918.	Assessed valuation of property, 1912.	Per capita assessed valuation, 1912.
Alabama .....	\$673,226,000	8285.74	\$476.23	\$566,807,000	\$253.20
Arkansas .....	524,379,000	295.76	687.81	427,473,000	257.54
Florida .....	322,216,000	351.69	1,145.76	212,888,000	257.91
Georgia .....	991,662,000	342.44	792.58	842,358,000	397.80
Kentucky .....	1,859,716,000	774.46	1,043.58	1,631,174,000	441.37
Louisiana .....	706,276,000	380.34	760.68	550,518,000	315.36
Maryland .....	1,168,686,000	852.46	1,188.14	1,235,458,000	928.77
Mississippi .....	637,520,000	323.56	504.48	411,551,000	219.26
Missouri .....	1,951,669,000	569.07	1,677.82	1,860,088,000	554.59
North Carolina .....	942,766,000	387.69	800.93	747,501,000	323.90
Oklaoma .....	1,335,221,000	572.14	572.14	1,193,656,000	615.68
South Carolina .....	349,674,000	212.80	784.65	291,531,000	185.42
Tennessee .....	709,466,000	303.94	690.37	625,687,000	279.56
Texas .....	2,888,365,000	643.75	1,138.08	2,532,710,000	607.07
Virginia .....	1,270,756,000	575.58	1,041.69	864,963,000	406.28
West Virginia .....	1,574,507,000	963.97	963.97	1,168,013,000	894.11
Total South .....	\$17,697,105,000	\$484.00	.....	\$14,562,376,000	\$437.00
Maine .....	\$521,403,000	8679.75	8679.75	\$416,801,000	\$550.02
New Hampshire .....	478,621,000	1,078.49	1,078.49	439,683,000	1,396.74
Vermont .....	281,071,000	768.86	1,156.14	221,530,000	615.44
Massachusetts .....	4,501,564,000	1,193.66	1,193.66	4,803,079,000	1,373.47
Rhode Island .....	769,348,000	1,229.25	1,783.14	619,010,000	1,097.87
Connecticut .....	1,280,077,000	1,015.81	1,015.81	1,041,334,000	884.15
New England .....	\$7,832,084,000	\$1,081.19	\$1,148.59	\$7,541,527,000	\$1,008.58
New York .....	\$12,091,438,000	\$1,145.72	\$1,347.90	\$11,131,779,000	\$1,146.08
New Jersey .....	2,937,052,000	977.90	977.90	2,490,491,000	905.80
Pennsylvania .....	(*)	(*)	(*)	5,068,803,000	625.17
Middle Atlantic .....	\$15,078,490,000	.....	.....	\$18,691,073,000	\$998.64
Ohio .....	\$8,542,734,000	\$1,629.38	\$1,629.38	\$6,481,059,000	\$1,205.29
Indiana .....	2,123,700,000	750.21	1,505.72	1,898,307,000	687.60
Illinois .....	2,587,583,000	416.39	1,810.40	2,343,673,000	396.96
Michigan .....	3,087,453,000	991.48	1,069.67	2,317,562,000	789.19
Wisconsin .....	1,244,391,000	1,670.64	1,670.64	2,466,637,000	1,019.31
East North Central .....	\$20,585,870,000	\$1,032.25	\$1,586.00	\$15,507,238,000	\$816.75
Minnesota .....	\$1,804,059,000	\$784.80	\$1,892.95	\$1,474,585,000	\$676.08
Iowa .....	1,305,694,000	586.89	2,904.17	902,093,000	465.90
North Dakota .....	394,723,000	507.11	2,028.44	293,048,000	443.44
South Dakota .....	1,441,475,000	1,984.95	2,646.60	354,278,000	559.87
Nebraska .....	529,322,000	412.55	2,062.73	463,372,000	375.77
Kansas .....	3,075,271,000	1,670.68	1,832.56	2,746,900,000	1,629.61
West North Central .....	\$8,550,547,000	\$833.26	\$2,073.06	\$6,234,277,000	\$675.64
Delaware .....	(*)	(*)	(*)	\$93,814,000	\$450.35
Montana .....	\$536,767,000	\$1,137.66	\$2,489.17	\$346,551,000	\$826.75
Idaho .....	437,592,000	992.21	1,673.68	167,512,000	442.29
Wyoming .....	247,517,000	1,348.01	2,170.83	180,751,000	1,106.69
Colorado .....	1,305,287,000	1,323.64	1,323.64	422,330,000	478.14
New Mexico .....	357,063,000	845.65	1,126.73	72,457,000	195.73
Arizona .....	697,527,000	2,603.57	2,603.57	140,338,000	698.03
Utah .....	595,210,000	1,343.44	1,343.44	200,299,000	394.89
Nevada .....	167,424,000	1,511.89	2,159.85	101,087,000	1,067.29
Mountain .....	\$4,344,387,000	\$1,305.86	\$1,687.98	\$1,631,325,000	\$553.92
Washington .....	\$1,000,083,000	\$632.32	\$1,505.53	\$1,005,086,000	\$747.15
Oregon .....	\$78,764,000	1,027.28	1,694.49	905,011,000	1,195.54
California .....	(*)	(*)	(*)	2,921,277,000	1,005.13
Pacific .....	\$1,878,847,000	.....	.....	\$4,831,375,000	\$1,013.04
Total United States .....	\$75,917,331,000	\$734.04	\$1,168.92	\$69,452,936,000	\$715.48

\*General property not assessed for State purposes.



of the country. By taking the latest available census figures, it is found that in 1918 the assessed valuation of all taxable property in the United States was about \$75,917,000,000, which is an increase of over \$6,000,000,000, or about 10 per cent compared with the \$69,453,000,000 reported as the assessed valuation for 1912. It is nearly double, or \$36,953,000,000 greater than the assessed valuation of property in 1904, only fourteen years ago, and it is over \$40,579,000,000, or 114 per cent more than the assessed valuation of property in 1902. From 1902 to 1912 the increase was nearly 100 per cent, from 1890 to 1902 it was less than 40 per cent, and from 1880 to 1890 it was about 50 per cent.

In 1918 property subject to general taxation in the Southern States was assessed at \$17,687,000,000, which is about 24 per cent of the country's total assessed valuation, and it is about half a billion dollars more than the entire assessed valuation of all property in the United States in 1880, and within \$7,000,000,000 of the country's total assessed valuation in 1890. The South's total gain last year, compared with 1912, was over \$3,100,000,000, which, though its assessed valuation is only 24 per cent of the total for the country, equals the increase made in the rest of the country outside of the South during the same period. Also the South shows an increase in assessed valuation of property in 1918, compared with 1902, of \$10,545,000,000, or 147 per cent, while the rest of the country outside of the South had an increase of \$27,224,000,000, or about 100 per cent.

As the assessed valuation of property in many States is but a partial percentage of its true value, and often figured under varying methods of assessment, the true value of all property subject to ad valorem taxation is much greater. It is estimated, therefore, that the true value of property subject to the general tax in the United States last year amounted to more than \$140,000,000,000, compared with \$75,917,000,000, the assessed valuation. The true value of similar property in the Southern States was approximately \$34,000,000,000, compared with its assessed valuation of \$17,667,000,000. Last year the estimated true value of this property in the United States was in the neighborhood of \$32,000,000,000—or about 30 per cent—more than the true value reported for 1904, and the South showed a gain in that time of about \$12,000,000,000, or nearly 60 per cent. The large amount of the increase in property values is attributed by the census to the enormous gain in land values in agricultural sections.

Attention is called to the fact that six New England States, commonly supposed to represent much of the wealth of the country, had an assessed valuation of about \$7,832,000,000, while the five middle Western States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin had an assessed valuation of \$20,586,000,000. Even the six Western States of Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas had an assessed valuation of \$8,550,000,000. Though both the States of Massachusetts and Ohio assessed property the full 100 per cent of its estimated true value, Ohio's assessed valuation is nearly double that of the New England State.

Three States reported smaller assessed property values last year than they reported in 1912. Maryland dropped from \$1,225,000,000 in 1912 to \$1,168,000,000 in 1918; Massachusetts dropped from \$4,803,000,000 in 1912 to \$4,591,000,000 in 1918, and Oregon had a loss during that period of about \$26,000,000.

Last year seven Southern States reported assessed property valuations in excess of a billion dollars each, and Texas reported the enormous sum of \$2,888,000,000. Georgia and North Carolina, though not in the billion-dollar class, followed closely with \$991,000,000 and \$942,000,000, respectively. The largest gain in any one Southern State was made by Kentucky, which increased its assessed property valuation last year over 1912 by \$828,000,000. Virginia, with an increase of \$405,000,000, was second, followed by Texas, \$255,000,000;

Mississippi, \$226,000,000; West Virginia, \$206,000,000; North Carolina, \$195,000,000; Louisiana, \$155,000,000; Georgia, \$149,000,000; Oklahoma, \$142,000,000, and Florida, \$109,000,000.

Ohio increased its assessed property values over 1912 by the stupendous sum of \$2,061,000,000, and Wisconsin likewise had an enormous increase, which amounted to over \$1,775,000,000.

The per capita assessed valuation of property in the entire country in 1918 was approximately \$734, but the per capita estimated true value was about \$1168. In 1912 the country's per capita assessed valuation of property was \$715. The per capita assessed valuation of Southern property in 1918 was about \$489, compared with \$437 in 1912.

## WE NEED MORE INSANE ASYLUMS.

"We must mercilessly destroy all remains of governmental authority and class domination, liberating the prisoners, demolishing prisons and police offices, destroy all legal paper pertaining to private ownership of property; all field fences and boundaries, and burn all certificates of indebtedness—in a word, we must take care that everything is wiped from the earth that is a reminder of the right to private ownership of property; to blow up barracks, gendarme and police administration, shoot the most prominent military and police officers, must be the important concern of the revolting working people."—From a manifesto issued in New York by the Federation of Unions of Russian Workers of the United States and Canada.

There are vast domains still in the world where the status these persons advocate exists and has existed for centuries. But there are no cities there, no churches, no moving pictures, no factories belching forth their riches, no automobiles, no houses, no bathtubs, no forks, no spoons—naught but the abysmal desolation which is the handmaiden of barbarism.

Humanity has spent some thousands of years in a stupendous struggle to get away from the exact conditions which these Russian destructionists visualize to the discontented as an economic paradise.

If sheer asininity of this sort is winning any converts to the standards of anarchy, what this country plainly needs are more insane asylums. Only his kin attempt to reason with a Jackass.

## REVIVING GERMANISM IN AMERICA.

THE Chicago Tribune of November 4, in referring to the revival of a German club at the University of Chicago, said:

"When America entered the war, student interest in the German Club at the University of Chicago fell far below the zero mark, and the club ceased to function. But now that the war is over the attitude of 'let bygones be bygones' seems to prevail.

"A meeting, which 14 men and 11 women attended, was held yesterday for the purpose of reorganizing. The Teutonic accent prevailed throughout.

"One of the most interesting subjects discussed was whether the meetings should be carried on in English or German. It was suggested that anyone speaking other than German should be fined.

"The aim of the club, it was stated, is to glean the best that the German language, art, literature and music have to offer."

This is only in line with the spirit of the pro-German Germans everywhere. These people have no thought of the un-wisdom of stirring up this pro-German agitation so shortly after the ending of the war. A fair degree of common sense, if not of modesty, would suggest the wisdom of postponing all activity of this kind. So long as this spirit is abroad the people of America need very carefully to watch the whole German element in this country, as well as throughout the world.

## PAPER DEMAND RAPIDLY EXCEEDING SUPPLY, AND THE INFLUENCE ON NEWS-PAPERS.

**T**HE Chicago Tribune, in discussing the paper situation on November 8, said:

"The news print paper supply is rapidly approaching a stage which will be fatal to many newspapers. The present normal demand is perhaps 25 per cent greater than the supply, and prices are on a famine basis and going higher. At present rates of advertising it is impossible for most newspapers to make money.

"If this situation were the result of manipulation or monopoly it might be dealt with by the usual legal measures, though prosecution and legislation are disappointing in results. In fact, the present situation is the result of short-sighted attempts in the past to restrict the price of paper, which has kept capital out of manufacture, so that the industry now is not able to meet the publishers' needs.

"The crisis can be met only by voluntary denial, unless it be allowed to develop until the weaker publishers go under. The Tribune is in a fortunate situation because it manufactures its own paper, but it believes it would be a national misfortune if newspapers or other publications of merit were victimized by this abnormal condition, perhaps even to the extent of being forced out of existence."

When newspapers were clamoring for Federal control of paper prices the MANUFACTURERS RECORD took the ground that this was a mistake and that it would in the long run be better to let the law of supply and demand regulate the situation. The same rule, we believe, should with rare exceptions apply to all interests, agricultural and manufacturing. High prices will stimulate production and provide an adequate supply, while low prices will reduce production and ultimately bring about famine conditions. This is true in food production as in the paper supply.

Increasing cost of paper, printing and other expenses, growing constantly greater, have caused nearly all of the leading daily papers of the country to increase materially their subscriptions and advertising rates. Indeed, there are very few, if any, daily papers which could have lived during the last two years on the rates formerly prevailing.

But the great majority of class publications, such as industrial journals and others, have made little or no advance in their subscription price, and some of them have made none in their advertising rates. This is especially true as to a large number of New York publications, many of which are carrying advertising at rates prevailing years ago and without having added a dollar to their subscription rates.

In the interest of the legitimate newspaper business of the country the MANUFACTURERS RECORD takes the liberty of suggesting to these publications that they are doing themselves a great injustice, and are not helping the general standard of appreciation of newspaper work. The subscribers to these business publications are to a large extent business men who can abundantly afford to pay a higher rate, and if they are sufficiently interested in these publications to be of real value as subscribers, then they would gladly pay a higher subscription price for the standard industrial or class publications important to them in their work.

Every line of business has been compelled by advancing costs of all kinds to increase the price of its product. Few, if any, concerns could exist at the present time on the prices at which they sold their goods two years ago. Newspapers were the last to make a change, and to endeavor to meet the increasing cost of production by a larger price for subscriptions and a higher rate for advertising. And yet there are a great many class publications that seem to be loath to make a move for fear that it may cause a decrease in sub-

scriptions, or a lessening of advertising, and they put up with present ills rather than risk the uncertainties of what they fear might come about by the change.

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD does not believe that this is a wise business principle. It feels that the newspaper industry should be as firmly established as one of the prime requisites of the country's trade as the production of food, or the making of iron and steel. The greater the faith that the publisher has in the value of his publication, the stronger his determination to claim and hold for it its due recognition as one of the essential industries of the nation, without which the welfare of the country would seriously suffer, the greater will be the influence of his paper, the greater its subscription list and the greater its advertising business.

Moreover, business men who are subscribing to such papers and advertising in them are broad enough, if they are fit to be called business men, to recognize this situation, and if these papers were in former times worth the old subscription rates they are at the present time worth, judged by the ability of business to pay these prices, a price commensurate with the cost of production.

We are not speaking for ourselves, because the MANUFACTURERS RECORD more than a year ago advanced its subscription rate as a matter of necessity; but we are speaking for the industry in general, hoping that all business publications in the country will take a stand for the due recognition of their business as really more essential to the welfare of the country than three-fourths of the daily papers which are published. The daily paper is a chronicler of the rumors and the gossip and the supposed news of the day. It is invaluable in its place. But it is the business papers of the country to which the business men are looking for information which they cannot find in the daily papers, for real opportunities which are not to be learned anywhere else, and for a broad discussion of conditions in their own industry and in all the financial and trade relations of the country which affect their business, and the business of every other man.

Business papers should be the leaders of the real thought of the thinking, intelligent business men of all kinds throughout the country. Therefore, these business papers should demand, and in demanding they will receive it, a subscription price commensurate with their value, and they should charge advertising rates which will yield a reasonable profit even under the present exorbitant cost of newspaper work. Any newspaper which cannot exist on this basis has not within itself the forces of life which make for permanency.

So far as the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is concerned, we expect to advance our advertising rates whenever the cost of publication demands this be done to meet the heavier expenses which are constantly developing in newspaper work. And so far as our subscription rate is concerned, if it becomes necessary in the future to advance that we shall not hesitate to do so. Though our subscription price is now a little over 50 per cent higher than it was up to a year ago, it is still far below the actual cost of the white paper, the typesetting and press work, without counting anything whatever for the fixed expenses of editorial and managerial work, and all the other overhead charges attached to business. Notwithstanding this increase, our circulation is growing much more rapidly than at any time in the history of this paper. Indeed, with the present rate of increase the paper stock bought for 1920 will not begin to carry us through that year, and this paper is now costing us nearly one and a half times the price we were paying for paper before the war—and then we thought the figure was high.

We believe that all business publications should adopt this view of their work and stand for it. We would like to see every worthy publication in the country take the position on these matters which the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has always held.



# The Most Momentous Hour in American History

[Editorial Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

Washington, D. C., November 10.

It is possible now to assess the situation which menaces the supremacy of Government and to write an inventory of the factors which have combined to bring about not only the most extraordinary conspiracy ever launched against the social integrity of the nation, but also the means and the vehicle to combat it.

The decision of Judge Anderson at Indianapolis, probably the most dramatic as well as the most important ever given by an American court, could never have been given, for no opportunity to give it could have arisen, had not an interstitial gland been grafted into the body of the Administration and its governmental decrepitude been translated into the youthful energy which within the last few days has characterized the Administration's functioning.

The period of Texan supremacy in Washington began with the inauguration of Mr. Wilson, and it lasted until the precarious adventure of Mr. Bullitt in Russia broke the power of Colonel House and stripped him of his dominance of the throne. There is no doubt of the ability of Colonel House as a politician, but he and Mr. Burleson, as well as Mr. Gregory, knew little of industrial conditions and less of union labor. They filled the President's ears with the exactions of political success. Colonel House in particular breathed an atmosphere of dreams. In the habitats of concession and compromise he was and is without a rival. He triumphed by yielding. His strategy comprised masterly withdrawals. To the footpad he offered his pocketbook instead of his fist. His was the subtlety of idealism, tempered by a shrewd capacity for acquiring political capital by a series of well-timed surrenders.

The White House of the Adamson Act was the White House of Colonel House. "Do not fight; take what you want," was the answer to radical union labor blackjacks. It has been asserted on the floor of the House that that decision did more to promote industrial unrest and social revolution than any other one single thing in the history of the country.

The retirement of Mr. McAdoo brought into the Cabinet Mr. Carter Glass, and with him a new conservative influence. The retirement of Attorney-General Gregory brought into the Presidential family Mitchell Palmer, whose conduct of the office of Alien Property Custodian had won him more enemies and more friends than will ever be computed.

Mr. Palmer is a Quaker. His antecedents were not agricultural. As a practicing attorney in Pennsylvania he knew what strikes were, what irresponsible union labor could do, and experience had taught him to tell the difference between a working man struggling to get a living wage and a coterie of leaders conspiring to transmute the Government itself into their mere creature.

There was evidence in the State Department that Lenin and Trotsky had sent great sums of money to the United States to stir up revolution. There was some evidence in the Department of Justice that the Bolshevik agents were busy fomenting trouble. But there was a whole lot more evidence showing the alien, Russian and Hun origin of prevalent excitement to riot and revolution which Mr. Palmer knew he could get, and which he promptly gave orders to get.

He got it.

The Reds were not long in discovering with whom they had to deal. They had fooled a large part of the public, and had even indirectly induced the President at one time to talk about "voices in the air," angelic voices, inspiring the Bolshevik extremists, but they knew that they could not fool this Quaker in whose blood ran generations of respect for law and order.

**They must get rid of him, and the only way to do it was by murder. So they sent an anarchist and his bomb to the Palmer residence in Washington. IN THE TEMPLES OF TERRORISM ASSASSINATION IS THE KEY TO PRIESTHOOD.**

In midsummer the Plumb adherents promulgated their scheme of confiscation. Railroad labor leaders flocked to Washington. They were defiant, boastful, confident of their power. They met little rebuke at the White House. They were solicitously urged to be calm and wait for the cost of living to fall. In three months prices would be tending back to normal, said the Administration. The shopmen were given some advances and inferentially promised more.

The caldron was seething when the President left for his tour of the country. His plea that the leaders postpone the steel strike until the Industrial Conference could meet was scorned and ignored.

"We are greater than the Government," thought all the responsible union leaders, whether they said so or not.

The Industrial Conference was held, and while it was in session a Senate investigation was showing that the most solemn utterances of the steel-strike leaders were so interlarded with falsehoods and misrepresentation as to destroy utterly the value of any of their declarations.

The labor group went into the conference with a chip on its shoulder. "Fix this steel strike first; bring Judge Gary into line; give us what we want in this particular issue; adopt at the beginning a declaration that will force every man in America who works with his hands into our unions as a tribute-payer, and we'll let you deliberate on academic questions thereafter. Otherwise we'll break up the conference." And they did.

The miners' leaders came to Washington. They were received by the Secretary of Labor as if they had been kings. They were solicited to do this, they were begged to do that. The Government was their suppliant, and for it they had no mercy. What need had they to fear this timid, nerveless, compromising thing which called itself a Government, but tried to sit on both ends of a seesaw at once, had no policy, and was a bundle of straw into which any men of strong will could stick their knives at leisure?

And the President himself was ill. Their friends had flouted him; why should they not tell his Secretary of Labor, and the public, too, to "go to the devil"?

Mr. Palmer presented to the President an opinion that the strike projected was not only unjustifiable, but was "unlawful." The President accepted that view and gave warning accordingly.

But the prospective strikers had their friends in the Cabinet. They had heard threats before. They were not to be budged by warnings. What cared they if the strike was unlawful, provided they could "put it over"?

Government was breaking down. It seemed that America was about to be put into status similar to that of India when Warren Hastings began to rule it, so exactly described by Lord Macaulay: "Then was seen what we believe to be the most frightful of all spectacles—the strength of civilization without its mercy. To all other despotism there is a check, imperfect, indeed, and liable to gross abuse, but still sufficient to preserve society from the last extreme of misery. A time comes when the evils of submission are obviously greater than those of resistance, when fear itself begets a sort of courage, when a convulsive burst of popular rage and despair

warns tyrants not to presume too far on the patience of mankind."

"The labor leaders had, they thought, the strength of organization, which is the strength of civilization without its mercy. Washington apparently was at their feet.

Then Mitchell Palmer struck. Ulysses' bow was not going to hang on the wall so long as he was commissioned to shoot it. He had gone over the statutes carefully. His study had convinced him that these labor leaders were engaged in exactly the sort of conspiracy which the Lever Act has been put in the statute books to prevent. He knew that he had but to beckon and there would spring up to the right of him and to the left of him a vastness of resources, a reservoir of power, a unanimity of popular support before which no organization of lawbreakers could stand.

The time was not ripe to reveal the Government's knowledge of the alien propaganda behind the strike and of the revolutionary purposes it countenanced. It was sufficient to show that the majesty of law was being trampled on. His duty first was to vindicate the law.

Would the President stand by him? Could he put steel into the heart of a Cabinet which had more than once pussy-footed into safety? The battle was not going to be in the mines or in the courts, but in a council-room.

What took place in that series of Cabinet meetings may never be known, nor is it important that it should be known. But when Mr. Palmer came from the President's bedside with the Chief Executive's approval of his program, he knew, and the Cabinet knew, and the leaders of the miners knew, that their whole conspiracy would be crushed under the machinery of society, pulverized by the proper functioning of Government, and that their dream of domination was gone forever—unless the Attorney-General could be called off by a change of view on the part of the President.

The injunction at Indianapolis in all its phases, while by far the most important judicial decision given in half a century, was merely the outward and visible sign of the victory for civilization first won at Washington.

All week the labor unions pulled their strings, hoping against hope that they would be able to have Palmer called off. There was a Cabinet meeting which almost became a town meeting, while Gompers and his friends telephoned madly here, there and everywhere in an effort to prevent the blow from falling.

Labor was negotiating with Government, on the side, as the generals of contending armies might negotiate, and in the Cabinet it had at least one representative.

"We will go ahead. We will not talk with you until you are again within the law," was all they could get from Mr. Palmer. On that point he was adamant.

And men who have truckled all their political lives to labor and vote now with regularity in Congress against their conscience, as labor directs, in secret applauded this view.

It is not known at this writing what the miners will do, or what Mr. Gompers will do, or what the Leninite lieutenants in the industrial districts will do. Representatives of the American Federation of Labor have adopted a resolution of defiance, and may, in fact, wage civil war. They may gather their rank and file for a hopeless attack on the Government, knowing beforehand that they are beaten. They may wait until the wartime powers of the Government are no more and then engage in a universal riot of their followers. They do not themselves know what they will do.

But what all men of wisdom and observation in Washington do know is that for every revolutionary union labor man in the country there are at least eight patriotic workmen, who labor for a fair wage and get it, and whose allegiance is paid to the Government of which they are a part before it is paid to any other political organization.

**The heart of America is sound, sound clean through, and**

**when an issue such as this is presented for settlement it is settled right. The elections showed that.**

Unless, therefore, Mr. Palmer is restrained by an authority greater than his own; if he is permitted to continue his program of law enforcement, the nation faces no menace of governmental dissolution, only the "inconvenience of riot and bloodshed" incidental to the re-establishment of order in districts where temporarily the lawless are out of control and are tossing dice with chaos.

P. H. WHALEY.

## GO AHEAD AND WORK FOR PROGRESS.

**M**R. F. S. PARRIGIN, civil engineer, writing from Panama City, Fla., says:

"I enclose a printed letter which I send to county and city officials when writing them regarding proposed engineering work. You will note near the bottom a reference to your publication, which I trust you will not object to.

"For the past 12 months the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has been publishing news that should be read by everyone interested in sane government, and if we were able to put such news in the home of every citizen of this country, much good would result, and the agitators would not be able to influence the large number of people, who read nothing but the literature which has been found more accessible by them."

In the circular to which Mr. Parrigin refers it is strongly urged that all public work should be done as vigorously as possible. Omitting his enthusiastic commendation of the work of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD for Americanism, his letter, addressed to county and city officials, was as follows:

"Don't put off that building work until next spring, or next fall—do it now, and do it with a vim. Cotton at 30 cents per pound will build more road now than when it was selling for 15 cents per pound. The same can be said of practically all farm products, which have more than doubled since 1914, while the cost of building materials of all kinds has fallen far short of doubling in price. Every dollar spent in building new works of all kinds adds to the wealth of your country, and materially benefits all of the people.

"If your county should bond for any sum, say \$500,000, for good roads, it will all come back to you within a short time. For instance: your county contracts the road work—the contractor gets on the job and gets busy—you pay him monthly for the work he has performed. What becomes of that money? He pays a large portion of it for labor—the laborer pays the grocer, the butcher, the merchant and the landlord. In this way it comes back to your local people, and by the time your bond money is spent it is again largely in the hands of the ones who voted the debt onto themselves. In addition, every acre of land adjacent to improved roads becomes worth a great deal more, and is more readily salable.

"Adopt yourself a slogan—work for it—do or die—don't fall into a rut, or move along the lines of least resistance. BOOST until you feel like you'll BUST. If you feel like knocking your town, your county, or your State—move, and move before you infect some fellow-being with a similar feeling.

"Patronize your home paper, but don't stop there—read your State's best daily newspaper and, if you can afford it, papers from your neighboring States. Broaden yourself in every way possible—if the other fellow does better than you are doing, find out why, and how, and use his methods if you can improve your position by doing so. The man doesn't live who is past learning, and some urchin on the street may be able to put you onto a new wrinkle once in a while. Don't snub your neighbor, or the man on the street, because they don't belong to your lodge, or club, or church—there's a human feeling about every one of us that responds to kindness, and resents the better-than-thou attitude assumed by a large number of unthinking or unfeeling individuals. Remember we are all equal at two stages of our short stay on this earth—at birth and at death; all in infancy without knowledge, all at death, lifeless clay. The newsboy has risen to the millionaire, the millionaire has fallen to a pauper; office boys have become brokers, messenger boys become bankers, so don't overlook the insignificant fellow now—he might some time be in position to give you a lift, or push you down the toboggan slide.

"If you run across an I. W. W., Soviet propagandist, or those of like stripe, try to find out his game and show him up. Don't aid an agitator by giving help or assistance of any kind. Help the boys who won the war and preserved this grand old U. S. A. While you're helping the boys who won the war, BOOST FOR A RICHER AND BETTER SOUTH—SAY DIXIE IS GOOD ENOUGH FOR ME!"

## NOT WHOLLY IGNORANT OF COTTON MATTERS.

WE regret very much to see Mr. R. H. Edmonds, the brilliant and forceful editor of the **MANUFACTURERS RECORD**, descend to the common wail of the demagogue politician in charging that the cotton planters of the South have been exploited by "cotton gamblers on the New York Cotton Exchange and other exchanges throughout the South." The "cotton gambler" has been the "bogey man" of a certain element of the cotton planters of the South for the past half-century. It is quite a common saying among those who are not enlightened on such things "that if it were not for the speculator the price of cotton would go right up."

Surely a man of Mr. Edmonds' ability does not intend to acquiesce in such an absurd sentiment. Let us ask the question: "If speculating in cotton puts the market down, what puts it up?" There was no speculating, or gambling, if you please, with the exchanges closed in the autumn of 1914, and cotton went to 6 cents. From Mr. Edmonds' rather vague or general charge of "gambling on the New York Cotton Exchange and the exchanges of the South," we doubt very much whether he knows how many cotton future markets there are in the South or the United States.

Mr. Edmonds, no doubt, means well, and what he says of the past slavery of the cotton planters is true, but he really does not understand cotton speculation or the cotton exchanges, which are so vitally necessary to the cotton market, and of which the planters are the chief beneficiaries.—Cotton and Cotton Oil News.

It is quite possible that the editor of the **MANUFACTURERS RECORD** has made more study of the cotton-gambling element of the country than the Cotton Oil News is willing to credit him with. The low price of cotton in the autumn of 1914 was not due to the closing of the cotton exchanges. It was due to the sudden shutting off of the markets of the world in face of a yield entirely too large for the best interests of the grower, and in part to the unwise activity of politicians who vociferously proclaimed that if the Government did not buy millions of bales of cotton, the South would be absolutely bankrupt. The South was posed before the world as being entirely without financial power and unable to weather a storm by its own inherent strength, and cotton producers became hysterical because of this agitation. If all of the cotton exchanges had been open, the situation would not have been changed for the better.

That the buying of cotton futures may at times be helpful to the market the **MANUFACTURERS RECORD** has never denied, but it does know from inside information furnished by members of a cotton exchange themselves as to the ways in which the cotton market had been manipulated by gambling for the express purpose of bearing the price. It has also known that some of these cotton operators have been afraid to permit their names to appear over the statements that they wrote for fear that they would be disciplined for telling the truth, or else that they would incur the hostility of the powerful bear element on the exchange and thus run the risk of having their own business injured.

There have been too many cotton speculators or cotton gamblers in the South itself. If cotton could be handled as a commodity of world-wide importance, with less of the speculative gambling element connected with it, the ultimate result would be beneficial to the grower and beneficial to the consuming mills, though there would be a very great lessening of the leeching power of some of the cotton gamblers who take their toll from the cotton trade, whether the price be low or high.

The South needs to clean its own house, to sweep before its own door in getting the cotton trade on a sound basis, free from the power of the element that now largely dominates its handling, its compression and its shipping.

With the demagogic politicians to which the Cotton Oil News refers the **MANUFACTURERS RECORD** has no sympathy, but it has a profound sympathy for the cotton growers who for generations have been carrying the burden of the world's cotton trade.

If the editor of the Cotton Oil News will go through the wheat and corn growing regions of the West and Northwest,

he will find superb farmhouses equipped with all modern conveniences available to city dwellings. He will find great barns in which automatic machinery does much of the work formerly done by hand labor. He will find that the farmers on the average are among the most well-to-do classes of those States, and yet the climatic conditions there add enormously to the burden of living and of farming. Intensely hot for a few brief months in the summer and intensely cold for the rest of the year, these States have, by the power of grain-growing and cattle-raising, enormously increased their own wealth through the broad prosperity of the entire farming community.

Contrast that condition with cotton-growing in the South and see the pitiable condition of the homes of most of the tenant farmers of this section. Note the very rare homes of the larger farmers of the South that are equipped with all of these modern improvements. Compare the average wealth of the South with the average wealth of these Western States, and one can then get an idea as to how cotton has been a tremendous burden for the South to carry.

It should not be said that the lack of wealth on the Southern farms is due to the war. The war ended 54 years ago. At that time Kansas was sparsely settled, and long after the war the State was so nearly destroyed by the grasshopper plague and drouths that it looked as though it would never recover, and yet Kansas is a State of abounding wealth and of great general prosperity among the entire farming community, though the natural advantages of Kansas do not begin to compare with the advantages of the South. The wheat and the corn and the cattle raised in Kansas are not dominated by the gambling element which, like a leech, has sucked the life-blood from the cotton growers of the South.

Having no interest in cotton except the indirect interest of the welfare of the South, never raising nor manufacturing a bale of cotton, and, of course, not speculating in it, the **MANUFACTURERS RECORD** does understand something about the situation under which the gambling cotton bears in former years dominated the situation. The time has come when the cotton bears will no longer be in absolute control and when they will have less power over the market than they have ever had in the past. The South needs to diversify its farming, to make cotton a surplus crop after it has raised its own corn and meat, and in this diversification it will enrich its soil and enrich its people and broaden their thinking. Then they will no longer think only in terms of cotton.

## THE "GODLESS COVENANT."

**J**UST stop and think for a moment of men representing America in the Senate of the United States refusing to permit any reference to the Deity being written in the treaty, because, forsooth, that treaty represented too many religions.

In the name of God, is it not pathetic when you consider that a nation as great and as strong as the American nation has its future destiny placed in the hands of such mentally diseased men?—Natchez Democrat.

The Peace Conference in Paris, in reply to a request of American ministers that Divine blessing for the consultations be invoked, answered in writing that there was no time for Divine services. It was Senator Sherman who sought to have the Senate insert some recognition of the Deity in the Paris document. The Senate declined, not because it did not wish to make such an insertion, but because it has carefully refrained from favoring any direct amendments, on the plea of the Administration that to do so would involve reference of the entire document back to the Peace Conference.

The treaty is a Godless covenant, in that no recognition of God even in prayer for guidance was permitted at the Peace Conference, but the men responsible for that fact do not happen to be in the United States Senate, as charged by the Natchez Democrat.



### NEGLIGENCE THAT MAY COST BILLIONS.

**T**HE war taught one big lesson, and it is that industrial and political independence march hand in hand. They are naturally supplementary, the one to the other.

Every dye-making establishment is a potential munitions factory. The chemical industry is an industry essential to national preparedness. It cuts tremendously the cost of preparedness, for it makes self-supporting institutions which otherwise, in time of peace, would have to be subsidized with public money.

These facts are unquestioned. So eminent a free-trader as the President has stated them with emphasis. The demand on Congress for protection of the dye industry did not come from the industry first; it came from a Democratic President and a Democratic Administration.

B. C. Hess concisely stated the case recently in an address before the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia:

"In four years we learned to make but 138 of these 383 dyes. With ample quantities of good qualities of those 245 dyes in Europe and just itching to get into this market of no competition and good demand, our domestic makers would be robbed of any opportunity to learn to make those 245 dyes, and before long the foreigner would have his grip on those 245 and could then commence to eat into the other 138. The dye makers say they must be assured of a remunerative market for their output, and, in my opinion, the only way to do that is to prevent foreign makers of qualities and kinds reaching this country in amounts greater than the difference between corresponding American deliveries and American current manufacturing requirements; price is to have nothing to do with import permission, because the dye users have for over three years taken the stand that so long as they can get quantity and quality price does not interest them seriously.

"The duration of imports exclusion should be no longer than necessary to permit domestic manufacturing skill to reach foreign levels, and this the dye makers now seem to think can be accomplished by about the end of 1921. The Longworth bill now before the Senate makes dye prices a factor in imports permission, and the speaker strongly advocated amendment of that bill eliminating this price feature, and for the reasons just given. The British Empire, France and Italy are enforcing, or preparing to enforce, such dye and imports exclusion, thus shutting us and other makers off from 25 per cent of the non-German markets, and making our market, which is 19 per cent of the non-German markets, more than ever a target for all. Under these conditions, and in the absence of a flexibly applicable defensive measure, such as imports exclusion, our industry cannot hope to survive."

The Longworth bill is lying dormant in the Senate Finance Committee. The War Trade Board is refusing to go any further than the provisions of the Longworth bill, as it was emasculated by the House. And even such restrictions as the War Trade Board is applying will cease with the declaration of peace, when the board itself will cease to exist. There is some contention that treaty provisions can be enforced by the Allies which will be effective, but that fact is not clear.

There is no philosophy of sacrifice which requires the United States to dismantle its dye establishments. There is no body of opinion, either in Congress or out of it, that questions the propriety of giving adequate protection to this industry—the sort of protection the Government pledged when men were persuaded to invest their money in dye establishments during the dark period of the war.

But the industry is threatened with extinction because there is a difference of opinion as to the method of protection. The principle itself is established. And the grave danger is that while fighting over the method Congress will permit the industry to starve to death.

To return to the Huns their chemical domination of this country and of the world would be to invite a revival of the great war. Our people would be subsidizing the war-making machinery of Germany.

If Congress permits peace to be declared before the enactment of the Longworth bill or a suitable substitute, thereby

allowing the country to be flooded with Hun dyes, not only will it be humiliating to the Government, but it will also be dealing the military and naval arms of the nation a stunning blow.

It might be possible in case of another war to rebuild abandoned dye establishments, but where, in the name of common sense, would the expert chemists come from to operate them, and who of our capitalists would be willing to risk their money on faith in the Government's pledges of protection?

### SOME ALIENS CAN BE EDUCATED ONLY WITH POLICE CLUBS.

**A** LARGE section of the press is hailing with enthusiasm a bill introduced by Mr. Johnson, chairman of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, which requires "that no alien shall hereafter be naturalized or admitted as a citizen of the United States who cannot speak and read the English language."

We have no fault to find with that provision, but a singular madness seems to be gaining headway in Washington and it takes the form of a belief that patriotism is a matter of proper training of the vocal chords.

Some of the slickest scoundrels in the United States today can speak the language with devilish fluency. The vernacular of demagoguery is on the tip of their tongues and the language they speak is revolutionary, whether couched in Russian or in English words. Their knowledge of our speech, it sometimes seems, simply broadens their capacity for mischief.

The ability to read and write the language is a fine thing, to be encouraged and not discouraged, but it is no cure for treason or for revolution. The alien who has been taught that anarchy will make him the owner instead of the employee of a steel mill is not going to be translated into a law-abiding patriot through the perusal of a first reader. If the melting pot boiled that easily, the undigested millions could in fact be molded into an acceptable mental stature in a few months of intensive training.

No, the gentlemen in Washington who imagine that they are going to unsow dragon teeth by so trite an expedient as the appropriation of millions of money for Americanization need to throw aside their slothfulness and scratch their heads until they formulate a program that gives promise of getting somewhere. They need to enact laws, and enact them promptly, which will prove to the thickest alien head in all America that freedom, as the Anglo-Saxon understands it and intends to maintain it, carries with it some well-defined duties, the most important of which are obedience to law, a decent respect for the rights of the community and an absolute refusal to take part in, countenance or uphold treason and revolution of any sort or description.

While Congress pussyfoots, aliens strike.

The present exigency is not a debate in the schoolhouses of the nation; it is a battle in the industrial highways and byways of America to determine who owns the country. The aliens are not arguing with us as to the language they shall speak or the kind of schools they shall have; they are out to take possession of our wealth, of our institutions, of our Government itself. If they succeed, they will not speak our language, but we will speak theirs, and it will be the tongue of internationalism which knows no patriotism, recognizes no honor, abhors progress, apotheosizes slothfulness, degrades women, assaults religion and enthrones mere animalism and boorishness.

There are some aliens who can be educated only with police clubs. There are some tens of thousands of that kind in the United States right now. They belong not in the schoolhouses, but in the jails or in their own land.

## CALLING OFF THE COAL STRIKE MORE IMPORTANT TO THE MINERS THAN TO THE NATION.

THE decision of the coal miners' officials to comply with the demand of the Court and call off the strike is indicative of the returning sanity in the country which must soon reassert itself everywhere. Our country has been passing through a period of turmoil which has made many men think crookedly and act accordingly. Led by Mr. Gompers and other radical leaders, the union labor interests of the country have to a large extent developed a spirit of unrest and Socialistic agitation which if continued would have brought about serious strife, with three or four million labor union men arrayed against the entire country and against all law and order.

The vigorous denunciation by Gompers and others of the action of the Government in carrying the coal strike to the courts is indicative of the spirit which was abroad. The safety of this country, the protection of life and liberty and property, depends upon the enforcement of law and order, and when the Government appealed to the courts it took the highest possible course for a settlement of the coal-strike question. Had the Court decided against the Government, the Government would have been compelled to yield on that point, and there would never have been any question as to the prompt action of the Government in yielding to any orders of the Court.

There should not have been a moment's delay on the part of the coal miners' officials in reaching a similar decision. The fight of some of their radical leaders, however, seeking their own individual advancement, brought about a situation which might have been very disastrous to the coal miners themselves and to all of their officials. Prudence as well as common sense, united with the respect for law which must to some extent exist in every honest man's heart, caused the calling off of the strike. In this the coal miners' officials rendered a great service to themselves; indeed, a far greater service to themselves and to union labor than to the country itself, for if they had forced the issue, **this country would have had coal**, but this might have been by having troops stationed at every mine, guaranteeing absolute protection to every man who wanted to work.

While the country is to be congratulated that it is thus saved from the danger of a coal famine this winter, the coal miners themselves are to be congratulated that they have been saved from a situation that would have been more serious to them than to the country.

It now behooves every element in the country to put down lawlessness by standing without a moment's hesitation for the maintenance of law and order and for the protection which every man should have in his right to work without fear or favor from any other man or any labor organization.

There is no fight in this country against labor unions per se, but there is a determined spirit that the man who does not want to belong to a labor union shall have exactly the same right to work as the members of labor unions. On this point the country will stand unhesitatingly for the protection of individual liberty and the right of every man to work unbossed by unions, and his life and his family safeguarded by the nation against threats and assaults by those who, unwisely led, have been seeking to prevent men from working because they themselves were not willing to work.

If the coal miners will now turn wholeheartedly to an increased output of the mines, they can set an example to the nation which will go a long way toward preventing further unrest, and which will help to bring about harmony between all classes in a nation where every man should glory in the privilege of being a worker, whether he be a worker of brain or of brawn.

## THE EFFICIENT, HONEST WORKER IS ALWAYS ENTITLED TO GOOD PAY.

A LOUISIANA correspondent, in sending a number of clippings to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD written by labor men in defense of the demands of the coal miners and other union labor people, says:

"All of your readers and subscribers do not agree with you, but are hoping that you will at least try to be fair. Why not look into some of the other combinations and let up on labor; you will find that the laboring men are very mild in their demands, as to what some of the others are making the public pay. Don't wish to have you mention this or any of the clippings; am only trying to help our trouble along and to get some of the leaders to show us the way."

There is no occasion for the MANUFACTURERS RECORD being urged to "let up on labor," for we have never been "down on labor."

For years we have constantly urged higher wages for the laboring man; we have said repeatedly that the costliest labor is low-paid labor, and that the most efficient and the cheapest labor in the end is the best-paid labor. From that position we have never varied. So far as the South is concerned, we have constantly said that the low wages formerly paid to negro laborers on the cotton farms, which largely set the rate of wages for everything else in the South, had been a great curse to this section. The low price of farm labor in the South did more to hold back the progress of the whole South than any other one thing connected with its economic development. The low wages paid in years past to Southern mechanics, largely measured by the low wages paid on the farm, have been a tremendous handicap to the South instead of being an advantage, as many people erroneously supposed.

Some years ago, when a New England cotton manufacturer urged the writer not to favor the building of more mills in the South because, said he, "I want to build a mill in the South and get some of the cream which is now being gathered by Southern cotton mills, but if you keep on advocating the building of new mills you will increase the demand for and the rate of wages of operatives." The reply was: "You and your associates in the cotton-mill business are abundantly able to take care of yourselves; I am fighting for the purpose of creating employment for the people of the South who need work."

It is in that spirit that the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has always discussed the development of the South and the creation of industries for the employment of people. It has urged high prices of cotton, in order that the farm laborers and the tenant farmers might get a living profit out of the business instead of being held down to the starvation basis of the last fifty years. We are, therefore, entirely guiltless of the accusation of our correspondent in his intimation that we are against labor.

We repeat that the Manufacturers Record has always favored and continues to favor the highest wages that can be paid to men who honestly and efficiently do their work. On the other hand, it stands squarely and openly for the right of every man who desires to do so to work untrammelled by the demands of radical labor union leaders.

We are sure the American people as a whole are more than willing that the coal miners and the railroad men and all other classes shall be well paid, but these men are all getting in proportion to their work more than the preachers, the teachers, the clerks and many others who are compelled to live on moderate salaries, despite the constant upward leap of the cost of living, this higher cost being largely due to the ever-increasing wages brought about by war conditions.

The rate of wages, however, is not the question at issue. The question which confronts the American people today is whether a labor oligarchy, desperate, despotic and unscrupulous, not because union men are all despotic and unscrupulous,



but because radicalism in leaders now dominates the situation, shall threaten the very life of this country or not?

The question we face is whether independent labor men, not members of unions, shall have a right to work, and whether they shall be maltreated, and even murdered, because they have dared to assert their God-given right to work without yielding to the domination of radicalism. It is a question of whether free government shall survive, whether human liberty shall longer exist or whether under the lash and spur of radicals, who would be slave drivers of free men if they could get the power, are to rule this country to the destruction of this republic, to the death of liberty itself and to the utter ruin of labor as well as of capital.

This Government, through bureaucrats, has constantly for years definitely sought to mislead the public, and thereby helped to create the socialistic atmosphere of the hour. This has been done by Democrats and Republicans alike. All are guilty; none are free from sin. Bureaucratic officials seeking public notoriety have flooded the country with charges against business men which they could not in court prove. They have used the press for a campaign of vilification yellower than the yellowest of the yellow journals. They cared not whether they told the truth or not, provided they could put forth a plausible lie which brought their names into prominence, knowing full well that it takes the truth a long time to catch up with a lie.

Sitting at a banquet once by the side of a distinguished Southern Governor who had repeatedly in public charged a prominent man in his State with lying, we asked him how it was that if this man had lied as repeatedly and as vigorously as was asserted, he had been so often re-elected to his high office. The Governor's reply was that the man to whom he was referring had been such a proficient liar that by the time the truth caught up with one lie he had another one ready to hammer upon public attention so vigorously that the people forgot the other lie. The lying politicians, men who have perjured themselves and dishonored their high office by rushing into print with charges against business institutions before the charges had been proven and merely for the purpose of arousing the mob spirit, in order to ride into higher power on the strength of mob hatred, have cursed this country by their presence. They have helped to create Bolshevism; they have helped to produce the socialistic unrest of the hour; they have made labor men and others believe that their lies were the truth because they put forth their lies in the name of officialdom. Many business men have most unwisely often permitted these lies to go unanswered, believing that a lie would die because of its own inherent rottenness, but its very rottenness permeated the atmosphere and contaminated many people.

It is the duty of business men and of every business organization to specifically and directly prove the falsity of every lie issued by officialdom or by yellow journals or others, some of whom lie intentionally and some because they are ignorant. Business men have much to be responsible for. Many great concerns in this country have been so indifferent to public opinion and so little appreciative of the dangers of their silence that they have ignored the lies that were put forth against them. They have been so indifferent to public opinion that the country is reaping the whirlwind of ignorance which has bred hostility. The public has always had a right to know the truth, and when some upstart bureaucrat maligns an individual or a business concern it is the duty of that individual or that concern to make a definite and specific reply, and as far as may be possible send it out as broadly as the lie was printed. There ought to be some redress to business institutions which are slandered by these bureaucratic officials whose work leads to Bolshevism, but, unfortunately, there is none. A Government official can assail any institution, and for it there is no redress in law and the lying bureaucrat goes

unpunished after having helped to murder the good name of some business concern, and the murder of a man's name is very much akin to the murder of the man himself.

But going back to the letter of our Louisiana subscriber, we would remind him that when labor in this hour of world need is ready to produce to the utmost extent of its power, is ready to give faithful work for honest pay, and seek to increase its efficiency and its output, and at the same time give freedom to every man to work without union domination, the country as a whole will rejoice in seeing such men get the largest pay that is compatible with living conditions, pay which will give to the laboring man the comforts of a good home, the ability to care for his family and educate his children and to put aside a surplus for old age, but this can come only through sincere, honest work.

### A CALL TO AMERICANS TO SAVE AMERICA.

ON the opposite page is an announcement which appeared in a full-page display advertisement in all of the daily papers of Birmingham. We commend it as a call of men who were in the fight to save civilization from German barbarism, to the people of America to wake up and protect themselves and America.

Mr. James D. Haralson of the Haralson Sales Co., Birmingham, in sending to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD this call of the Association to Promote Americanism, writes:

"It is time for Americans to wake up and protect themselves and America." This spirit seems to have been born in a few of the Birmingham ex-service men who are willing to profess their principles and publicly offer a solution in the best-known method of reaching the public—advertising. Any man who will sign the pledge as shown in the advertisement attached hereto can very well call himself an American and believe in the slogan "America for Americans." The ad. attached appears in today's issue of all three of our local papers and already the morning edition has caused a great deal of comment and a large number of pledges have already been received.

"Mr. Briggs, president of this association, was in our office yesterday afternoon and, since this is a child of his fertile brain, he is very anxious indeed to know what you, personally, think of it. To go a little further, it looks like an organization throughout the United States would be well worth while in times of trouble and have a great moral influence for law and order.

"There are too many things to be said in favor of this association to be put in letter form, and we know that you can see at a glance the possibilities, and I, personally, as well as other of our young men of Birmingham, would like to have your comments. This could be done editorially or in a personal letter, as you may see fit.

"Our prayers are with you in your great work and may God be behind you and your mighty pen in this time of need."

In reply to Mr. Haralson's query as to the opinion of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD on this proposition we would say that we unhesitatingly commend it to the attention of every man in the country who loves America.

The forces of evil are at work to destroy America.

The forces of right must get to work to save America, and this Birmingham movement, typical of the spirit of patriotism which prevails in the South, may help to marshal the forces of the country for the nation's salvation.

It is such patriotism as this that justified the statement made many years ago by General Grant, and quoted last week in a letter from his son, that the South would yet have to save the nation from the forces of evil represented by the foreign spirit which is in the land.



# America for Americans!

At this time when Bolshevism, Radicalism, I. W. W.ism and Anarchy are cropping out in every section of the country, it is necessary for thinking, patriotic men to state freely their attitude, but mere words are not sufficient—concerted action is necessary. For this reason "The Association to Promote Americanism" has been organized.

## The Association to Promote Americanism

WE ANNOUNCE THE FOLLOWING PLATFORM:

1. We will promote a spirit of loyalty for United States of America by precept and practice.
2. We will oppose radicalism of every kind, making it the solemn duty of all members to put down any evidence of disloyalty, and to this end we will hold ourselves ready at all times for duty under the supervision of city, county, State and Federal authorities in the maintenance of law and order.
3. We will protect all men and all classes who obey the law, and we will use every effort to bring to justice those who refuse such obedience.
4. We will turn the spotlight of publicity on all organizations, institutions and individuals who, either openly or secretly, seek to undermine our duly constituted Government.

The Association to Promote Americanism is not a political organization. It is organized and officered by ex-service men, who openly avow that their first and paramount duty is to their country.

### THE PLEDGE

In the name of God, and for the sake of this, my country, I do solemnly swear to be a loyal citizen of these United States of America, in thought, word and deed.

I do hold the welfare of this nation as a whole to be above the profit of any class therein, and will fight against autocracy of politics or capital or labor, wherever it appears.

I believe in the constitutional right of citizens to work when and where they please, and will do all that in me lieth to make this right secure.

I believe that the way of safety for this country is the way of industrial peace. I hereby pledge my support, both moral and physical, to the constituted authorities of city, county, State and nation in the preservation of law and order and the safeguarding of life and property, and, if necessary, will bear arms under their supervision and at their command.

To the safeguarding of this nation from foes within and without, I pledge my heart and hand, and I will be faithful to this trust forever, So Help Me God!

Name .....

Address .....

The war in Europe has ended. The war in the United States has just begun. Will you join an Army of Patriots and help defeat those who seek to overthrow your Government?

Membership in this Association is open to every patriotic citizen who indorses our stand and who is willing to prove himself 100 per cent American. It is not necessary to have been in the service of the Government during the recent war, though the men who are the charter members of the Association are all ex-service men who **STILL HOLD THEIR OATH OF ALLEGIANCE BINDING.**

There are no dues. Sign the pledge and mail it to "The Association to Promote Americanism," care The Age-Herald, The News, or The Ledger.

We have nothing to hide. Our slogan is "AMERICA FOR THE AMERICANS."

[The above was signed by the officers and Executive Board, composed of Birmingham men who were in the U. S. Army during the war, with Briggs M. Rogers, President, and from whom information can be had.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

## GREAT BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN BALTIMORE AN EXAMPLE TO THE NATION.

**"THE amount of building to be done in Baltimore next year is simply appalling,"** is a statement made by one of the leading architects of the city a few days ago in private conversation. A ride around Baltimore will convince anyone that the amount of building already under way is probably greater than ever before at one time in the history of the city. It is literally true that thousands of dwellings are under construction. These include many long rows of two-story houses for men of moderate means. Last spring we reported that one contractor had purchased several hundred acres on which he proposed to begin the erection of 2400 dwellings at a cost of \$9,000,000. Since then much of this ground has been cleared, the streets being laid out, steam shovels are cutting down hills and cutting through streets, and hundreds of these dwellings are already well on toward completion. Many other contractors are at work on dwellings of similar character. One of the most noticeable features of building activity in Baltimore in the past, as at present, is the construction of thousands—indeed, in the aggregate tens of thousands—of two-story dwellings, fitted with every modern improvement and intended for men of moderate means—mechanics, clerks and others who want a comparatively inexpensive house, but one as modern in equipment of plumbing and other improvements as the costly house of the rich man.

In addition to this activity in the building of dwellings, there is greater activity than ever before in the erection of apartment-houses, large and small. They are going up in every direction; several great ones, costing a million and a quarter each or more, and dozens of smaller ones. Large dwellings in the older part of Baltimore are being rapidly turned into modernly equipped apartment-houses.

Some great warehouses are under construction, and immense factory buildings as well. One new plant, for which the site is now being secured, is to employ between 6000 and 12,000 skilled mechanics, and dozens of other great manufacturing enterprises and great operations in warehouse wharf buildings are under way at the same time.

Baltimore business men have always been noted for their extreme conservatism, and, therefore, when Baltimore turns loose, as it is now doing, in this building activity, which the architects regard as only indicative of the "appalling amount of building" to be done next year, they are setting an example to the whole country. They are showing their faith by their works in the permanency of America's business interests and their faith in the wisdom of building at the present time. Every town and city in the country should follow Baltimore's example. Those who wait for lower cost of materials or lower wages are waiting for what they may never get, unless they get it through a destruction of all business operations by reason of stagnation of industry. There is no better way to cure Bolshevism than to go ahead with business activity, with the employment of people, and with the utilization of existing facilities for increasing the supply of dwellings now so lamentably short of the nation's needs.

## THE MISTAKE OF THE COAL MINERS.

**A**N intelligent presentation of the coal strike situation from the standpoint of a union coal miner is given in the *Chattanooga Times* in a statement by Esquire Morgan, Sale Creek, Tenn., a union miner and a pioneer of the organization of union miners throughout that section.

According to Mr. Morgan, the position taken by the miners in bringing on this strike was without any justification. In his statement he said:

"When any miner or miner's committee declares that the average day's wage of the miners anywhere is from \$4.50 to \$5 a day, he and they know it means that the real miners, men who know the business, expert and experienced miners, of whom there are many, are making \$12.50 to \$15 a day. And that is the class of miners engaged in organizing this strike and pulling it off. They want to make their \$62.50 to \$75 a week and work only five days of six hours each.

"I am a strong union man. I helped organize the miners at Soddy, Sale Creek, Tracy City, Whitwell and at many other places in this section of the country. I helped make the fight for an eight-hour day. I believed in it then and I believe in it now. I am confident that no man should try to work longer than eight hours a day, but the average man is certainly able physically to put in that much time. We argued in those days that a man would do as much work in eight hours as he had been doing in ten, and I believe that too, but I do not believe there is a reasonable man anywhere who believes a worker can do as much in any circumstances in six hours a day and working five days a week as he can working eight hours a day and six days a week. The miners are starting out with an unreasonable demand and all the world will say so, which handicaps the managers of the strike at the beginning.

"The underlying principle of unionism has always been arbitration for all disputes. When labor abandons that principle, as the miners have openly done this time, union labor as an institution is sure to suffer."

According to this report of a union miner, many miners in that section have been making from \$12.50 to \$15 a day. He claims that the demands of the miners are unreasonable, and that all the world will fully agree with his position.

The shortage in railroad transportation, about which the *MANUFACTURERS RECORD* for many months warned the country, was responsible for many mines being shut down a portion of the time during the spring and early summer, and in many places miners could not work regularly because of lack of cars. This fact must be taken into account in considering the whole situation; for even though many miners may have been making, as Mr. Morgan said, from \$12.50 to \$15 a day, they have not, we are sure, made that as a regular thing. The American people are not opposed to good wages for the miners; they fully appreciate the hardships of the mining industry, but men seek the mining business as a preference; most miners prefer it to any other employment. If they did not do so, there is ample opportunity for employment in other work. Therefore, no sympathy is needed for the miners because of their underground work. They select that work, knowing every advantage and disadvantage of it.

But the contest now is not primarily one of wages; it is far more than that. This strike was called by officials without any vote from the men themselves. A little oligarchy said to half a million miners you must break your agreements, walk out of the mines and freeze the American people into submission to our demands, and meekly nearly half a million miners surrendered their independence, yielded obedience to the commands of these radical officials as though they wore the chains of mental and physical slavery.

Doubtless a very large proportion of these men inwardly rebelled against this strike order, but they lacked the courage and backbone to assert their manhood. They made enemies of millions of Americans for themselves and for all labor unions, and doomed themselves to national discredit and their unions to national hostility. But they awakened the nation to a determination that no such condition would be permitted to blast the life of this republic.



## THE MEANING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

**G**OVERNOR COOLIDGE, whose overwhelming re-election as Governor of Massachusetts is the most hopeful sign in the country, except the action of Attorney-General Palmer, and the decision against the labor unions rendered by Judge Anderson, in a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD writes:

"Please accept my sincere thanks for your very kind congratulations, which I keenly appreciate."

That came in reply to a telegram sent him the day after the election, in which the editor of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD said:

"The triumphant victory of true democracy in Massachusetts has given heart to the whole nation. Your re-election by the great majority recorded should be accepted as a proof of the inherent soundness of the American people when once they understand the forces of socialism, unrest and anarchy on one side and the forces of civilization and American patriotism on the other side. Your victory is not merely a victory for you nor for Massachusetts alone, it is a victory for the nation. The nation is to be congratulated on your election."

Mr. Frederick C. Lawyer of Yonkers, N. Y., in a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, says:

"I wish to extend to you my congratulations for the decisive victory of Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts on the side of law and order. My firm belief is that your magazine, which is read extensively in the New England States, has been a potent factor in the campaign of Governor Coolidge which resulted in his smashing victory."

## A WARNING TO GOMPERS AND HIS RADICAL ABETTORS.

**T**HE following letter from Mr. Chauncey Smith of Atlanta to Mr. Gompers so strongly voices the sentiment of the great majority of American people that we commend it to the thoughtful study of every radical labor leader and every other Bolshevistic agitator in the country. Mr. Gompers may claim to represent 20,000,000 people through the 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 members of labor unions, but if he thinks all labor union men will follow his radical leadership to the end, he is vastly mistaken. Among labor union men there are many thousands of honest-hearted, patriotic Americans who even now writhe in mental torture that their once honored organization is being dragged into the mire of un-American, Bolshevistic, anarchistic slime through the leadership of Gompers and his abettors:

Atlanta, Ga., November 3, 1919.

MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President, American Federation of Labor,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir—You are reported in the public press as stating that in no event would organized labor give up its sacred right to strike; that if a law was passed by Congress restricting this on the part of the railroad employees, it would not be obeyed. The president of the Railroad Firemen's Union is reported to have taken the same position.

Sir, do you realize the meaning of the position you are taking? Do you think the American people will forever submit to occupy the position in which you would place it? Take the Railroad unions—let them desert their duty and in a few days half the population will be at the point of starvation. And the unions claim the "right" to bring this about, and talk of rebellion if the people of this country take steps to protect their industry and their lives.

"He takes my life who takes the means whereby I live." Do you really think that this country will quietly go on living with a loaded pistol pointed at its head? Do you not realize that the time has come in the development of our industrial progress when the fact must be recognized that the man who undertakes duties of which the performance is essential to the operation of society thereby surrenders some of the rights and privileges to which under other conditions he can lay claim? Is it not evident to you that the principle of the implied contract recognized in law must be applied to our industrial conditions, and that the man

who undertakes essential duties and leads the public to place dependence upon his faithful performance of them cannot drop them at his own sweet will and leave the other party to the contract to suffer vital loss without a remedy?

Do you not see, Mr. Gompers, that the position which you assume is that of the Western gunman who talks about his "right" to carry his pistols and fight out his quarrels with his enemies without regard to the injuries he may thereby inflict on others? That was tolerated for a while on the old Western frontier. It cannot be tolerated in civilized society.

You talk about the rights of organized labor. By your own claim you and your allied associations represent 20,000,000 of the people of this country. How about the other 90,000,000? Have they no rights? Have they got to stand still and suffer while you exercise your "right" to carry on private war?

You may not be prepared to recognize the fact, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that the people of this country are about "fed up" on strikes; and by "people" I mean not the capitalists and employers, but Bill Smith and Tom Jones. Do you not realize that they are awaking to the fact that they are paying the bills, and that they are getting very sick of it? That they do not propose to be made everlastingly the goat? These strikes of men who have assumed duties toward the public are going to be put a stop to—if not in one way, then in some other—and the sooner you and your associates recognize this the better it will be for all.

You talk about the "slavery" in which the laboring man would be placed if his right to strike should be abridged. And yet you propose to keep the American people in the position where it can never know on what day its industry will be suspended and itself be in large part brought to the verge of starvation. You insist that the 20,000,000 must retain the right to do this to the 90,000,000. What will the 90,000,000 then be but the slaves of the 20,000,000?

Sir, if you think for one minute that the American people are going to submit permanently to remain in this position of servitude to the limited class that you represent, once they realize the position which you would have them occupy, you have got "another think" coming to you. If it is to be a choice as to which shall be the slaves, the question as to whether it shall be the 20,000,000 or the 90,000,000 is settled in advance.

Don't run this thing into the ground, Mr. Gompers. Don't overplay your hand.

I am, sir, very truly yours,

CHAUNCEY SMITH.

## MUST BUSINESS MEN REFUSE TO DISCUSS THE AFFAIRS OF THE NATION?

Rutherford & Maher,  
General Insurance.

Roanoke, Va., November 11.

Editor *Manufacturers Record*:

We enclose our check for \$6.50 in renewal of our subscription. We take your publication for the sake of the industrial news contained in it. We look upon it as a trade or industrial journal, and think that as such it is subject to much improvement.

We believe that if you would devote your energies in that direction instead of attempting to direct politics and affairs of the nation, you would build up a much more valuable journal.

Yours truly,

RUTHERFORD & MAHER,  
By THOMAS RUTHERFORD.

This nation is suffering now because business men left the affairs of the nation to politicians and politics has become very rotten. If the nation is to be saved business men must do it, and shall a business man's paper be debarred from discussing how to save the nation?

## WHOSE OX IS GORED?

**D**UE consideration has never been given to the danger surrounding the coal miners.—Statement of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

No consideration was given by them to the danger with which the coal miners surrounded the country. Moreover, every coal miner has the full right of choice to any other employment. No law compels him to be a miner. He selects that job of his own free will.

# America Is Giving Europe Everything, Almost Her Soul, and Europe Is Giving in Exchange--Anarchists

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

Washington, D. C., November 10. --There is every indication that the President will refuse to accept a resolution of ratification of the Peace Treaty with the reservations certain to be incorporated by the Senate.

The two reservations which are considered by the White House utterly unacceptable are: First, that providing that the United States shall itself be the judge of whether it has fulfilled its obligations and is entitled to withdraw from the League on notice of two years, which notice may be given through a concurrent resolution by Congress; and, second, the reservation in regard to Article X, which reads as follows:

"The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between nations--whether members of the League or not--under the provisions of Article X, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the Congress, which, under the Constitution, has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall by act or joint resolution so provide."

The difference between concurrent resolution and a joint resolution is that the latter requires the approval of the President and the former does not. The reservation adopted by the Senate would deprive the Chief Executive of any say whatever in case a majority of both houses decided to give notice of withdrawal from the League.

It is what might be called the "conservatory reservation," the provision which would enable the United States to recover its independence in the event that the titanic experiment in internationalism should prove to be an equally titanic failure.

The wisdom of it and the necessity for it are abundantly shown. If the United States is irrevocably tied to the political system of Europe and the Orient, as it would be were the League itself to have the power of decision as to the right of American withdrawal, the whole adventure, if an error, could never be remedied. If, on the contrary, the power of "self-determination" is retained in the American Government, it is a perpetual threat to Europe against the abuse of League privileges, a warning against subtle and tricky political play under the guise of diplomacy, a never-ending notice to politicians and nations that they must play fair, must build up no babels, promote no leagues within the League, never attempt to prostitute American power to illegitimate purposes and all times set within the established principles which America recognizes as requisite to just government everywhere, and flouting of which is regarded as treason to the democracy of the world.

That is not selfishness. Two great world systems contemplate a marriage contract. They have always been inherently antagonistic. The one has stumbled through centuries of wreck and ruin until it stands on the very verge of total destruction; the other, surpassing all previous human experience in the magnitude of its accomplishments, fresh from its rescue of the other, believes that its success is based on definite principles, the abuse of any of which would cause a world collapse. It refuses, therefore, by any tricks of statesmanship to be drawn into a situation where it may find itself completely swallowed up by the other system.

The United States has a written doctrine--the Monroe Doctrine--to which it tenaciously clings. It has another doctrine, unwritten, which is the sum total of its experience and its statesmanship, a doctrine which no man can define, but the elements of which the child breathes into his being along with American air, and a violation of which he, as a man, instinctively recognizes. It is not possible to safeguard that doctrine by definition, as the Monroe Doctrine will be safeguarded, but it is possible to protect it and perpetuate it by announcing that when the fundamentals of government, as Americans know government, are violated by the League--if ever such a thing should happen--the United States will divorce itself from the unhappy alliance and continue on its own way, under its own lights, as best it may.

The President has declared that the right of withdrawal is

unqualified without the reservation. He cannot very well object, therefore, to a specific definition of that right. But, it is stated, what the White House does object to is the language of the reservation, and particularly to employment of the right of withdrawal by a simple concurrent resolution.

There are many statesmen in Washington who think that the "concurrent resolution" plan is an error. It seems to deprive the Chief Executive of that participation in foreign affairs which the Constitution plainly intends him to have. It would be more in keeping with American practice were a "joint resolution" required.

The reservation on Article X seeks to preserve in Congress its Constitutional right to declare war, and to take from an assembly, sitting in Switzerland, the power automatically to plunge this nation into a world or a local conflict.

The President insists that the article in question is morally binding only. Some of the best lawyers in America cannot read it that way, and there is evidence to show that other nations do not so interpret it. But Article X is the one thing in the covenant for which the President is personally responsible. It is to him the soul of the covenant. He has declared openly that he will not accept any ratification which destroys its authority. The reservation does explicitly what Mr. Wilson says he will never tolerate.

The reservations proposed by Senator Lodge's committee are all sure of majorities in the Senate. Those which have been voted on already have been approved by decisive majorities. There is no question of the power of the Lodge leadership to bring the ratifying resolution to a vote with all of its reservations virtually intact.

What will the Presidential group then do? Mr. Hitchcock can certainly swing 25 Democratic votes against ratification, and there are enough Republicans prepared to vote against any sort of ratification to give a total of 33, or one more than one-third against ratification. A move then for a reconsideration, at which opportunity would be given to change the text of the ratifying resolution, would depend on the ruling of the Vice-President. If he declared that a majority vote was sufficient for a reconsideration, there would be a reconsideration. If he declared a two-thirds vote requisite, there would probably not be a reconsideration. A battle would be staged in parliamentary practice. It seems safe to say, however, that if the Lodge ratifying resolution fails to pass, some means to keep the treaty alive and before the Senate will be found.

There is good reason to believe that the President is now considering a message to the Senate, which will be as dramatic as it will be sensational. It is said that the plan contemplates a formal statement on his part to the Senate as a whole that it will be useless for it to vote on the Lodge resolution, as he will not accept it unless there are specific changes, and that unless the Senate can make the changes he desires he will exercise his Constitutional power to withdraw the treaty.

Instead of this formal notice direct from the Chief Executive, it may be sent to the Senate unofficially through the mouth of Mr. Hitchcock, but there is every indication that it is going to be sent in one way or another.

This course is the more likely because evidence of opposition weakness has been reported to the White House. The staunchest of the "bitter enders" is reported to have said privately on Saturday that he placed no dependence on the majority of his co-laborers; that they lacked the courage of their convictions, were easily bluffed and would back down if the President showed an irreconcilable position. He feared there would be a break in the ranks when the final test came, and rather intimated that as far as he was concerned he did not look for the final action to be in accord with the predictions of some who up to this time have voted conscientiously for the reservations they believed requisite.

It is going to be a poker game from now on and four aces may not be the winning hand. The very magnitude of daily world happenings, the propaganda of revolution, the subtle publicity which pictures chaos unless the treaty is put through promptly



in some form, combine to have their effect on timorous Senators.

But what is established is that the treaty is going back to Europe with an American brand on it somewhere. There is enough strength in the Senate to assure that.

"The process," as Senator Poindexter says, "of making a 'supreme sacrifice' of America, and of joining our fortunes with the fortunes of men everywhere," is going to be stopped. It is too early to assert that "the process of internationalizing our fortunes" is at an end, but it can be said with emphasis that the period in which the United States has played the part of a milch cow is drawing to a close. At least the cow is not going to be put in a Swiss barnyard.

If the President does declare that Article X must stand as it is, or the treaty will be abandoned, then unless the Senate loses its nerve, the treaty will be abandoned. For that will be notice, as clear as any notice could be, that Article X does contemplate the use of American troops in foreign lands without the consent of Congress, and that the United States does mean to guarantee the political and territorial boundaries of the world. That is something more than the Deity Himself undertook. He might have made men so that they were compelled to obey divine law; He gave them, instead, freedom of choice. That was the mercy of God; but it is a mercy the man-created omnipotence which is to sit in Geneva cannot know. Its maps are immutable. What is shall be forever. And if any doubt it, the might of the United States will be used to convince them. That is Article X, and its accompanying articles, as viewed by the Senate after months of discussion. It is to be hoped that the doubting Senator is wrong in concluding that his weak-kneed associates will change that view under final pressure.

The President is an ill man. He is confronted with questions so laden with perplexity, so momentous in every respect, that consideration of them would tax to the uttermost the strength, physical and mental, of the strongest man. He is spared as much as can be, but daily he has personally to make great decisions. Can he stand the strain?

In this plethora of crises, not the least critical is the condition of the President, striving so bravely, under such stress and pressure, not only to perform his duties but to perform them with the foresight of genius.

It is understood that London, Paris and Rome have been informed that it is permissible to set the last of the month as the time for the final bringing into effect of the treaty, as ratification by the Senate will have occurred by then.

Contributory factors making for final action are the hopes of the "wets" for a liquor oasis spreading over a few weeks, the earnest desire of the House and some Senators for a vacation, and mileage, and the pressure of business, which is anxious to know the conditions under which it must operate. A factor which makes for delay is a general fear that it is not a very propitious moment for depriving the Government of certain war powers which it is now exercising.

The Estonians, Poles and other Eastern "little" States are about to make peace with the Bolsheviks, dispatches state, and a Lenin emissary has appeared in London with an offer. There is an unauthenticated rumor that Tokio has also been approached by Moscow. Seizure of "red" literature by Department of Justice agents and publication of some of it has interested Senators. They are more than ever wondering what the new internationalism means to America.

It is a fact that America is giving Europe everything, almost her soul, and Europe is giving in exchange—anarchists. The first fruits of "joining our fortunes with the fortunes of men everywhere" are described in the headlines of the press daily, and a greater authority than any now existing has said, "By their fruits ye shall know them."

### 1000-Barrel Daily Capacity Flour Mill.

One thousand barrels of flour daily is the capacity proposed for a mill which the Southern Milling Co., Statesville, N. C., plans to build. This company is to organize with \$500,000 capital stock authorized and these officers: President, D. M. Ausley; vice-president, Eugene Morrison, Jr.; secretary, F. S. Morrison; treasurer-manager, Eugene Morrison, Sr. The manager is prepared to engage an architect-engineer and consider estimates on the milling machinery, with electric-power drive.

### Cotton Men Who Denounce the World's Cotton Conference and the Manufacturers Record's Fight for the Cotton Grower.

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

Dallas, Tex., November 6.

The attitude of the cotton men in the Cotton Exchange Building here towards the New Orleans Cotton Conference is so hostile that I deem it proper to send you a letter on the matter. There are probably 20 cotton firms in the Cotton Exchange Building, and they are all foreign exporters, either English firms or firms having English partners. I called on eight of these firms and found them a unit in condemning the New Orleans Cotton Conference, and was assured that opposition to the conference crystallized throughout the entire building. Since they all voiced the same opinion, I need not call names. They said:

"Your Cotton Conference Supplement does not interest us, nor will your cotton articles. The Cotton Conference didn't amount to 'a tinker's dam' in so far as achieving concrete results was concerned. Some of our members attended that meeting, so we have first-hand information about it. The meeting seemed to have been called to start a movement to destroy the cotton man's business, or else discredit him. In no sense has there been a favorable opinion in any general way of the Cotton Conference, unless it is on the part of the producers and their sympathizers. Any statement to the contrary is a deliberate misstatement of the facts. The conference seemed to have been framed up for the benefit of the farmers to the exclusion of the cotton interests in general. It afforded an opportunity for a few men to get in the 'spot lights' without solving a single problem of merit to the general cotton interests.

"Some editors and some scribblers have the presumption to discuss the economics of the cotton business, and get their cues from a few leaders whose knowledge of the cotton business has no special weight with cotton men in general. Scribblers hand out opinions about cotton who know nothing about the basic principles of the trade, and want to tell us how to run our business. It is granted that the cotton farmer should have a good price for his cotton, but doesn't anybody short of a fool know that he must accept the hazards of the business which at all times renders it unstable? You can't stabilize the farmer's end of it when there are droughts and floods and pests and other things that tend to disorganize the whole cotton trade; then why should the farmers be especially favored with a high price?

"Your journal wants high-priced cotton, or no cotton grown at all. A limited acreage is advocated truly the reasoning of fools, when the whole of Europe is starving for cotton. How do you think they are going to pay for 40 or 50-cent cotton in a state of abject poverty? The result of this agitation is that third-grade cotton or cheap stuff will be moved first.

"We say to you frankly that there is not going to be any permanent 40 or 50-cent cotton, nor is there going to be any direct marketing of the product from the producer to the spinner. Don't be so foolish as all that. We won't go out of business, for the same reason that water won't run up hill. There has been much reference by newspapers in general to the cotton man as a 'cotton gambler'—'just plain damn thieves, don't you know.' Well, don't think we haven't noticed it. We know the attitude of your journal on the cotton question and your political attitude in general. We want political strife to end, so that the world can get back to normal business. If you have a single doubt as to the attitude of cotton men in this building toward the New Orleans Cotton Conference, you have the privilege to call on them, but you are just throwing away your time."

### Getting Work Out on Time.

In sending to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD a list of 25 different jobs of bank construction which they are engaged upon in 22 Southern cities, the George W. Muller Bank Fixture Co. of Atlanta, Ga., writes:

"We particularly call your attention to the large number of jobs we have under way throughout the country and to the fact that, despite the difficulty of getting material and labor, we are experiencing no difficulty in getting our work out promptly and putting the jobs through on time. Our organization for this work is such that we are one of the few factories in our line still able to accept orders and give promise of immediate delivery."

# Coal Strike a Part of Russian Bolshevistic Campaign Is Belief in Washington

By P. H. WHALEY.

Washington, D. C., November 8

At this date there are two great strikes under way in the United States. It is asserted unequivocally by an authorized spokesman of the coal operators that they have positive knowledge that funds for the stirring up of the unrest which culminated in these strikes were furnished at least in part by Lenine and Trotsky, masquerading as the Russian Government.

That this charge is true on its face is given cumulative support by the statements of Ambassador Francis, previously printed at length in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, wherein he reveals that bankers in Russia were compelled to cable their correspondents in America directing them to transfer specified funds to representatives of the Bolshevik regime, and such funds were so transferred.

Where they were transferred, to what purposes they were put and the manner of their expenditure has not been revealed. But the path of that gold, it is believed in Washington, can be traced by the red line of industrial anarchy, beginning in Seattle and flowing through the country until it has stained in its crimson flood two major industries, and no man knows how many lesser ones.

It is important in any case, and particularly so if the forces of revolution are being nurtured by alien radicals, that the people of the country should be truly and accurately informed as to the facts at issue, and especially as to the issues themselves, false though they may be as a true picture of the results the agitators are driving at. Were, in other words, their object in truth economic, and could their statement that the betterment of the laboring man was alone their purpose be relied on, it would be of supreme importance that they state their case honestly, intelligently and without deception.

That the case was not so stated, but that exaggerated, distorted, almost infamous official pronouncements were put out by the responsible leaders in both the steel strike and the coal strike is made self-evident by the record.

On September 18 John Fitzpatrick, W. Z. Foster, David J. Davis and others addressed to the President of the United States a letter. It was given general publication, and part of it read as follows:

"Your request for postponement would have been gladly granted were it not for the following facts:

"1. Mr. Gary has asserted that his men need no trained representation in their behalf in presenting their grievances, notwithstanding that they can neither economically, by lack of means, nor intelligently, by lack of schooling, cope with him or his representatives.

"2. That, ever since the men started to organize, a systematic persecution was instituted, beginning with discharge and ending with murder, recalling to us vividly the days of Homestead and the reign of despotism in Russia.

"3. Through the efforts of the representatives of the steel industry, officials in various localities have denied the men free assembly and free speech. Instances are too numerous where meetings have been suppressed, men arrested, tried on various unfounded charges, excessive bail required and cruel punishment imposed, all without warrant in law and justice.

"4. As one of many examples—in the city of McKeesport a meeting held by the men within their constitutional rights was broken up and men arrested and thrown into jail, charged with riot and held to the excessive bail of \$3000 each, while one of the hirelings of the steel industry, arrested for the murder of a woman speaker at Brackenridge, Pa., is being held under bail of but \$2500. Another patent example is Hammond, Ind., where four defenseless union men were charged upon and killed by hired detectives of the steel industry, and witnesses in behalf of their survivors have been so intimidated and maltreated that the truth of the killing was suppressed.

"5. Guns and cannon have been placed in mills, highly charged electric wires have been strung around their premises.

"6. Armed men in large numbers are going about intimidating

not only the workers, but everybody in many communities who show the slightest indication of sympathy with the men.

"7. Men have been discharged in increasingly large numbers day by day. Threats and intimidations are resorted to for the purpose of putting the men in fear and preventing them from the exercise of their own free will, coerced into signing statements that they are not members, nor will become members, of any labor organization, and threatened with eviction, blacklist, denial of credit and starvation.

"8. That a forced decline of the market would be imposed so as to wipe out their holdings in stock, which they were induced to purchase in years past. Threats to move the mills and close them up indefinitely.

"9. That an organized propaganda for vilification of the American Federation of Labor, spreading rumors that the strike will be delayed, and that such delay is only a sell-out.

"10. Showing no opposition to the men joining dual organizations. As a result of this propaganda, the I. W. W. is making rapid headway in some of the districts.

"11. That the real reason for opposition to organized labor representation on behalf of the men who have grievances is that the steel industry is preparing to cut wages and to lower the standards to pre-war times, and to return to a condition that encouraged the padrone system, so prevalent in that particular industry."

These were the reasons given why the President's request for a postponement of the strike could not be granted.

Previous to this letter to the President, on September 12, Mr. Fitzpatrick had addressed a letter to Samuel Gompers, obviously for its effect on public opinion, in which he said:

"You may not be aware that seven of our organizers and members have been brutally murdered in cold blood during the past few days, and the campaign of terrorism on the part of the steel companies is beyond description. After a two days' conference of the responsible heads and representatives of the 24 international unions, it was decided by unanimous vote that the only way to safeguard their interests in such a situation was to set the strike for September 22. Every man connected with this movement is deeply conscious of the great responsibility devolving upon him, and it was only after every avenue of approach had been closed that the above action was taken."

The Senate committee, under the leadership of Mr. Kenyon, everywhere known as an extreme liberal, says:

**WE MAY SAY IN PASSING THAT THE STATEMENT IN THE LETTER TO MR. GOMPERS THAT SEVEN OF THE ORGANIZERS AND MEMBERS HAD BEEN BRUTALLY MURDERED IN COLD BLOOD DURING THE PAST FEW DAYS IS FALSE. MANY STATEMENTS IN THE LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT LIKEWISE ARE VERY GREATLY EXAGGERATED OR FALSE.**

So much for the steel strike.

In the matter of the coal strike, Mr. Samuel Gompers himself has given out two formal statements. They represented, supposedly, the case of the strikers in its essentials.

An answer to them has been made by the executive committee of the bituminous coal operators of the Central competitive field, and it is worth the while of any man to read it. Here it is:

"A careful examination of Samuel Gompers' announcement regarding the coal strike discloses the absence of a single accurate statement of facts. In that respect, his pronouncement is identical with the statement he put out last week, in which he charged coal operators with curtailing production to boost prices—a statement which even Acting President Lewis of the miners' organization emphatically repudiated.

"In his latest statement Mr. Gompers goes lightly from one inaccuracy to another. He misstates working conditions, miners' advances and operators' selling prices.

"It is not true that the operators' representatives walked out of Secretary Wilson's conference, leaving Mr. Lewis with no alterna-

tive but to call a strike. The operators' representatives accepted President Wilson's proposal in its entirety and withdrew from the conference in order that their presence might not embarrass Secretary Wilson in his effort to persuade the miners to take the honorable course thus opened to them. At the time of their withdrawal the operators advised Secretary Wilson that they would remain in Washington awaiting his call to further conference.

"It is not true, as Mr. Gompers implies, that the miners are not permitted by the operators to work full time. The operators have no control over the demand for coal. They can merely stand ready to produce and furnish it when the public requires and is willing to accept it.

"It is not true that the miners received an advance of 20 cents per ton in 1914.

"It is not true that the operators raised the price of coal \$5 per ton in 1914. On the contrary, the price was reduced.

"It is not true, as Mr. Gompers states, that for the past several years the miners have averaged only 160 to 180 working days a year.

"It is a fact, however—and Mr. Gompers could easily have ascertained it—that virtually every bituminous mine in the country has on its payroll a substantial number of men who deliberately lay off from one to three days a week when they have an opportunity to work.

"Mr. Gompers states that the miners are demanding shorter working hours so that their work may be made regular instead of intermittent. How is it possible to effect such regulation? How can mines be worked when no cars are available? How can mines be worked on days when mine sidings and railroad yards are blocked with loaded cars which the public does not need and will not buy?

"Mr. Gompers well knows that the public buys its coal only as it wants it, and it always will.

"Does Mr. Gompers think that a change from an eight-hour day to a six-hour day will compel the public to buy its coal far in advance of its requirements at tremendous advanced prices, made necessary by increased pay for less work on the part of the miners?

"The statements issued by Mr. Gompers, the American Federation of Labor and officials of the United Mine Workers of America with respect to hours of work and earnings of miners have, in their entirety, been grossly inaccurate, misrepresentative and misleading to the public.

"Statistical information of this sort, because of its complexity, cannot be accurately presented or analyzed in the public press. It can, however, be presented to and accurately analyzed by a proper tribunal which can call before it proper representatives of all interested parties in order to secure detailed explanation of all the points at issue. The operators stand ready to present such information on these subjects at any place and at any time before such proper tribunal, as suggested by President Wilson."

There have been many cases before this when subtle propaganda has massed public opinion on the wrong side of a great question. The dissemination of misinformation has been too rapid for truth to overtake it.

But here are two specific cases which should be illuminating to the whole country. They should teach the public to read with its eyes open. For the old truth that figures do not lie, but liars figure, is just as true today as it ever was, and the art of camouflage did not die with the war. It is an art to which many men in these days are devoting themselves, though the paints they use are words and their fake green boughs are calumny and lies.

**Revolution is treason, and treason is the refuge of men foresworn. If Mr. Fitzpatrick and Mr. Gompers were themselves deceived, they have thieves and liars in their household, and, according to a general belief at the capital, they have a lot of reforming to do in their own habitations before undertaking the overthrow of the industrial and social order in America.**

#### For Oklahoma Mining Developments.

Miami and Chicago investors have organized a corporation to undertake the extensive development of mining properties in Oklahoma. Ray McNaughton of Miami, Okla.; Robert W. Hunt and Luther V. Rice of Chicago are the principal incorporators of the Hunt Mining Co., which will be the name of the organization. The capitalization is \$250,000.

## MASSACHUSETTS SPOKE FOR THE NATION.

### The Answer to Radicalism in Labor Unionism Was Voiced by the Old Bay State.

Washington, November 10—[Special.]—The election in Massachusetts had an effect in Washington which it would be difficult to exaggerate.

Politicians keep their ears to the ground. No distant rumblings are so faint that they do not hear them. There were dozens of men both in Congress and at the executive end of the Capital who had become convinced, by their reading of the papers, that the advocates of lawlessness had won a tremendous following in all parts of the nation, and that re-election or retention of office would depend on a proper compliance with the new spirit which was animating the masses.

Not a few ventured to say that Governor Coolidge was committing political suicide by his unyielding attitude toward the Boston police strikers. They expected that he would be overwhelmed, and that his opponent, who preached conciliation and compromise, would be seated by a tremendous majority.

But when it came to counting the vote, Mr. Coolidge found himself returned by the largest majority any candidate for Governor in Massachusetts ever received. It was literally a landslide in favor of law and order.

When the result was announced in Washington it jarred the Capital from end to end. The President himself promptly sent a telegram of congratulation to Mr. Coolidge, an unprecedented thing, and Democrats on the floor of the House went out of their way to cheer the Coolidge triumph. Men who had little faith in the character of the electorate saw a great light—it began to dawn on them that the protagonists of anarchy were more vocal than numerous, and that the American people liked nothing better than public officers who would enforce the law.

The immediate effect was to strengthen the position of those members of the Cabinet who were determined to meet the union labor menace face to face, without postponement, and determine once and for all whether the Government was supreme or subject to the domination of a class group. Had Mr. Coolidge been defeated, it is not doubted that the administration's handling of the strike situation would have been characterized by considerable less energy.

Senator Lodge declared that Massachusetts spoke for the nation, and his interpretation was generally accepted. Not in a long time, if ever, has a State election had such a tonic effect on the National Capital.

### Pipe Line and Refinery to Cost \$8,000,000.

Monterey, Mexico, November 5—[Special.]—According to a statement that has been just made in Government circles in the City of Mexico, the Huasteca Petroleum Co., subsidiary of the Mexican Petroleum Co., will soon begin the construction of its pipe line from the oil fields of the Gulf coast region adjacent to Tampico to the capital. In 1908 during the administration of the late President Porfirio Diaz, the company obtained a concession from the Federal government for the construction of the proposed pipe line. Fulfillment of this concession was delayed from year to year by disturbed internal conditions of the country. It was renewed by the Carranza administration as still operative.

In the construction of this pipeline the momentous obstacle of lifting the crude petroleum from sea level to an altitude of about 7000 feet within a distance of about 30 miles must be overcome. It is stated that this engineering problem can be solved by the installation of powerful pumping plants at intervals of every few miles. The proposed pipe line will be about 600 miles long. It will start at Cerro Azul and have its southern terminus in the City of Mexico. Several industrial centers and mining camps are on the route of the proposed pipe line and these will be served with fuel oil, it is stated.

It is also announced that the Huasteca Petroleum Co. plans to build a large oil refinery in the City of Mexico. The cost of the construction of the pipe line and refinery will be approximately \$8,000,000 gold, it is stated.



# Vast National Benefits from Drainage Strongly Urged at St. Louis Meeting

EIGHTH NATIONAL DRAINAGE CONGRESS SHOWS GREAT REVIVAL OF INTEREST IN MOVEMENT TO RECLAIM WET LANDS OF SOUTH—WOULD ADD TREMENDOUSLY TO COUNTRY'S AGRICULTURAL WEALTH.

[Telegram to Manufacturers Record.]

St. Louis, Mo., November 11.

The National Drainage Congress, which holds its eighth annual session here November 11-13, promises to be the largest and most important yet held. Indications up to the present time show that there will be from 500 to 1000 delegates in attendance, representing all sections of the country. The immediate Mississippi Valley section, with approximately 30,000,000 acres of undrained land, will doubtless have the largest representation, while the States bordering the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, with their extensive areas of unreclaimed land, will come next.

Because of the close relation between drainage and health conditions, many communities will be represented by their health officers.

Keen interest is being manifested in the Drainage Congress at this particular time by persons in all sections because of the need for increased food production and the possible remedy to be found in utilizing our vast acreage of undrained land. The South is particularly interested in the national drainage movement, because it is there that the largest and most valuable areas of unused lands are to be obtained at the present time.

An outline of the speaking program has been furnished by Mr. John A. Fox, acting director of the congress, as follows:

"Prof. Charles F. Shaw of the University of California will make a very interesting talk on 'a serious problem in California agriculture,' and will deal with the difficulty encountered in the arid regions of taking care of the rise of the water table and the possible accumulations of alkali through lack of drainage.

"Mr. A. D. T. Moore of the Southern Pine Association will tell of the interest of the owners of large cut-over pine areas of the South in the drainage question as applied there.

"Mr. Edward Bower, vice-president of Otis & Co., Cleveland, O., investment bankers, will discuss a very interesting phase of the drainage question, and that is the one of financing the various projects that are to be undertaken. Otis & Co. are large investors in drainage bonds, and much enlightenment will be obtained from the financial side of the subject.

Mr. Isham Randolph of Chicago, the great hydraulic engineer who put through the Illinois drainage canal, and who is one of the leading authorities on drainage matters in the country, will discuss some interesting features of the drainage problem as applied nationally.

"Col. C. McD. Townsend, president of the Mississippi River Commission, which is now spending some \$45,000,000 appropriated by Congress for curbing the floods along that great river, will talk on that phase of the work. Colonel Townsend is one of the most eminent army engineers of the country, and is recognized throughout the world as an authority on subjects of this character.

"The Honorable David R. Francis, Ambassador to Russia, who has been identified with every prominent movement that has taken place in the middle Mississippi Valley, will speak November 11, and while his subject has not yet been announced, Governor Francis will doubtless have something very interesting to tell in regard to the importance of this work, as he was one of the first presidents of the congress, and knows a great deal about the subject.

"Dr. T. D. D. Griffiths of the United States Public Health Service will represent Dr. Rupert Blue, Surgeon-General of the United States, and will deliver an address on the value of drainage and reclamation as seen through the betterment of health conditions.

"Judge N. A. Morris of Georgia will tell the country what is being done down in the southeastern part of the United States in regard to drainage and reclamation, and will show how important this whole subject is to that region.

"Mr. B. A. Rice, secretary of the Kansas Water Commission of the University of Kansas, will discuss some very interesting prob-

lems of that section of the United States regarding drainage and reclamation.

"One of the most interesting and instructive talks will be given by Mr. H. H. Merrick, president of the Association of Commerce of Chicago and president of the Mississippi Valley Association."

Advance copies of some of the speeches are given herewith.

## Building an Empire by Reclamation.

On behalf of Mayor Henry W. Kiel, who was absent on account of sickness, the city's greetings were extended by E. R. Kinsey, president of the Board of Public Service, St. Louis.

"Most of our business men are keenly alive to the very great importance of the work you are doing," said Mr. Kinsey. "We know that the results you are seeking to bring about are of inestimable value, not only to the Mississippi Valley, but to the whole country.

"The general public has heard much about irrigation; there is a genuine appeal to the imagination in plans for constructing great reservoirs in the mountains and conducting water for miles to arid regions; there is romance in the idea of making the desert blossom as a garden, and there is profit in it.

"If there is romance and profit in putting water on the land, we know there is also great profit in taking water off the land.

"And yet it is not solely a question of sordid profit. It is a question which should appeal to every American who is patriotically interested in the development of his country.

"Other nations may develop their colonies in distant lands and fight for their trade and shed blood for their possession.

"But we can stay at home and build an empire. By drainage and reclamation we can add to our usable lands no less than 80,000,000 acres, five times the combined areas of Belgium and Holland in Europe, an area greater than Great Britain, Ireland and the adjacent islands; capable of supporting a population of 12,500,000 people, or about the combined population of Belgium and Holland before the war.

"And these people will not be foreign colonists, but Americans and neighbors in our midst.

"It seems to me there is enough of romance in that possibility to stimulate the imagination and enthusiasm of anyone.

"The city of St. Louis wishes for you complete success in your great work."

## Drainage and Good Roads Transforming Entire State of Arkansas.\*

By JUDGE E. P. TONEY, Lake Village, Ark.

While I am not thoroughly familiar with all the purposes of your great organization, yet by name it is so closely allied with that of good roads, I am deeply concerned in your success.

Government statistics disclose the fact, and I challenge any man to deny it, that the United States is the richest nation on earth, not only in gold and silver, peace and happiness, but in lands. This being true, we take the great Mississippi River, the Father of Waters, with all of its tributaries, extending up into central Canada, and as far west as the Rockies and as far east as New York State, taking from millions of square miles the richest of their soil each year, which, it has been estimated, if in a solid body, would be five miles square and 200 feet thick, bringing it southward as though guided and planned by man, depositing it upon what we call our swamp, and overflowed lands of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, and then multiply these figures by thousands of years, and you will get some idea as to the true rich-

\*Address delivered at National Drainage Convention, St. Louis, Mo., November 11-13, 1919.



ness of these lands, yet the wealth of which has never been discovered.

For years and years, as though following in the path of old Rip Van Winkle, the owners of these lands have been peacefully sleeping, dreaming, perhaps, of fortunes unmade and unearned, little thinking that their dreams would ever come true. But, lo! as if they had been touched by a hand of magic, they awoke, and now realize for the first time that their fortune has been given them by Nature, and all they have to do now is just to drain the lands, which they are now doing. Just before I left my home, down on the Mississippi River in Arkansas, I find that in the six counties bordering upon the Mississippi River, and forming Arkansas' eastern boundary line, there are 36 canals, representing a total expenditure of \$10,800,000. We have 75 counties in our State. Though not all need drainage, yet some of them have more canals than those mentioned, and drainage in Arkansas even now is in its infancy. Just a few years ago these swamp and overflowed lands could have been bought for a mere trifle, and today unbelievable values are placed upon those lands that have been recently drained, and their total production cannot be estimated at this time.

If every acre of land in Arkansas was properly drained, no man could estimate her wealth, and even the prosperous city of St. Louis would feel the mighty effects of it in a thousand different ways. Then if every acre of land in the Great Mississippi delta was properly drained, leaving it with all of its fertility and with all of its richness, we would have no more suffering for the want of food, and the large cities would be relieved of their peopled congestion. There would be no more strikes in your cities, because these lands would furnish the homes and produce enough food and money for us all. I believe now is the time when our efforts should be renewed and perfect co-operation should exist, and I believe further that the gentlemen back of this organization can and will complete this wonderful undertaking.

As my time during the past few years has been devoted mostly to that of good roads, and not enough, perhaps, to drainage, I have been given permission to say just a few words about good roads and to give some idea as to what we are doing for good roads in Arkansas.

Well do I remember back many years ago as I read and studied the making of the automobile, long before its revelation of commercial possibilities had been reached. I conceived that in order for it to be a success, not only to the manufacturer, but to the user, one thing, and one thing alone, was necessary, and that was good roads—more roads—better roads—roads everywhere. And day by day I can see this coming true, and even now I can sit out in my lawn beneath the magnolias and weeping willows overlooking Arkansas' most beautiful lake—Lake Chicot—and see car after car loaded with little children who are kept indoors at home, men who are locked in offices day in and day out, as well as women who are forced to breathe the smoky atmosphere of the crowded city, driving through the beautiful country upon paved highways,

and breathing God's perfumed air floating above the wild flowers and over the fields of cotton and corn, and getting out of life what God intended for us all to get.

I can see the little children as they are picked up at their country home by a heated automobile and carried to the beautiful high school, where only a few years ago they walked over muddy roads to the one-room schoolhouse on the hill. I can see the little church house far out in the distance, surrounded on Sunday by mules, wagons and horses, fade away, and in its place arises God's temple, encircled by automobiles that have come from ailes and miles away, even from the far-off city. You ask me what has brought about such changes, and I say to you good roads, good roads; and down in Arkansas within two more years we will have pavements extending from the western border to the Mississippi River, and from the Missouri line to the Louisiana and Texas side, and every county-seat connected with a permanent highway. To be accurate, we now have completed and have under construction 8500 miles of these roads, representing a total expenditure of \$8,500,000, and they will all be completed just as fast as labor can build them.

I cannot refrain from telling you gentlemen about one special road we have in Arkansas which is about one-half completed at this time, and on which I have worked for the past three years—the Arkansas-Louisiana Highway, said to be the longest single road district in the world—perhaps not the most expensive, but the longest—14 feet wide, with a foot and a half shoulder on either side, six inches base of concrete, with two and one-half inches of asphalt surface, stretching straight as an arrow through thousands of acres of white-topped cotton fields like a great charred mark against a relief of spotless white. It is the fruit of the longest road district ever worked out in this country. Entering Arkansas on the Mississippi River, a giant monument informs the populace of the dividing line of the two great States. It is a connecting link of 176 miles that gives the Gulf coast direct communication with the Bankhead Highway. It is the only road in the United States under construction during the world war that exceeded \$100,000 in value, the Government giving us permission to continue the work as a war measure and donating over \$300,000 towards its payment.

We are building roads so fast in Arkansas that the Governor was forced to call an extra session of our Legislature in order to give us more special laws for our roads and drainage districts, and I have been told that at this time Arkansas could employ all of the road contractors in the United States, as well as all of the drainage-boats operators, and then some of our districts would have to wait until others were completed.

In conclusion, I would suggest that when our highways have been completed and our drainage systems perfected, with all of our wealth, modern improvements and progressiveness, the once laughed-at Arkansas will be looked upon by other States, as well as our Government, as Uncle Sam's dressed-up room.

## Why a Drainage Congress?

By F. H. NEWELL, Professor of Civil Engineering, University of Illinois.

The vast opportunities for drainage of agricultural lands for increase of food production for the nation and the world, while known in a general way, are not fully comprehended by the public. As one result we have a rate of progress in development of our resources below that necessary for the best growth of the nation. It is primarily the business of the National Drainage Congress to examine into the condition to make known the facts and to plan to remove the obstacles.

With better drainage of farm lands comes not only more food, through increased production per acre, but a large addition of tillable lands in each section of the country. With better drainage comes better roads on which to carry the crops, as well as the manufactured products and the people; more than this, better health follows good drainage and more vigorous activity in all the industries.

Drainage means greater prosperity, more comforts and better health. If this is true then why have not the various drainage schemes been more effectively pushed to completion? The answer lies in the fact that land drainage has been too generally considered as a purely personal or local problem, left to individuals

or county organization and with little or no general planning for the largest public good. Without a broad engineering plan or vision the various personal or local interests have clashed; one project has run afoul of another. Everywhere we find the condition that needed works are held in abeyance by petty jealousies, by doubts or by fears of interference from neighbors. There is need here of an enlightened public sentiment, such as can and must be developed by the National Drainage Congress, which getting behind meritorious projects, can give them the impetus to sweep away all obstacles.

The most forbidding of these obstacles are not conditions imposed by nature but rather the artificial limitations of mankind, namely, inadequate laws and court decisions. These are so restrictive that the statement may be made that in some States at least, more money is now being expended on unnecessary drainage litigation than on actual work. The laws instead of aiding the public in its struggle for better things are so construed as to delay or render more costly the beneficial drainage enterprises. All of this avoidable or extravagant cost must finally be borne by the ultimate consumer, the public and usually by the least able part of the community.

The first step toward relief should be to make a study and to encourage others to examine into the present obstacles to de-

\*Abstract from an address before the National Drainage Congress at St. Louis, Mo., November 12, 1919, by F. H. Newell, professor of Civil Engineering at the University of Illinois.

velopment, namely, into the existing laws and restrictive decisions or regulations. This should be done with a view to improving or ameliorating these so that as far as possible our statutes may aid and not retard needed improvements. They should help to reduce the cost of living, and not add to it.

Next—and possibly of equal importance—is the developing in the minds of the public of an attitude or spirit of self-help, or a determination to attack these important problems in the near future. As an outgrowth of the great war there has arisen a tendency on the part of many persons to demand that the Federal Government go into all sorts of occupations and do for the citizens not only the things which they cannot do for themselves, but also to take up many lines of work which are very properly within the limits of individual or corporate enterprise.

Among these matters which have been handled by individuals and associations have been that of drainage; but a rather curious condition has arisen in that in the proper desire to provide opportunities for work and for homes of the returning soldiers, the conception has grown up and has been widely exploited that it is the duty of Uncle Sam, as well as a great opportunity, for him to obtain or take possession of the swamp and overflowed land with a view to reclaiming these, and in so doing to employ returning soldiers. An argument in support of this idea is that these soldiers working on the drainage of the land would become thoroughly acquainted with local conditions and would desire to occupy these lands, purchasing or obtaining them from the United States and paying for them in part by their labor upon the drains and levees which are being built to reclaim the land.

This Federal activity in drainage as a preliminary to soldier settlement, in its larger conception is a very alluring one. At the time when first proposed it was assumed that large numbers of returning soldiers would be out of employment; thus there was every reason for the United States to take steps immediately toward land reclamation by appropriating money and by providing laws under which the swamps and overflowed lands as well as the cut-over lands, might be acquired by the Government and be developed for the purpose of providing work and ultimately for making opportunities for homes for all soldiers who might desire to live upon the reclaimed lands and cultivate them.

Had the measure which was drafted early in 1917 been pushed to immediate action by Congress there is no doubt that it would have passed the House and Senate; but, because of some unexplained delay, it was not well handled and was crowded aside by the demands of other legislation, failing for lack of time just prior to the adjournment of Congress, on March 4, 1919.

By the time the present, the 66th, Congress assembled, it became evident that there was not such a demand for work as anticipated. The returning soldiers were rapidly absorbed into various industries; moreover, there was, and still is, a great need for every man who is willing to work on a farm to go to the lands already under partial cultivation, and either to obtain employment there as a farm helper, or as a renter or purchaser of a farm. In other words, there has not been any excess of available farm labor or of returned soldiers who are looking for farm work. Because of this condition the public interest in their reclamation or Soldier Settlement bills has rapidly waned. There has been the steady growth of public sentiment to the effect that soldiers who are needing employment should be directed to the lands which are already available for use and that as far as their needs are concerned there is no crying need for governmental activity.

A somewhat deplorable attitude has followed as a reaction from the general interest in providing homes for returning soldiers through reclamation of the swamp lands. This is the effect on the minds of many persons interested in reclamation, or rather the assumption by a part of the public that these swamps, overflowed or cut-over lands should be left for Government enterprise and that individual or community work should wait upon Uncle Sam to begin many necessary operations. It is a case of "Let George do it".

This condition of mind is in marked contrast to that which prevailed before the war when there were many drainage enterprises under consideration, some of a semi-public character, and in all of which various groups of land owners and citizens were organizing or preparing to come together in bodies corporate for the purpose of reclaiming swamp lands and making the waste areas available for farms and homes. Now, however, as a result of the agitation for Federal help much of this spirit of enterprise has

been lost, more than this, certain interested parties have attempted to discourage initiative or operations of this kind under the assertion that if we will wait long enough Uncle Sam will be forced to take up the work of draining lands and making many needed improvements. Various politicians have asserted "if you will elect me to Congress I will see to it that you secure an appropriation for these surveys and examinations and for the ultimate construction of the necessary drainage work. Therefore, do not attempt to do anything yourselves, but leave it all to me."

Joined with these self-seeking politicians are certain owners of large tracts of swamped, overflowed or cut-over lands who believe that they can unload upon the Federal Government a large amount of now worthless land at good prices. They are concerned to get the United States interested to the extent of purchasing these properties; they are continuing the agitation under the guise of benefits to the soldiers, but in the real hope of selling their holdings which at present are unprofitable.

The proposal of the politician and of the large land owner is to make a more or less permanent addition to what is commonly known as the "pork barrel" legislation, by which in some large appropriation bill, certain items, designed ostensibly for the patriotic purposes of aiding the soldiers, will be inserted making provision by which a sum of money may be expended in each congressional district where there is swamped, overflowed or cut-over lands, or deserted areas. These expenditures are to enable the Government to purchase large blocks of land for reclamation, and for sale when reclaimed to soldiers on long terms and long payments. This is good in itself and, as before stated, while the original conception was laudable and many of the arguments for such action were valid, yet in the long run the moral effect has not been good, in that individuals and communities have lost their initiative and have become dependent upon political favoritism, rather than upon the real merits of various enterprises and upon the benefits to the public.

This condition must be carefully considered and fearlessly discussed. There is no use in trying to deceive ourselves regarding its existence of these unfavorable conditions, nor on the other hand, should we attempt to exaggerate it. If the tendency is a bad one, we should so state and take such action as may lead to an education of the public to an appreciation of existing conditions so that the energies of the men who in good faith have been following this will-of-the-wisp may be diverted to more profitable lines of endeavor.

Let us try to get back to more of the real spirit of democracy, of Americanism, of self-reliance, of doing those things for ourselves and for the public which we can best do, not waiting for some governmental bureau, which in turn waits on Congress; leaving, of course, to the Federal Government those things which properly pertain to the national agencies, but not neglecting our own duties in this important matter. These duties are the finding out and making public of the needs and benefits of drainage, the discussion of necessary improvements in the laws limiting drainage development, and the giving of life and energy to many dormant enterprises held back by false hopes that kind Uncle Sam will supply the money. In this after-the-war crisis, self-help and self-reliance is one of the greatest factors for reconstruction or revival of prosperity.

### California Barley Through Port of Mobile.

Mobile, Ala., November 5—[Special.]—The first shipment of California barley through the port of Mobile was made November 2, when the steamer Belgian loaded with 600 tons of the grain and 12,000 bales of cotton left for Liverpool, England.

Recently barley shipments amounting to 400,000 tons were procured by the Turner Terminal Co. from W. D. Sheldon, San Francisco grain dealer.

Congested conditions at Galveston and New Orleans is responsible for diversion of the grain to Mobile. To handle it here, however, a new rate was necessary. The rate to Mobile was 68½ cents. New Orleans and Galveston enjoyed a rate of only 56 cents. When the matter was taken up with the United States Shipping Board the differential was removed.

### \$1,000,000 Hotel for Winston-Salem.

A new hotel costing \$1,000,000 is to be erected in Winston-Salem, N. C. It will have 250 rooms and baths. Other details will be announced later. The architect is W. L. Stoddart of New York.

## Reclamation Would Bring Tremendous Additions to Agricultural Wealth of Country\*

By ISHAM RANDOLPH, Chicago.

We are come together to consider the recovery of those portions of the earth in which agricultural richness has been accumulating for ages, the number of which we know not. We plan to deliver these lands from servitude to water. True, this mastery of the flood has not been an evil without its compensations, for the floods have been freighted with richness of soil, soil in suspension; when the water grew weary of carrying that cream of higher lands they unloaded it in the valleys over which they had swarmed, and so the valleys grew fat.

Twenty-eight generations before the birth of Christ, David, the poet king of Israel, sung thus of the valleys: "The valleys also are covered over with corn; they shout for joy, they also sing." And before that the fatness of the Nile Valley made it the producer of those great stores of food which Joseph, the Herbert Hoover of his day, gathered into barns and used to keep the Egyptians and the neighboring peoples alive during the seven long years of famine. Thus much we learn from "ancient writ and sacred story" of the richness of overflowed lands, but what do we know ourselves?

As a boy in my native Old Virginia State, I knew about the richness of the valleys, the Valley of the James River, the Valley of the Rappahannock, the Valley of the Shenandoah, where I have almost heard the song and laughter of those lowlands because they stood so thick with corn. And when I grew to manhood I became acquainted with other valleys. I was assistant engineer when the Scioto Valley Railroad was built, and I knew that Valley from Columbus to Portsmouth and I saw the corn growing in those rich fields, bringing forth an hundredfold, meaning a hundred bushels to the acre. I saw the corncribs bursting with the pressure of great golden ears. My old friend, Isaac Austil, tenant on the Van Meter farm, had 10,000 bushels of corn in his groaning cribs, and he was offered 98 cents a bushel for it. "No," he said, "the even dollar looks better." But the two additional cents were never offered; 98 cents was the peak of the market, and it went down, down, down, and Isaac Austil sold for 50 cents a bushel.

I have known many valleys since then. The Valley of the Wabash, the Valley of the Ohio, the Valley of the Illinois, the Mississippi Valley, the Arkansas Valley, and all of them are the kind of valleys that King David described in that 76th Psalm. The lands are what Judge Richard S. Taylor called those of the Mississippi Valley—"the cream jug of the universe." But you cannot skim the cream until you crock your milk, and the crock must not be set so low in the springhouse that the spring will forestall the milkman and water it. In other words, these lands will produce the agricultural staples in immense quantities right now, just as they are; but there is no assurance that what is grown upon them can be harvested. The rains from heaven do not come by the card and the floods are not periodic, but are like the outburst of a passionate man, coming in season and out of season.

But there is the wealth that the world needs, wealth of food in the millions of acres that border our streams, and these fields must be protected by fences much more substantial than that old Ohio specifications which required them to be "horse-high, bull-strong and pig-tight." These fences must be flood-high and then some; they must be flood-strong and more, and they must be water-tight. A few such as these have been built and they have held back the mighty waters which threatened life of man and beast, hearthstone and home, crops and barns; and what is needed now is more of these levee fences; more and higher and better. The largest and longest of these need, and ought to have, Government aid. Government is for the people. How for the people? For the people's good, for the protection of the people's lives, for the protection of the people's property, for the increase of the people's wealth. The people are the nation; and as the people increase in number, in wealth and prosperity, the nation grows strong and rich. The people's resources are the nation's asset. The nation has fostered irrigation, and those who have been intrusted with the practical workings of the aid which the nation—the Government—has extended to develop arid lands

have worked out a financial scheme that has enabled settlers to take up the once arid, now irrigated lands, and we believe that what the Government has done for arid lands it should also do for swamp and overflowed lands.

These swamp and overflowed lands can be made food-producing for a far smaller expenditure per acre than is required to make arid lands fruitful, and they are geographically nearer to the consuming public. I have no personal knowledge of such an attitude on the part of the Secretary of Agriculture, but I have heard it stated that he discourages the reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands upon the assumption that we now have an abundance of land that does not need drainage and yet is not producing food. It is true that there are hundreds, yes thousands, of acres that are not now producing food. Vast acreage of such lands have been robbed of their fertility by an exhausting succession of crops which year after year have enfeebled the soil, to which no stimulant, no fertilizer has been returned. The restoration of such lands to productivity is a long process, an expensive process; whereas the overflowed lands if drained today will produce tomorrow; and it is tomorrow that every bushel of cereal or pound of cotton, gallon of molasses or pound of sugar is needed. This question will be propounded: Will not the owners of these lands proceed to crop and deplete them just as the lands you have described have been depleted?

What is the answer? It is yes; unless the lesson of the "old fields," the exhausted lands, is heeded, and this generation and the next and the next realize that for what they take off their fields they must put back something sustaining. In Bible times when grain was threshed by driving oxen 'round and 'round on the threshing floor, the law was, "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth out the corn." So there should be a law protecting land from exhaustion.

But granting there is no such law and that the landowners are such fools that they will rob the soil and make no returns for its enrichment, the depth of soil in these valleys is so great that its exhaustion will be long delayed, even for many decades. What are the results secured by drainage?

I have been associated professionally with many drainage districts and have come in casual contact with many others, big and little, and I will tell you some of the results which have been reported to me by most reliable men who wrote of the things which they personally know. Take the Little River drainage district in Missouri. This district originally embraced 488,050 acres, and the additions made later bring it up to much over 500,000 acres, or about 800 square miles. I have been consulting engineer for this district for about 10 years, and it is now nearing completion. Adjacent to it were small areas that had been locally drained, and I have seen crops growing upon them that exceeded in abundance any that I ever saw in any State in the Union. This being the largest experiment in land drainage yet actively prosecuted in America, I naturally place it at the head of the list of cases which I shall cite. The work, now nearly done, on this district involves the digging of something over 600 miles of interior arterial ditches. The taking out of the valley the waters of Castor River, White Water River, Crooked Creek and other minor streams which drained a watershed of upwards of 1100 square miles. A channel has been dug from Greengrass, in Bollinger county, to a confluence with the Mississippi River south of Cape Girardeau, a distance of 32½ miles. Along the route of this channel three retarding basins have been provided; the West basin contains 9359 acres, the Middle basin contains 2494 acres, and the East basin contains 2847 acres. The function of these basins is easily understood—they take the peak loads of the floods and dispense them out as the outlet channel is able to take them. The original bond issue for this district was \$4,750,000, and but for the enhancement of costs occasioned by the war and the additions of territory, this sum would have carried the work to completion, but for these causes an additional issue of \$1,000,000 has been sold.

Mr. John Himmelfinger, the president of the district (and he has been president since the organization of the district in 1907), has given me some very enlightening figures in regard to property sales. He says: "We sold several thousand acres of land

\*Address by Isham Randolph, Engineer of Chicago, Ill., at Eighth Annual Meeting of National Drainage Congress, St. Louis, November 11-13, 1919.



in this district, which, of course, were the best lands in the district, at an average price of \$16 per acre before the drainage was begun, although the district had been organized and there was a prospect of drainage. This was while the district was litigating the various questions which arose during its inception. During the years 1918-1919 the average price for lands sold in the Little River district was \$55 per acre, and we have made a number of sales in the district this year at prices better than this, some of the land selling as high as \$75 per acre." This shows an advance of selling price of \$50 per acre in about 10 years, or 468 per cent.

I asked Mr. Himmelberger to tell me what he knew about smaller districts in Southern Missouri, and I now quote his replies: First, "District No. 1, in New Madrid county, was organized in the year 1898, and during the year 1899 we sold several thousand acres of land at an average price of \$6.30 per acre. This was for the best lands on the higher ridges. The work in this district was completed about 1901 or 1902. During 1902 and 1903 we sold several thousand acres of land to different purchasers at an average price of \$9.70 per acre. The sizes of ditches in this district was largely a matter of guess-work at the time and were totally inadequate to drain the land. Within the next six or seven years, however, these ditches were re-dug and enlarged to more than twice their original size, and practically all of the land in District No. 1 is now in cultivation. A fair average price for lands in District No. 1 at this time would be \$125 per acre. There is not much of it changing hands, but that which has been sold in the last year or two has brought a price higher than \$125, some sales being made at close to \$200 per acre."

Of District No. 7 in New Madrid county, Missouri, Mr. Himmelberger says: "During 1892, 1893 and 1894 we sold several thousand acres of land to various purchasers at \$11.90 per acre. We owned a large body of land in this district and were removing the timber, and while doing this we did not offer it for sale. In 1915, however, we placed these lands on the market, and the average price received was \$30 per acre."

So much for Southeastern Missouri which, due to drainage, is now coming into its own and becoming one of earth's garden spots.

Now, I cannot pass on from the facts stated to me by Mr. Himmelberger without calling attention to his statement that the ditches in District No. 1 were not half large enough as first dug and that they had to be enlarged to more than twice their original size to give adequate drainage. Now, every farmer and every county surveyor knows that water will run down hill, but the farmers and surveyors who know how to figure the run-off from a given water shed and how to determine in advance the dimensions, grades and number of ditches necessary to care for the probable run-off from that watershed are as few and far between as are freak mathematicians. You who have drainage projects on expectation bear this in mind and accept the moral of the tale, which is, employ competent engineers to lay out and supervise your work. From Missouri we will turn to Illinois, the "Succor State"—not the "Sucker State," to which the significant term has been corrupted. In Illinois there are no large drainage districts by contrast with Missouri's big example, but there are a number of moderate sized ones whose projectors and owners have reaped rich rewards for their work as reclaimers of swamp and overflowed lands. I know several of these districts, but one or two citations will suffice as examples to which they all approximate.

Hon. W. R. Curran of Pekin, Ill., writes me as follows: "In the Spring Lake reclamation there has been redeemed in round numbers 12,000 acres, all of which are now in cultivation and in very fine productive state. There is little land changing hands in Spring Lake district. Before the reclamation the fair cash market value of these lands was about \$3 per acre. Since reclamation the price is very firm at \$300 per acre. In the Banner Special Drainage and Levee District in the Counties of Peoria and Fulton, before reclamation the bottom was heavily timbered. The prevailing fair cash market price before reclamation was about \$3.00 per acre. This district embraces in round numbers about 46,000 acres. It is practically all under cultivation at the present time, with the exception of two or three tracts not yet cleared. I personally have contracted to sell land in this district during this summer for \$275 per acre. In a partition suit the commissioners appraised property yesterday, yet uncleared, on the basis of \$300 per acre. The firm price of all of the land-owners throughout this district, so far as I am advised, is \$300

per acre at this writing. Banner district has this year a bumper corn crop, all well-matured and fine." Judge Curran's letter, from which these quotations are made, is dated October 21, 1919.

I sought information from another friend of mine whose practical experience and high standing give value to his statements. Under date of October 9 he writes me:

"My observation of bottom lands before their reclamation is that they have a value only in the minds of those who desire to fish or for other purposes bury themselves in some nearby jungle away from the eyes of a prying world.

"I have noted, however, a marked decrease in the popularity of these lands for this purpose since July 1, from which I deduce the idea that in order for a man to convince himself that he is having a good time sitting on a muddy bank amidst a swarm of mosquitoes and dangling a bit of twine in a stagnant pool of water, he must view his surroundings through a circumambient atmosphere produced by imbibing that which prior to July 1 was, but which is now supposed to be not.

"As to the value of these lands after reclamation, my experience is limited to those lands I have personally handled and to those of other districts which I have had the pleasure of visiting. At the present time in the unreclaimed state, these lands usually change hands at anywhere from \$20 to \$50 per acre, and based on their earning power solely, they could hardly be considered as worth that price. Reclaimed, however, they are as productive as any other lands in the world, having the same climatic conditions. Perhaps I can do no better, if you desire concrete facts and figures, than to quote a few instances of my personal experience in handling this land.

"I have in mind one tract, the price of which in its unreclaimed state was \$25 per acre. One year after its reclamation it produced onions which sold for more than \$800 per acre. As the cost of raising the crop was something over \$200 per acre, the net return on the land was \$600 per acre for that year. I would like to ask you a question what that land was worth, for, frankly, I do not know. I sold part of it later on at \$250 per acre and I feel that I sold it too cheap. However, the purchaser, I am sure, has a piece of property on which each year he will realize a handsome profit, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that he is well satisfied."

Mr. Seaverns' letter is rich in citations, all showing the tremendously productive power of reclaimed lands and the money return which they will yield. I would like to quote his every instance, but I must skip about and show that wherever drainage is well done the rewards are great, regardless of State boundaries or latitudes so long as they fall within the temperate zone.

We will drop down to Arkansas. My next quotations will be from a letter addressed to me by Mr. Willis Ayres of Memphis, a brother engineer who has had a valuable experience in land reclamation. He says:

"Mississippi county, Arkansas, which is considered the banner agricultural county of the State, has expended more money on drainage than any other county in the South. Approximately \$5,000,000 have been expended for drainage in that county in the last 10 years and there is yet considerable work to be done. Cut-over land—that is, land where all merchantable timber has been removed—was unsalable at \$10 an acre 10 years ago. Today that same land or land in cultivation was bringing from \$30 to \$50 per acre prior to drainage being installed. Today this land is selling from \$150 to \$200 per acre. Crittenden county, Arkansas, which is just across the river from Memphis, will complete next year practically all of the drainage districts that have been projected and will have practically the entire county drained at a total expenditure of approximately \$3,000,000. Undrained, cut-over land was selling at \$5 to \$10 per acre in 1912-13. Developed property was selling from \$30 to \$50 per acre. Today the same type of land, properly drained, is bringing \$50 to \$75 per acre for undeveloped and from \$150 to \$250 per acre for developed.

"The same ratio of enhanced values will hold throughout Memphis territory, which includes Eastern Arkansas, Western Tennessee and Northern Mississippi."

If I should quote voluminously from the wealth of data available, this address would pass the bounds of patience, if it has not already done so. However, I will trespass a little longer upon that admirable virtue of patience and quote moderately from a letter received from Mr. W. A. Rinehart of Palmyra, Mo. Its date is October 26. He says: "I have had some considerable success in reclaiming land in Missouri, as I reclaimed and



put into a producing proposition about 3000 acres in Schuyler county and 5000 acres in Morrison county, Missouri, and can say as regards this proposition it's Mississippi River bottom. Our levee was built in 1904 and has never given any trouble." \* \* \* Then he describes his tilling the land which cost "around \$25 per acre which has turned absolutely non-productive land into 30-bushel wheat average land." "Many acres in alfalfa have produced a gross of \$120 per acre. Have been using timber bottom land for corn and while tilling here on timber bottom lands was only partial, mostly in sloughs and cut-outs, our general average was 50 bushels of corn."

Freeman Tilden has an article in the Country Gentleman of August 9, entitled "Putting the Bottom on Top," in which he describes at length and very interestingly, Mr. Rinehart's methods and success in drainage, and the rich reward he is reaping for his work.

All of these examples are just pointers, demonstrations of what man has done and how Nature has rewarded his efforts. The generous hand of Nature is open still and what man has done man can do. But a small percentage of the 16,640,000 acres of swamp and overflowed lands in the Mississippi Valley has been wrested from its age-long servitude to water. There are several enterprises now under way to take a few thousands of the acres in out of the wet, and "as nothing succeeds like success" each success achieved will beget another.

Besides the 16,640,000 acres of reclaimable land in the Mississippi Valley, there are some 26,000,000 other acres of like character lying here and there throughout the United States. If all of these acres were in one body, they would have an area nearly that of the State of Nebraska. Let us indulge in that imaginative faculty which precedes every great advance in human affairs and in our imaginations figure costs and consequences. We imagine that it will cost on an average \$20 per acre to reclaim these lands—42,640,000 acres at \$20 per acre means an expenditure of \$852,800,000. Now let us be conservative and figure the reclaimed value of each acre as \$50. Then the new domains will be worth \$2,132,000,000, or a net addition to the nation's wealth of \$1,279,200,000, and this territory would give house and home to 3,800,000 people on the basis of 50 people to the square mile. And its food yield would rival that of any State in the Union. Does this vision of the imagination appeal to you? I know it does and I ask you to work for its realization.

Reclamation, however, has an assured footing now and money is today seeking investment in enterprises which expert examinations show to be rightly planned and honestly administered. My own field of operations touches Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas and Florida. The 4,000,000 acres of the Everglades are too formidable to be attacked as one enterprise, so far in advance of a visible demand for the lands; but a progressive development is being attempted and the Napoleon B. Broward Drainage District has been organized with an included area of over 500,000 acres. Then there is the Upper St. Johns River Drainage District of about 350,000 acres, the plans for which are nearly consummated. These lands when reclaimed will produce cereals, citrus fruits, afford pasturage for great herds of cattle, and probably will be devoted, in part, to raising rice; for the fact that this area is in the Astorian zone gives it a great advantage for rice culture. The artesian wells flow freely and the cost of pumping water for irrigation, which is an annual charge of about \$20 per acre in rice-growing areas with which I am acquainted, will not have to be counted in the cost of rice culture in the Upper St. Johns River Drainage District. These drainage propositions do not ask charity from a paternal Government but they do ask recognition of our "Government for the people." We need to have governmental endorsement of worthy projects, such an endorsement as will give capital confidence when its investment is sought, and we invoke thoughtful consideration, by the wise men of this Drainage Congress, along lines which will lead to the kind of Governmental backing that we ought to have.

### Will Mine Gas Coal in West Virginia.

The Fairmont City Gas Coal Co. has been chartered by West Virginia, Virginia and Pennsylvania capitalists, who are planning to develop extensive coal land acreages. Its capitalization is \$300,000, and those interested include Charles E. Hawkes of Fairmont, W. Va.; A. J. Salzer of Weston, W. Va.; Thomas R. Cunningham of Connellsville Pa., and S. J. Bartus of Pittsburgh, Pa.

### Land Reclamation in the South and How to Hasten It.

At the meeting of the Washington Society of Engineers at the Cosmos Club Wednesday, November 5, Mr. H. T. Cory, consulting engineer of the United States Reclamation Service, Department of the Interior, gave an address, illustrated by lantern slides and motion pictures, on "Reclamation of Land in the South."

Mr. Cory, who for the past year has been in charge of investigations of reclamation settlement possibilities in the Southern States, made the keynote of his address the fact that the Atlantic and Gulf coastal plain is at the present time the real frontier of America. "The South," said Mr. Cory, "has lagged behind the country, and particularly the West, in land settlement, and the reasons therefor are not only interesting, but throw important light upon the nature and kind of settlement projects most desirable there." These reasons, Mr. Cory asserted, may be summed up as follows:

1. The history of the East, the South, the Mississippi Valley and the West as to characteristics of original colonists, types of agriculture they brought with them and developed, methods of acquiring land holdings, conditions of labor, etc.
2. The psychological effect of the slogan "Go West, young man, and grow up with the country."
3. The vast areas of practically free Government land in the Middle and far Western States.
4. The impression that the differences between the North and the South because of the war would tend to make newcomers uncomfortable.
5. The ideas current outside the South of the negro's place in the social, industrial and agricultural life of the region, and the natural inference that the white manual laborer's social caste is lower in the South than elsewhere.
6. The feeling that the South is unhealthy.
7. The belief that the climate tends to undermine aggressiveness and enterprise.
8. The existence of enormous forest areas from Norfolk, Va., to Galveston, Tex., along the Atlantic and Gulf coastal plains and extending well back into the Piedmont regions.
9. The holding to money-crop agriculture—tobacco, cotton or corn.

Despite these adverse reasons, which have gained current circulation in the minds of a great many people, Mr. Cory asserted that conditions for settlement in the South today are as favorable, all things considered, as in the North and West, provided such community settlements are of considerable size.

Mr. Cory pointed out that the movement westward has resulted in making agricultural land values higher in the Western States than elsewhere in the country, and that as a result 1,600,000 Americans have gone over into Canada during the great settlement movement of the Canadian Northwest which began a few years before the world war.

With particular reference to the great opportunities in the Atlantic and Gulf coastal plain region, which contains about 88,000,000 acres of land below the 100-foot contour alone, and practically all of which needs drainage of a more or less important character, Mr. Cory said:

"Speaking broadly, it can be said that a very large part of this area consists of fertile soil, well adapted to general agriculture, and corresponding to the good lands in Indiana and Ohio; the cropping season is much longer, and period during which livestock would have to be fed very much shorter. Hence with a given amount of energy, greater returns may be secured per acre and per man day than in all but the most fertile sections of the entire country."

Mr. Cory believes that settlement colonies well scattered through the South would have an indirect result perhaps more far-reaching and significant than all the direct results combined. "They would afford," he said, "a noteworthy form of the National Government's stamp of approval upon certain typical Southern agricultural home opportunities, and doubtless do more to change the attitude of the American people in respect to settlement tendencies westward and southward than would normally occur in several decades. Information about opportunities for settlement in the West is now largely discounted because of the great amount of publicity which has been given to the Reclamation Service projects during the past 16 years. On the other hand, descriptions of Southern settlement projects in technical and popular journals, magazines and periodicals would be sounding a new note and would attract more

than a proportionate amount of attention. Consequently the settlement in the South would mean more and be far more helpful to that region than similar colonies in other parts of the United States. **The plain fact is, the South needs advertising—not of its possibilities, but of its output.**

Mr. Cory laid stress on the fact that the Southern settlements should in general be large, because there is more backwardness in the rural population throughout the cheap-land areas of the South than elsewhere. "Undue dependence," said Mr. Cory, "has been placed upon negro labor, and one-money-crop agriculture is too generally practiced. In localities where settlement opportunities would probably be located the agricultural status is much behind the times. Consequently here, more than anywhere else, it would be desirable to minimize the influence of folk-ways, social institutions and agricultural methods, and begin from the ground upward to create a totally new community life, to insure which the communities must be relatively large. As a result, the planned rural communities will begin here more nearly with a clean slate than almost anywhere else, so that the final result will grade high in the scale of modernity, and the settlers will enjoy the greatest degree of unearned increment increases."

### Diversification of Farm Products Now a Fixed Principle in Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., October 27—[Special.]—Reflecting the agricultural progress for the past 12 months, and suggesting the possibilities for the coming year in the way of further diversification of farm products, and increased production of feedstuffs, the Mississippi State Fair closed on Saturday, October 25, its sixteenth annual exposition.

Despite the shortness of the crops for this year, the agricultural displays were pronounced the best ever seen here, and as good as any in the South for this season. The striking feature of all of them was the diversity of products, and the production of foods and feeds of almost every known variety.

Hays, grains, garden truck, home-canned fruits and vegetables, products of the orchard and vineyard, showed that the State is no longer thinking in terms of cotton, but is feeding itself and doing its bit toward providing food for the rest of the world.

Upward of a quarter of a million of dollars' worth of hogs filled every nook and corner of the great swine barns, some of the finest specimens of the Duroc-Jersey and the Poland-China in the world being on exhibition. An interesting feature of this display was the fact that several of the finest herds were from the cut-over pine lands of South Mississippi, just now beginning to develop into rich farms.

An interesting exhibit was that of the agricultural extension and farm demonstration forces, the largest single factor in the State's remarkable progress during the past five years. It told the story of the growth of diversified farming and co-operative shipping. In 1914, 7000 head of hogs were marketed; in 1919, the total will reach 300,000, an increase of 4285 per cent.

In the first six months of the present year, agents marketed \$4,000,000 worth of farm products, with a saving to the farmers of \$800,000. In the North Mississippi district alone, co-operating shipments have grown from \$150,000 in 1916 to \$1,706,337 in the first six months of 1919.

Placards about the exhibit urged the raising of more sheep, explaining how to handle them and the best breeds to buy. Sheep-raising is booming in the State at present, and if the January session of the Legislature can be persuaded to pass an anti-cur act, it will become within a few years one of the most important industries in Mississippi.

A bee exhibit, with honey in all its forms, revealed the fact that at Penn, Mississippi, near Columbus, there is the largest queen hatchery in the world, producing 20,000 Italian queens last season. Upward of \$300,000 worth of honey was shipped from the State last season.

Development of the creamery industry from one small creamery in 1912 to 30 at present, and from \$4223.12 in value of products that year to \$5,000,000 for the present, was also graphically told, and the fact that members of girls' clubs sold nearly half a million dollars' worth of products last year, and that 1000 girls are now completing their education with money made from their club work was also emphasized.

### WATER TRANSPORTATION FOR BIRMINGHAM STEEL.

**Chickasaw Shipbuilding Plant at Mobile Will Receive Product of Fairfield Plant via Ten-Mile Railroad and Warrior River.**

Mobile, Ala., November 11—[Special.]—Official announcement was made November 8 by George Gordon Crawford, president of the Chickasaw Shipbuilding & Car Co. of Mobile, that C. J. Barr would be in charge of the general management of the concern. The change was effective November 10.

Mr. Barr, prior to the consolidation of the Fairfield and Chickasaw industries, directed the Fairfield plant. He will move his headquarters from Birmingham to Mobile.

Mr. Barr relieved General Superintendent J. F. Coleman, who had held that position since establishment of the Chickasaw Shipbuilding Co. Mr. Barr will also look after the duties of George Hutchinson, assistant general superintendent.

Announcement of the consolidation of the Fairfield and Chickasaw plants was recently noted.

Mr. Coleman's duties in the future will be as consulting engineer of the Chickasaw companies.

President Crawford further announced that plant construction at Chickasaw was complete and the necessity existed for closer co-ordination of the Chickasaw and Fairfield plants.

General Superintendent C. J. Barr announced Monday that the tracks of the Birmingham Southern Railroad, being built by the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. from Fairfield, Ala., to the Warrior River, a distance of 10 miles, would be completed within a short time. The railroad is now built to within one mile of the river. Finished steel for the Chickasaw plant will be loaded at Fairfield, sent by railroad to Warrior and thence direct by water to Mobile.

### To Recount Needs of Mississippi Valley.

New Orleans, La., November 10—[Special.]—Business, financial and agricultural interests of the Mississippi Valley are planning to send a delegation to Washington to tell Congress what this region needs for its economic development. This was decided after a series of zone meetings of the Mississippi Valley Association. The full program is being worked out now. The delegation, some 250 strong, expects to be in Washington early in December.

The Mississippi Valley embraces nearly half the territorial area of the United States and produces more than half of the wealth. The Valley Association, while formed for economic purposes alone, will be able to command the political interests of the area included.

Here are some of the more important items the delegation will include in its program, it is learned:

Legislation appropriating sufficient money to finish the great water-way projects.

Legislation and governmental policies to further the co-ordination of rail and water transportation facilities with through bills of lading and joint rail and water rates to develop the facilities, and use of the Government's river barge line.

Ocean freight rates out of gulf ports based on mileage so that the gulf ports will have the advantage of the geographical position in building up foreign trade.

Equitable allocation of ships by the Shipping Board.

Stronger governmental policy to improve conditions under which food is produced.

Legislation and governmental policies to back up the highway development policy of the Department of Agriculture.

Legislation and governmental policies providing for a comprehensive program of highway development.

Adequate appropriation for the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Department of Commerce.

Appropriations for a forest products laboratory.

This will be the largest delegation of the kind ever to visit Washington. It will present its program to Congress and will call on the President if his health allows.

### Planning West Virginia Coal Development.

Several thousand acres of coal land will be developed by the Soper-Mitchell Coal Co., Morgantown, W. Va., chartered by W. H. Soper, W. R. Mitchell, W. R. Kirby and John E. Everly. The capital stock is \$250,000.

# Economic Conditions in Europe and in America as Brought About by the World War

## HOW GERMANY MET THE NITRATE SITUATION.

No. 5.

By FRED. H. WAGNER, Late Lieutenant-Colonel, Ordnance Department, United States Army, and Member of the United States Fixed Nitrogen Commission to Europe.

[On July 22, 1915, Mr. Frederick H. Wagner of Baltimore, one of the most widely-known chemists in America, who had made many extended visits to Germany, wrote for the Manufacturers Record an illuminating statement as to our dependence upon the German dye industry and the danger which confronted us by reason of that situation. Mr. Wagner was at that time chief engineer of the Bartlett Hayward Company of Baltimore, which during the war employed over 20,000 hands in producing shells and other war work for the Government. When he saw that America must take part in the war, he resigned his position and offered his services to the Government. He was commissioned major in the United States Army on May 3, 1917. His first assignment was that of supervising inspector of high explosives. Next he was assigned to the nitrate division as chief of Research Section B. In August, 1918, he was made director of operations, nitrate division, in which position he had direct charge of the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen plants operated by the War Department.

He was promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy on October 5, 1918, and was appointed a member of the United States Fixed Nitrogen Commission to Europe in May, 1919. He has only recently returned after a very thorough investigation of nitrate production and a study of many battlefields. As a business man of the highest standing, a chemist of world-wide connections even before the war, and an army officer whose work for the Government ranked with his pre-war work in civil life, Colonel Wagner's statements carry the weight and accuracy of engineer and chemist, the business man and the army officer.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

Schultz-Lupitz, an eminent German agricultural scientist, once said: "Next to water, nitrogen is the most powerful motor in the production, growth and existence of Nature. To capture it, to control it, is the problem—to make use of it, is economy. Its source, which is inexhaustible, must be tapped, and its tapping signifies wealth."

This statement is true, but during the World War nitrogen was also used in the opposite sense, for instead of stimulating production, growth and the existence of Nature, its fundamental use was based upon the preparation of compounds eminently fitted to cause destruction, because nitric acid, a nitrogen compound, is used in the preparation of smokeless powders—the nitric ethers of cellulose—in picric acid, T. N. T., and other explosives, being therefore indispensable in the manufacture of munitions of war.

The atmosphere about us, the air we breathe, contains an inexhaustible supply of free nitrogen but, unfortunately, it cannot be made use of in this state and it must therefore be "fixed" in some body capable of carrying it before it becomes available either as a plant food or as a base for the production of explosives.

Nitrogen, of the four food elements required by agricultural food plants, viz: Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid, Potash and Lime, plays the most important role in fertilization, but besides this food, the others mentioned must also be supplied in proper amounts, for if one of them should be absent fertilization would not be balanced, because the principle law of fertilization, or the law of minimum, ordains that the value of the harvest will be governed entirely by that factor of growth which is supplied to the least extent.

Under these conditions then, it is readily understandable why, when war broke out, the various governments interested immediately set about devising means for securing the necessary nitrogen products for the manufacture of explosives, for, as a rule, the various countries, with the exception of Germany, had not laid up a stock sufficient to take care of agricultural requirements as well as of munitions, and the principal source of supply, sodium nitrate from Chile, was open to interruption by the attack of any sea raider who might be in the vicinity of a nitrate-carrying ship.

This principal nitrogen compound of commerce, Chile nitrate, is a natural deposit found in a desert region on the coast of Chile, a region devoid of water and vegetation, but where some 160 workings, employing 40,000 laborers, produced 400,000 tons of combined nitrogen in the year prior to the war.

A second large source of nitrogenous product is found in the ammonia secured during the distillation of coal, and this ammonia usually finds its way into commerce in the shape of ammonium sulphate. The average coal carbonized, or distilled, contains about 1.3 per cent of nitrogen, but in spite of the fact that some 1340 million tons of coal are consumed yearly throughout the world, only about 1.5 million tons of ammonium sulphate were

normally produced per year, while if this entire amount of coal had been subjected to the process of distillation it would have produced about 85,000,000 tons of ammonium sulphate.

The possible loss of sodium nitrate from Chile, due to the gradual working out of the beds, was brought to the attention of the public by Sir William Crookes in 1898, this eminent scientist also warning the world at large that unless some means were found to "fix" the nitrogen in the atmosphere, world starvation would follow, owing to the lack of nitrogenous fertilizers, and without which plants cannot live.

In spite of this warning, but little interest was displayed in the subject, and not until war was before the world's doors did the various governments take up the problem of synthetic nitrogen production; this war, or the art of killing man and destroying the results of his labors, compelled man to take up and carry to successful issue a problem which was vital to his continued existence in the future, peace and peaceful agricultural pursuits having permitted this all absorbing problem to remain dormant except in a few instances and in the minds of scientists.

Germany, however, had as usual taken steps to prepare for this contingency, and war was not declared by her until she had fully developed the cyanamide process for the production of ammonia, starting with calcium carbide as a base; the Haber process for the production of synthetic ammonia by bringing hydrogen and nitrogen together in proper proportions; and finally the Ostwald process for converting or oxidizing the ammonia so produced into nitric acid. When Germany's scientists announced that they were ready to take care of the required nitrogen compounds, the consummation of this readiness having been assisted by a government subsidy, the Mark of Brandenburg Clan let loose the dogs of hell, knowing full well that the other nations were still dependent upon nitrate from Chile for their war and agricultural supplies; even though the British fleet might drive the Germans from the seas, thus preventing the importation of nitrates, Germany was ready, because her scientists had solved the problem.

But let me say right here that Germany was not alone in the solving of this scientific problem, for in spite of the building of Haber and cyanamide plants in Germany, the United States, when war made it necessary, followed suit, and besides building cyanamide plants here, we were the only nation, outside of Germany, which had the courage to build a Haber plant, of which less was known than of the cyanamide process. We did not build until we were engaged in war, but Germany, knowing for years that she was going to loosen hell on the rest of the world, was prepared; her plants had been built and operated, results were known, and she was ready for the great adventure.

Statistics show that in 1913 Germany imported 800,000 tons of sodium nitrate from Chile, or 29 per cent of the total of 2,700,000 tons produced during that year, thus becoming Chile's principal customer. During this same year she recovered 550,000



tons of ammonium sulphate from her coal gas and coking plants, thus becoming the greatest producer of sulphate in the world, wresting this proud position from England, as she produced 37 per cent of the 1,460,000 tons of the world's production in 1913.

During this same period Germany consumed: Chile nitrate, or sodium nitrate, 750,000 tons; ammonium sulphate and synthetic products, 460,000 tons; calcium nitrate, 35,000 tons; cyanamide, 30,000 tons, corresponding to about 220,000 tons of combined or "fixed" nitrogen.

The greater amount of this nitrogen product found its way into fertilizer, and these figures prove to the statistician that Germany was the largest consumer of nitrogenous fertilizer in the world, the use of which had in 20 years succeeded in increasing her crops by some 60 per cent, while her near neighbors slept and were satisfied with what their acres gave, not deeming it worth while to follow Germany's program of intensive agricultural production.

Germany, well knowing her hellish intentions of the future, and with her usual foresight in matters of this kind, had, at the time of mobilization, stored up an immense stock of munitions, and all observers passing through Germany in 1913 could not help but see the feverish activity in the preparation of these products; this preparation was openly exhibited, and Germany made no attempt to keep the matter secret. Professor Reusch, on April 9, 1914, stated in the *Chemiker Zeitung* that "the recovery of nitric acid has played an important role, owing to the great activity of the explosives and powder plants," and yet no one heeded what was going on, all living in a fool's paradise and permitting the Mark of Brandenburg Clan to prepare everything for the mixing of the broth in hell's kitchen of war without the slightest attempts at counter measures.

Large supplies of Chile nitrate were stored away in 1913, and two new nitric acid plants were established through authorization of the German Government; it is almost impossible to exactly determine what combined nitrogen reserves she had available, but an approximation can be made.

As seen from the above, the production of ammonium sulphate was very large, and this increase had progressed rapidly during the few years preceding the war, or to such an extent that the supply was far in excess of consumption and exportation; the surplus each year was carefully stored away, and it is known that in 1913 alone this reserve stock was increased by 43,000 tons, estimates placing the total reserves at 100,000 tons.

On the day of mobilization some 45,000 tons of Chile nitrate were commandeered in the German ports, but how much still remained in private stocks in the interior is not known, but the fact remains that these private stocks did exist. In 1913 two German ports received 558,000 tons of Chile nitrate, and in 1914 these same ports received 685,000 tons, an increase of 127,000 tons, and this does not take into account what Germany received through Antwerp, Rotterdam, and other ports, but it is stated that Antwerp alone supplied 25 per cent of Germany's imports of this material. Taking all of these facts into consideration, it may safely be estimated that Germany possessed a stock of some 100,000 tons of sodium nitrate at the breaking out of hostilities.

War stopped Germany's importation of sodium nitrate, and between August, 1914, and January 1, 1915, she received only 3940 tons, her nitrate-carrying ships having been sunk or captured by the British fleet, but her store was further increased by the capture of Antwerp, Ostende, Gand and Bruges, where some 32,000 tons of sodium nitrate were located. Germany was now effectually blockaded as regards the receipt of nitrates, and she was thrown upon her own resources to produce a substitute when her store of "fixed" nitrogen became depleted.

The first battle of the Marne was fought, and the Mark of Brandenburg Clan was thereby forced to realize that the spirit animating their opponent compensated in marked degree for lack of preparedness, and consequently came sorrowfully to the conclusion that the war would not soon end, as was so confidently expected, but that it would be carried on for years and that their huge stock of munitions, prepared for a quick campaign, would soon be expended, while her ports were closed to the importation of what was urgently required to continue the war.

This condition caused the German Minister of Agriculture quite some anxiety, and he assembled in conference the producers, importers and consumers of nitrates, as well as the managers of the vast German chemical industries, in an attempt to consider ways and means to rapidly replenish the fast-disappearing stock of nitrates, and to guard against a possible shortage in the future.

As a result of this conference the German Government imme-

diately placed at the disposal of one company some 30,000,000 marks with which to hasten to completion some plants for the oxidation of ammonia into nitric acid, and the abundant supply of ammonium sulphate cached by the sulphate "trust" was then called upon to yield up its nitrogen.

This action did not, however, allay the uneasy mind of the officials, and the newspapers published a decision reached by the Agricultural Chamber of Prussia to the effect that "a great danger exists for Germany in the fact that due to this war we find ourselves deprived of the importation of Chile nitrate, and this condition may be repeated in the future. This danger is very great, as a lack of available nitrogen, the position we are now in, is manifested by a considerable decrease in crop yields, and it also endangers the necessary production of the required amount of munitions and explosives. Therefore, since this lack of nitrates may cause the supply of food to suffer, and may lower Germany's power of resistance through a lack of nitrates, it is absolutely necessary, as no satisfactory solution can be looked for from private industry, that the Imperial Government should immediately proceed with the measures necessary to ensure a permanent supply of nitrates."

This announcement, as well as many others, spurred public opinion in Great Britain to require the English Government to declare nitrates contraband of war, and this was done in February of 1915.

This combination of difficulties caused Germany to create a new industrial organization which, with the assistance of powerful banks, soon centralized all matters pertaining to nitrates under a single head, and as the nitrogen requirements became more urgent every day, the Mark of Brandenburg Clan finally took the initiative and by its decrees and actions soon stimulated developments in the production of nitrogenous products, not only to meet the ever-pressing necessities of war munitions, but also those of agriculture, the output of the latter at this time being seriously threatened by the lack of nitrogenous fertilizer.

Under these conditions it was necessary that Germany should make herself entirely independent in the matter of nitrogenous products, and preparations were immediately made to ensure the production of 1,100,000 tons of these products, representing, as a whole, about 210,000 tons of combined nitrogen, it being proposed to vote some 600,000,000 marks for this purpose.

This move brought great joy to the hearts of the German people, and we find that on May 3, 1915, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, after explaining this proposed new condition to its readers, closed with the following eulogy to German science: "This will remain a title to imperishable fame for German science and culture in that the efforts of our scientists have succeeded, under the stress of war, in creating an industry which will forever free our agriculture and our manufacture of munitions from all foreign interference."

In connection with this program it was proposed to establish a nitrogen monopoly, but this was opposed by some strong industrial groups as being detrimental to proper development, and the monopoly was never formed, but the proposed project was carried on to fulfillment in spite of this.

As the production of ammonium sulphate is in direct proportion to the production of coke and iron, and as the latter was also a great war necessity, the German public was induced to substitute gas for petroleum lamps, and to replace coal by coke and gas for heating purposes, while the railways and large industries substituted coke for coal in their locomotives and gas producers. This program furnished not only a much-needed quantity of ammonium sulphate, but it also gave the much-needed benzene, toluene and phenol required in the manufacture of explosives.

The nitric acid problem was thereby quickly solved, as with the sulphate thus secured its ammonia content was capable of being converted into some 200,000 tons of nitric acid per year, or 17,000 tons per month, sufficient at the beginning of the war, but had this been Germany's only source of supply she would quickly have found a dearth of this acid as the war continued, even though she should have produced as much sulphate as she did prior to the war, viz., 550,000 tons; but this latter condition became impossible after awhile, because, for conservation purposes, a large number of blast furnaces were closed down, and consequently the amount of coke formerly required became much less.

Germany, in order to fulfill her program, now eagerly turned to the synthetic production of ammonia, to processes which only



borrow the nitrogen from a substance which does not hold it in a combined state, from the atmosphere about us, and, under the pressure of events, made every effort to realize this program as laid down by her leaders in 1915, and to thus compensate for the nitrogen formerly secured from Chile nitrate. This program placed the synthetic ammonia industry, the cyanamide industry and the nitric acid industry upon a plane which its progenitors had never deemed possible.

The "Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik" erected a Haber synthetic ammonia plant at Oppau, near Ludwigshafen on the Rhine, in 1913, this plant having an annual capacity of 30,000 tons of ammonium sulphate, and in order that this new product should not disturb established market conditions, as regards prices, etc., an agreement was arrived at with the Bochum ammonia "trust," this agreement being undoubtedly the more easily consummated because of information that the Mark of Brandenburg Clan was about to unleash the dogs of war.

In April, 1914, the "Badische" Company came to a further understanding with the "Bayer" Company at Leverkusen, and with the "Anilin" Company of Berlin, with the consequent decision that the new synthetic ammonia industry was to be developed on an extensive scale. The capacity of the plant at Oppau was increased from 30,000 tons of synthetic sulphate to 130,000 tons per year, but events on the battlefields soon thereafter caused the German Government to subsidize the "Badische" Company in order that its product might be increased to 300,000 tons, and another plant was built near Halle.

Nor was this all; Germany yearly produced about 15,000 tons of cyanamide before the war, and imported a like amount, a portion of the electric current at Trostberg, Tcherting, Buhlthal, Steinbusch and Borkendorf being used for this purpose, and a new plant was soon under way at Knapsack, near Cologne. The Trostberg, Tcherting and Knapsack works were soon enlarged in order to produce the Government's yearly program of 450,000 tons of cyanamide.

This program gave Germany the required means of producing the necessary ammonia, but plants for oxidizing this ammonia into nitric acid were also necessary, and no time was lost in perfecting this end of the process.

The laboratories of the "Badische" Company, those of "Meister Lucius and Bruning," and those of "Griesheim Elektron" had been investigating the oxidation phenomena before the war, and at the word "go," they were prepared to carry out the orders of the War Lord, with the consequence that sufficient apparatus was soon installed of a capacity to provide all the nitric acid having ammonia as its base.

Now that the war is over, Germany is independent of foreign supplies for the nitrogenous fertilizer required by her agriculturists, and besides the use of cyanamide, as such, and which use is combined with some disagreeable features, other nitrogen-bearing mixtures have been developed. As seen from the above, the lack of Chile nitrate made ammonia the principle nitrogen-bearing material, and in order that this ammonia might be converted into sulphate for fertilizer use, it became necessary to conserve the sulphuric acid supply; but here again a substitute was soon found in bisulphate of soda, a residual in the manufacture of nitric acid from sodium nitrate.

This formed a new material, and a compound nitrogenous-phosphatic fertilizer was produced by mixing this ammonium-soda-sulphate with superphosphate or "Thomasmehl," it also being found that lime-superphosphate formed an excellent absorbent for ammonia gas.

Superphosphate is a mixture of mono-calcic phosphate and calcium sulphate, and it absorbs four molecules of ammonia per molecule of phosphate; the phosphate has a reversible action, in that it changes to tri-calcic phosphate in an easily assimilatable form, and the calcium phosphate is replaced by ammonium sulphate, the final product containing 39.4 parts of ammoniacal nitrogen to 100 parts of phosphoric anhydride; according to Professor Matignon of Paris, Germany has shown that this new fertilizer compound acts on the plant simultaneously with its entire phosphoric acid and nitrogen content, thus giving Germany another lead in fertilization which it would be well for other countries to emulate.

In view of all the above, it is natural to ask: "What has the United States Government done to meet these same conditions?"

Prior to the war this country possessed no commercial plant for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, but the American Cyanamide Co. had established a cyanamide plant at Niagara Falls, but on the Canadian side. The officers of the United States

Army had not been asleep, however, and they keenly realized the position we would be in should our country be drawn into the war and our import of Chile nitrate be stopped by the enemy, or by lack of available ships to bring us this most necessary product; but it was not until June 3, 1916, that Congress placed \$20,000,000 at the disposal of the President for investigation of "the best, cheapest, and most available means for the production of nitrate and other products for munitions of war and useful in the manufacture of fertilizers, and other useful products, by water power or any other power as in his judgment the best and cheapest to use."

This act did not only appropriate the first amount of money for this purpose, but it also gave the President very broad powers to be exercised in the acquisition of both processes and land, as well as in the construction of plants and the sale of product.

Various commissions were appointed by the President to investigate and report on the fixation processes available, and as a first result of these investigations it was decided to build a plant on the Haber principle at Sheffield, Ala., known as United States Nitrate Plant No. 1. This plant, when complete, was to have a capacity of 60,000 pounds of anhydrous ammonia per day, but owing to the many difficulties experienced in securing proper equipment, the first unit did not go into operation until September 15, 1918. Numerous structural and operating difficulties soon became apparent, and when the armistice was declared on November 11, 1918, the operation of this new process was still in an experimental state.

This country had been at war but a few months when it became plainly evident that the loss of ships from the activity of the Hun submarines was a very serious menace to our nitrate requirements, and it was therefore recommended that a plant operating the cyanamide process be installed at once. Consequently a contract was made on November 16, 1917, to erect a plant of this character, this plant to have a capacity to produce 110,000 tons of ammonium nitrate per year, or five times the capacity of Plant No. 1.

Muscle Shoals, Ala., was selected as the site for United States Nitrate Plant No. 2, and work was immediately started, but owing to the severity of the winter of 1917-1918, plus the difficulty of rapidly securing the necessary equipment, especially the large power units, its completion was delayed beyond the date originally specified, although ammonium nitrate was produced about two months earlier than was expected.

The operation of this plant more than met expectations, with the exception of some few minor details which can readily be corrected, and at the time it was ordered closed down the plant was producing nitrate at a rate somewhat beyond its unit capacities.

Early in 1918 the submarine menace became increasingly serious, and as our stock of sodium nitrate was becoming rapidly depleted, it was decided that two more cyanamide plants, each to have a capacity of 55,000 tons of ammonium nitrate per year, be constructed, and Plants Nos. 3 and 4 were located, one at Toledo, and the other at Auncor, near Cincinnati. Construction operations were well under way when the armistice was signed, and all further work was immediately ordered stopped.

We, therefore, have at present one plant constructed on the Haber principle, which is still in an experimental state, and one cyanamide plant, the operation of which is successful, and which surpasses any similar plants seen by me in Europe.

What is to become of this huge investment? Are the plants to remain idle, or will an effort be made by Congress to utilize their possibilities of producing nitrogenous fertilizer material so much needed by our agriculturists, and especially those in the districts which these plants would naturally feed? It is to be hoped the latter course will be pursued, and that right speedily; the future of the plants rests in capable hands, but Congress must assist with the necessary appropriations to make them active.

Owing to the necessity of manufacturing munitions in ever-increasing quantities during the past few years, not only for our own use, but for our Allies also, the normal demand for nitrogenous fertilizer could not well be met, and consequently the greatest demand for fixed nitrogen in the near future will be for application to these same fertilizers.

The war has demonstrated the necessity of making the United States independent of Chile in the matter of nitrates, and if Germany has accomplished this there is no reason on earth why we cannot do the same thing; but the question as to whether either of the plants now at our disposal can compete with by-product

ammonia and Chile nitrate in commerce is one which the future alone can decide. In the case of the cyanamide plant cheap power is a requisite for successful commercial operation, but with the completion of the dam at Muscle Shoals this cheap power should be available; in the meantime, I do not think it too extravagant to request Congress to keep these plants in operation, by a subsidy if necessary, until this cheap power is at hand, and thus supply the nitrogen so necessary to successful agriculture at a cost not to exceed that contained in Chile nitrate.

Idle plants soon deteriorate, and by going ahead on the above plan the buildings and machinery will always be kept in prime condition, ready to supply nitrogenous products for the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, or to immensely strengthen our hands should we ever be so unfortunate as to send the "call to arms" over our broad land again.

Nothing can be accomplished in Congress unless a demand is made upon our representatives, and the products of these plants should be of such importance to the agriculturists of the South that this demand be made so insistent that Congress cannot fail to pay heed to it, otherwise our plants may possibly remain idle and we will have the doubtful pleasure of seeing nitrogenous products, which we can make here, imported from across the ocean, and labeled—

MADE IN GERMANY.

### \$5,500,000 ELECTRIC PLANT COMPLETED.

#### New Kansas City Station to Generate 60,000 Kilowatts.

The Kansas City (Mo.) Light & Power Co. is operating a portion of the equipment of its new generating station. Describing this big plant, H. C. Blackwell, vice-president and general manager, writes to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD:

"Building construction on our new power plant has been completed. Most of the equipment has been installed. A 20,000-kilowatt turbine is in operation; a second will be in operation during December, and a third during January or February. The total capacity of this unit of the proposed 300,000-kilowatt power plant is 60,000 kilowatts. If no unlooked-for trouble or delay is experienced we expect that all construction work will have been completed and all equipment in operation prior to February 1.

"The approximate cost of the power plant complete, with its 60,000 kilowatts of capacity, will be \$5,500,000. Buildings have been erected by the Foundation Co., New York; majority of electrical equipment, including turbines, manufactured and installed by General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; boilers by Babcock & Wilcox Company, New York; condensers by Worthington Company, New York; pipe work by William A. Pope of Chicago, power plant designed and superintended by Sargent & Lundy of Chicago."

### How Swindlers Operate in the Wildcat Well-Drilling Game in Texas.

Austin, Tex., November 10—[Special.]—Notwithstanding the accumulating evidence that systematic oil-well swindles are being perpetrated on an extensive scale in Texas, no way has as yet been discovered for bringing the alleged offenders within the reaches of the law. It has been found that the so-called "blue-sky" law of this State is practically worthless, so far as preventing the organization of irresponsible oil companies and the sale of stock which has no value.

It is in the wildcat well-drilling game that the biggest swindles are pulled off, it is asserted by men who have an intimate knowledge of how the scheme is worked. It has been proved time after time that it is possible for a man or set of men with an initial capital of \$25,000 to easily make a profit of \$100,000 to \$200,000 within a period of a few months at the game of drilling wells in wildcat territory. The money in most instances comes from the people of the community in which the fake well is drilled. There is hardly a county in Texas that has not been the scene of one or more well-drilling operations of this kind. Of course, there are a great many legitimate companies that are drilling or have drilled wildcat wells, and in many instances these holes have had to be abandoned, for one reason or other, before they were completed. It is the professional swindler of whom the landowners and people generally are beginning to complain loudly. Enormous blocks of stocks of these swindling companies have been sold to people outside of Texas.

J. C. Burkett of Taylor county, in describing how the wildcat oil well men operate, said:

"All at once there will appear upon the streets of the town two or three strangers, and in a few days they will let it out in some way that they are making investigation to know if there are men in the section who will lease their land for oil purposes. They walk about among the farmers and ranchmen and soon secure 15,000 to 20,000 acres for \$1 an acre or less.

"Then they send for an 'expert' geologist to go over the land and locate a place to put down a well. He makes an examination and gives a favorable report. In a short time a man is employed to put down a well, and in a few weeks the derrick is put up and the owners of the leases begin to make arrangements to sell leases at high prices. After the well is down 300 or 400 feet, the owners of the leases make it known that the 'log' of the well is first-class, just like the wells at Ranger, Caddo or some other oil field. This creates a little more excitement, and some of the leases that cost 50 cents or \$1 now sell for \$5 or \$10 per acre. But the greatest excitement has not come yet. Wait until they get down about 1500 feet, and then see what will take place.

"All at once the report goes out like wildfire over the town and the country where the well is located that they have struck a 'showing of gas,' and the excitement runs a little higher and leases go up again.

"If you are not careful, a bit will get hung about this time, but it may be a little later on.

"When they get down about 100 feet farther then the thing comes off just right; they strike a showing of oil. By this time the oil dealers are wild with excitement and the leases go up again.

"Now they get ready and put a guard about the well and allow no one except some oil 'expert' to go about it. Soon afterwards a bit gets hung or a casing is pulled apart, and there is a six weeks' delay, and during this delay the owners get busy and sell several thousand dollars per acre near the well.

"Just as soon as the excitement begins to die down, they send out a report that the bit is hung and it is impossible to pull it, and they take down the derrick and leave the country with a fine bag of money and the community in wonder as to why they did not get more than a 'showing' of oil.

"The fakers got just what they went after, the people's money, and when they got that they pulled up and left. Once in a hundred times it may be that such men really find oil, and the neighbors make money, but in most cases the well is a fake and poor men and women are stripped of their money."

It may be several weeks before there is any increase of daily production of the deep-sand oil fields of Central West Texas, due to the fact that the lack of material and difficulties of transportation have caused practically a suspension in the matter of spudding in new wells. If the railroads were able to bring casing, storage tank and pipe line materials to the different fields, including Ranger, Desdemona, De Leon and Eastland, promptly, and were it possible for motor trucks and wagons to navigate the muddy roads, well-drilling activities would soon show a wonderful increase. Many companies which are ready and anxious to start development work upon leases are forced to defer activities until their material arrives and can be transported to the different well locations.

An extension of the Desdemona pool to the northward by the recent bringing in of the Henderson gasoline well has caused a big demand for leases in that locality. The well had an initial flow of 1200 barrels.

No recent completion in the deep-sand territory has caused more excitement than the well of the Sinclair-Gulf Oil Co., situated two miles east of the town of Caddo, in Stephens county, and about five miles from the nearest producing well of any consequence. This well is in what was heretofore known as wildcat territory. It had a production of about 6000 barrels a day when first brought in, but this has decreased to about 4000 barrels. It adds enormously to the potentiality of the Caddo field. Leases of land adjacent to the new well have increased in value many times over.

In the Burk Burnett field the transportation situation shows improvement, due to additional pipe line outlets. It will be some time, however, before the 300 or more wells that are now down within a few feet of the oil sand in that field are drilled in. The delay in completing the Kemp-Munger-Allen Oil Co.'s well, situated in outside territory in Wichita county, has caused excitement over that prospective new field to subside considerably. This well was reported to have shown a flow of 1000 barrels of oil a day when only a few inches in the pay sand.

## Address of Abraham Lincoln Before the Young Men's Lyceum of Springfield, Ill.

[Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky, February 12, 1809, of Virginia parentage. Nancy Hanks, the mother of Lincoln, was born in Kentucky in 1784, her parents having migrated there from Virginia a few years previous. She grew up in Washington County, Ky. Her father was Joseph Hanks of English descent, and her mother was the daughter of Robert Shipley, an Englishman, who settled in Lunenburg County, Va., in 1765. Thomas Lincoln, the father of Abraham Lincoln, was born in Rockingham County, Va., in 1780, and his parents migrated to Kentucky when he was 2 years old. Lincoln was, therefore, not only born in the South, but he was born of Southern parents. That fact should ever be borne in mind by North and South alike when studying Lincoln and the influence of his life upon humanity. That he was a man of unusual, indeed, of phenomenal ability, the world has long since recognized, but who among millions who knew that Lincoln had never had any school education, knew that he could, at the age of 28, make so superb a speech as the one he delivered on January 27, 1837? In looking up a recent extract from one of his speeches we found the address to which we have referred, and deem it worthy of publication as a remarkable speech to have been made by any man of any age, but pre-eminently remarkable to have been made by a man of 28 without any school training. His speech strongly emphasized the danger of the mob spirit and of lawlessness, which feeding on the lust of blood created by lawlessness might ultimately lead to destruction. Never was there a greater need than now for our country to mately lead this country to destruction. Never was there a greater need than now for our country to study every phase of this call to the law-abiding qualities of men. He also warned the country of possible dangers which might overthrow the Government of this country. It is a philosophical discussion of great governmental questions, of human nature, of the power of ambition, and egotism, and of the danger of permitting lawlessness to grow in our land. Every word uttered at that time by Abraham Lincoln is applicable to the conditions of the present day. The profound philosophical address upon the issues of that hour, which Lincoln delivered in 1837, touched upon problems which are also the issues of this hour. Because this address fits the present condition we are reprinting it in full.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

As a subject for the remarks of the evening, "The perpetuation of our political institutions" is selected.

In the great journal of things happening under the sun, we, the American people, find our account running under date of the nineteenth century of the Christian era. We find ourselves in the peaceful possession of the fairest portion of the earth as regards extent of territory, fertility of soil, and salubrity of climate. We find ourselves under the government of a system of political institutions conducting more essentially to the ends of civil and religious liberty than any of which the history of former times tells us. We, when mounting the stage of existence, found ourselves the legal inheritors of these fundamental blessings. We toiled not in the acquirement or establishment of them; they are a legacy bequeathed us by a once hardy, brave and patriotic, but now lamented and departed, race of ancestors. Theirs was the task (and nobly they performed it) to possess themselves, and through themselves us, of this goodly land, and to uprear upon its hills and its valleys a political edifice of liberty and equal rights; 'tis ours only to transmit these—the former unprofaned by the foot of an invader, the latter undecayed by the lapse of time and untorn by usurpation—to the latest generation that fate shall permit the world to know. This task gratitude to our fathers, justice to ourselves, duty to posterity, and love for our species in general, all imperatively require us faithfully to perform.

How then shall we perform it? At what point shall we expect the approach of danger? By what means shall we fortify against it? Shall we expect some transatlantic military giant to step the ocean and crush us at a blow? Never! All the armies of Europe, Asia and Africa combined with all the treasure of the earth (our own excepted) in their military chest, with a Bonaparte for a commander, could not by force take a drink from the Ohio or make a track on the Blue Ridge in a trial of a thousand years.

At what point, then, is the approach of danger to be expected? I answer, If it ever reach us it must spring up amongst us; it cannot come from abroad. If destruction be our lot we must ourselves be its author and finisher. As a nation of free men we must live through all time, or die by suicide.

I hope I am over wary; but if I am not, there is even now something of ill omen amongst us. I mean the increasing disregard for law which pervades the country—the growing disposition to substitute the wild and furious passions in lieu of the sober judgment of courts, and the worse than savage mobs for the executive ministers of justice. This disposition is awfully fearful in any community; and that it now exists in ours, though grating to our feelings to admit, it would be a violation of truth and an insult

to our intelligence to deny. Accounts of outrages committed by mobs form the every-day news of the times. They have pervaded the country from New England to Louisiana; they are neither peculiar to the eternal snows of the former nor the burning suns of the latter; they are not the creatures of climate, neither are they confined to the slaveholding or non-slaveholding States. Alike they spring up among the pleasure-hunting masters of Southern slaves, and the order-loving citizens of the land of steady habits. Whatever then their cause may be, it is common to the whole country.

It would be tedious as well as useless to recount the horrors of all of them. Those happening in the State of Mississippi and at St. Louis are perhaps the most dangerous in example and revolting to humanity. In the Mississippi case they first commenced by hanging the regular gamblers—a set of men certainly not following for a livelihood a very useful or very honest occupation, but one which so far from being forbidden by the laws, was actually licensed by an act of the Legislature passed but a single year before. Next, negroes suspected of conspiring to raise an insurrection were caught up and hanged in all parts of the State; then, white men supposed to be leagued with the negroes; and finally, strangers from neighboring States, going thither on business, were in many instances subjected to the same fate. Thus went on this process of hanging, from gamblers to negroes, from negroes to white citizens, and from these to strangers, till dead men were seen literally dangling from the boughs of trees upon every roadside, and in numbers almost sufficient to rival the native Spanish moss of the country as a drapery of the forest.

Turn then to that horror-striking scene at St. Louis. A single victim only was sacrificed there. This story is very short, and is perhaps the most highly tragic of anything of its length that has ever been witnessed in real life. A mulatto man by the name of McIntosh was seized in the street, dragged to the suburbs of the city, chained to a tree, and actually burned to death; and all within a single hour from the time he had been a freeman attending to his own business and at peace with the world.

Such are the effects of mob law, and such are the scenes becoming more and more frequent in this land so lately famed for love of law and order, and the stories of which have even now grown too familiar to attract anything more than an idle remark.

But you are perhaps ready to ask, "What has this to do with the perpetuation of our political institutions?" I answer, "It has much to do with it." Its direct consequences are, comparatively speaking, but a small evil, and much of its danger consists in the proneness of our minds to regard its direct as its only consequences. Abstractly considered, the hanging of the gamblers at Vicksburg was of but little consequence. They constitute a portion of population that is worse than useless in any community;



and their death, if no pernicious example be set by it, is never matter of reasonable regret with any one. If they were annually swept from the stage of existence by the plague or small-pox, honest men would perhaps be much profited by the operation. Similar, too, is the correct reasoning in regard to the burning of the negro at St. Louis. He had forfeited his life by the perpetration of an outrageous murder upon one of the most worthy and respectable citizens of the city, and had he not died as he did, he must have died by the sentence of the law in a very short time afterward. As to him alone, it was as well the way it was as it could otherwise have been. But the example in either case was fearful. When men take it in their heads today to hang gamblers or burn murderers, they should recollect that in the confusion usually attending such transactions they will be as likely to hang or burn someone who is neither a gambler nor a murderer as one who is, and that, acting upon the example they set, the mob of tomorrow may, and probably will, hang or burn some of them by the very same mistake. And not only so; the innocent, those who have ever set their faces against violations of law in every shape, alike with the guilty fall victims to the ravages of mob law; and thus it goes on, step by step, till all the walls erected for the defense of the persons and property of individuals are trodden down and disregarded. But all this, even, is not the full extent of the evil. By such examples, by instances of the perpetrators of such acts going unpunished, the lawless in spirit are encouraged to become lawless in practice; and having been used to no restraint but dread of punishment, they thus become absolutely unrestrained. Having ever regarded government as their deadliest bane, they make a jubilee of the suspension of its operations, and pray for nothing so much as its total annihilation. While on the other hand, good men, men who love tranquillity, who desire to abide by the laws and enjoy their benefits, who would gladly spill their blood in the defense of their country, seeing their property destroyed, their families insulted, and their lives endangered, their persons injured, and seeing nothing in prospect that forebodes a change for the better, become tired of and disgusted with a government that offers them no protection, and are not much averse to a change in which they imagine they have nothing to lose. Thus, then, by the operation of this mobocratic spirit which all must admit is now abroad in the land, the strongest bulwark of any government, and particularly of those constituted like ours, may effectually be broken down and destroyed—I mean the attachment of the people. Whenever this effect shall be produced among us; whenever the vicious portion of population shall be permitted to gather in bands of hundreds and thousands, and burn churches, ravage and rob provision stores, throw printing presses into rivers, shoot editors, and hang and burn obnoxious persons at pleasure and with impunity, depend on it, this Government cannot last. **By such things the feelings of the best citizens will become more or less alienated from it, and thus it will be left without friends, or with too few, and those few too weak to make their friendship effectual. At such a time, and under such circumstances, men of sufficient talent and ambition will not be wanting to seize the opportunity, strike the blow, and overturn that fair fabric which for the last half century has been the fondest hope of the lovers of freedom throughout the world.**

I know the American people are much attached to their government; I know they would suffer much for its sake; I know they would endure evils long and patiently before they would ever think of exchanging it for another—yet notwithstanding all this, if the laws be continually despised and disregarded, if their rights be secure in their persons and property are held by no better tenure than the caprice of a mob, the alienation of their affections from the Government is the natural consequence; and to that, sooner or later, it must come.

Here, then, is one point at which danger may be expected.

The question recurs, "How shall we fortify against it?" The answer is simple. Let every American, every lover of liberty, every well-wisher to his posterity swear by the blood of the Revolution never to violate in the least particular the laws of the country, and never to tolerate their violation by others. As the patriots of '76 did to the support of the Declaration of Independence, so to the support of the Constitution and laws let every American pledge his life, his property, and his sacred honor—let every man remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of his father, and to tear the charter of his own and his children's liberty. Let rever-

ence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in schools, in seminaries, and in colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling books, and in almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice. And, in short, let it become the political religion of the nation; and let the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay of all sexes and tongues and colors and conditions, sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars.

While ever a state of feeling such as this shall universally or even very generally prevail throughout the nation, vain will be every effort, and fruitless every attempt, to subvert our national freedom.

When I so pressing urge a strict observance of all the laws, let me not be understood as saying there are no bad laws, or that grievances may not arise for the redress of which no legal provisions have been made. I mean to say no such thing. But I do mean to say that although bad laws, if they exist, should be repealed as soon as possible, still, while they continue in force, for the sake of example they should be religiously observed. So also in unprovided cases. If such arise let proper legal provisions be made for them with the least possible delay, but till then let them, if not too intolerable, be borne with.

There is no grievance that is a fit object of redress by mob law. In any case that may arise, as, for instance, the promulgation of abolitionism, one of two positions is necessarily true—that is, the thing is right within itself, and therefore deserves the protection of all law and all good citizens, or it is wrong, and therefore proper to be prohibited by legal enactments; and in neither case is the inter-position of mob law either necessary, justifiable or excusable.

But it may be asked, "Why suppose danger to our political institutions? Have we not preserved them for more than 50 years? And why may we not for 50 times as long?"

We hope there is no sufficient reason. We hope all danger may be overcome; but to conclude that no danger may ever arise would itself be extremely dangerous. There are now, and will hereafter be, many causes, dangerous in their tendency, which have not existed heretofore, and which are not too insignificant to merit attention. That our Government should have been maintained in its original form, from its establishment until now, is not much to be wondered at. It had many props to support it through that period which now are decayed and crumbled away. Through that period it was felt by all to be an undecided experiment; now it is understood to be a successful one. Then, all that sought celebrity and fame and distribution expected to find them in the success of that experiment. Their all was staked upon it; their destiny was inseparably linked with it. Their ambition aspired to display before an admiring world a practical demonstration of the truth of a proposition which had hitherto been considered at best no better than problematical—namely, the capability of a people to govern themselves. If they succeeded they were to be immortalized; their names were to be transferred to counties, and cities, and rivers, and mountains; and to be revered and sung, toasted through all time. If they failed they were to be called knaves, and fools, and fanatics for a fleeting hour; then to sink and be forgotten. They succeeded. The experiment is successful, and thousands have won their deathless names in making it so. But the game is caught; and I believe it is true that with the catching end the pleasures of the chase. This field of glory is harvested, and the crop is already appropriated. But new reapers will arise, and they, too, will seek a field. It is to deny what the history of the world tells us is true, to suppose that men of ambition and talents will not continue to spring up amongst us. And when they do, they will as naturally seek the gratification of their ruling passion as others have done before them. The question then is, "Can that gratification be found in supporting and maintaining an edifice that has been erected by others?" Most certainly it cannot. Many great and good men, sufficiently qualified for any task they should undertake, may ever be found whose ambition would aspire to nothing beyond a seat in Congress, a gubernatorial or a presidential chair; but such belong not to the family of the lion, or the tribe of the eagle. What! think you these places would satisfy an Alexander, a Caesar, or a Napoleon? Never! Towering genius disdains a beaten path. It seeks regions hitherto unexplored. It sees no distinction in adding story to story upon the monuments of fame erected to the memory of others. It



denies that it is glory enough to serve under any chief. It scorns to tread in the footsteps of any predecessor, however illustrious. It thirsts and burns for distinction; and if possible, it will have it, whether at the expense of emancipating slaves or enslaving freemen. Is it unreasonable, then, to expect that some man possessed of the loftiest genius, coupled with ambition sufficient to push it to its utmost stretch, will at some time spring up among us? And when such a one does, it will require the people to be united with each other, attached to the Government and laws, and generally intelligent, to successfully frustrate his designs.

Distinction will be his paramount object, and although he would as willingly, perhaps more so, acquire it by doing good as harm, yet, that opportunity being past, and nothing left to be done in the way of building up, he would set boldly to the task of pulling down.

Here, then, is a probable case, highly dangerous, and such a one as could not have well existed heretofore.

Another reason which once was, but which, to the same extent, is now no more, has done much in maintaining our institutions thus far. I mean the powerful influence which the interesting scenes of the Revolution had upon the passions of the people as distinguished from their judgment. By this influence, the jealousy, envy and avarice incident to our nature, and so common to a state of peace, prosperity and conscious strength, were for the time in a great measure smothered and rendered inactive, while the deep-rooted principles of hate, and the powerful motive of revenge, instead of being turned against each other, were directed exclusively against the British nation. And thus, from the force of circumstances, the basest principles of our nature were either made to lie dormant, or to become the active agents in the advancement of the noblest of causes—that of establishing and maintaining civil and religious liberty.

But this state of feeling must fade, is fading, has faded, with the circumstances that produced it.

I do not mean to say that the scenes of the Revolution are now or ever will be entirely forgotten, but that, like everything else, they must fade upon the memory of the world, and grow more and more dim by the lapse of time. In history, we hope, they will be read of, and recounted, so long as the Bible shall be read; but even granting that they will, their influence cannot be what it heretofore has been. Even then they cannot be so universally known nor so vividly felt as they were by the generation just gone to rest. At the close of that struggle, nearly every adult male had been a participator in some of its scenes. The consequence was that of those scenes, in the form of a husband, a father, a son, or a brother, a living history was to be found in every family—a history bearing the indubitable testimonies of its own authenticity, in the limbs mangled, in the scars of wounds received, in the midst of the very scenes related—a history, too, that could be read and understood alike by all, the wise and the ignorant, the learned and the unlearned. But those histories are gone. They can be read no more forever. They were a fortress of strength; but what invading foe could ever do, the silent artillery of time has done—the leveling of its walls—they are gone. They were a forest of giant oaks; but the all-restless hurricane has swept over them, and left only here and there a lonely trunk, despoiled of its verdure, shorn of its foliage, unshading and unshaded, to murmur in a few more gentle breezes, and to combat with its mutilated limbs a few more ruder storms, then to sink and be no more.

They were pillars of the temple of liberty; and now that they have crumbled away that temple must fall unless we, their descendants, supply their places with other pillars, hewn from the solid quarry of sober reason. Passion has helped us, but can do so no more. It will in future be our enemy. Reason—cold, calculating, unimpassioned reason—must furnish all the materials for our future support and defense. Let those materials be molded into general intelligence, sound morality, and, in particular, a reverence for the Constitution and laws; and that we improved to the last, that we remained free to the last, that we revered his name to the last, that during his long sleep we permitted no hostile foot to pass over or desecrate his resting place, shall be that which to learn the last trump shall awaken our Washington.

Upon these let the proud fabric of freedom rest, as the rock of its basis; and as truly as has been said of the only greater institution, "the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

## BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION OF BIG WEIRTON ADDITIONS.

### To Build Three Additional Iron Furnaces and Seven 100-Ton Open-Hearth Furnaces.

Construction materials are arriving at Weirton, W. Va., for the Weirton Steel Co.'s big additions announced some months ago. Plans provide for an open-hearth steel plant with finishing mills and three additional iron furnaces. The steel plant is to consist of an initial unit of seven 100-ton open-hearth furnaces, the Jack Walsh Company of Weirton having the foundation contract and now has 1500 men employed. The McClintic-Marshall Construction Co. of Pittsburgh has the general construction contract and has begun work with a railroad derrick. The Morgan Construction Co., Worcester, Mass., has contract to finish an 18-inch and 21-inch finishing mill to roll slabs, sheet bars and small billets for the new plant, with a 40-inch blooming mill to be ordered.

The open-hearth plant will have a daily capacity of 1500 tons of steel which will be consumed in the company's tin plate, hoop, band, hot and cold rolled strip mills at Weirton. Some months ago the company completed its 600-ton daily capacity iron furnace in accordance with details announced last year by the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. This furnace output will not be consumed by the steel plant and it is probable that the company will not begin to build its three additional iron furnaces until the steel plant has begun production. Accompanying construction in connection with the extensive new facilities includes 400 dwellings and a hospital for employees, together with the necessary public utilities such as water supply, electric lighting plant, sewer system, streets, sidewalks, etc.

Capitalized at \$30,000,000, the Weirton Steel Co. has tin plate and finishing mills at Weirton and tinplate plants at Clarksburg, W. Va., and Steubenville, Ohio.

## Eleven Ships Now Operating Between South Atlantic Ports and South America.

Jacksonville, Fla., November 8.—[Special.]—With 11 ships, all of them steel-hull vessels, ranging from 3500 to 7000 tons, allocated for trade between ports of the South Atlantic and Cuba and South America, the South Atlantic Maritime Corporation has just received additional aid from the United States Shipping Board in the form of authority to discontinue sending corporation vessels to Northern ports to take cargoes before coming to the member ports, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville.

Information to this effect has been conveyed to vice-presidents and other corporation officers by Matthew Hale, president of the South Atlantic Maritime Corporation, and indicates that the United States Shipping Board has recognized the fact that the ports of the South Atlantic are able to furnish sufficient cargoes to keep these vessels in full operation.

Service now includes weekly sailings to Cuba and clearances for South America twice a month. Under the new arrangement, Wilmington, N. C., will be the northern terminus of the corporation's lines. However, when necessary, vessels to this country from South America will call at ports farther north to discharge cargo. In such event, however, they will drop down the coast in ballast and will accept no cargoes for foreign delivery except at member ports.

George H. Baldwin, local vice-president, says that 11 ships are now in operation against the one originally and doubtfully allocated the corporations by the Shipping Board. Cargoes are being secured without difficulty for export, and a large import business is being developed in Cuba and South America.

## Annual Capacity 1000 Tractors.

An annual output of 1000 tractors is planned by the Charleston Steam Tractor & Truck Manufacturing Co., Charleston, W. Va., for its plant at Dunbar, W. Va. This company has a 200x75-foot building, with equipment, and will erect additional buildings, to include a 600x75-foot unit of fireproof construction. Steam tractors and commercial trucks will be the product. S. A. Lewis of Charleston is president, and Lewis C. Pritchard of Parkersburg, W. Va., is general manager.

# The Way Britains Met a Strike Is a Lesson for Americans

[The heroic way in which the people of Great Britain met the threatened tie-up of all its railroads and their determination to save their country from chaos is strongly stated in a letter to the Wall Street Journal by its London correspondent, Herbert N. Casson, a well-known American.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

HERBERT N. CASSON in The Wall Street Journal.

The greatest of British strikes has come to an end. It lasted nine days. It was compromised, of course; but there are already several resultant improvements that are of the highest importance to the British people. These are as follows:

(1) There is no longer any likelihood of a labor government.

During the war, trades-unions rose to a high level of power. They took their place side by side with employers' federations and chambers of Congress.

Fully a dozen labor leaders climbed up to "the seats of the mighty." They gave counsel to the Government. They stood in line with the ablest statesmen of England and held their own in the rivalry to render national service. One of them—George Barnes—became immortalized as one of the five British delegates who signed the treaty of peace.

Even J. H. Thomas, the leader of the strike, was made a privy councillor and was invited to become a member of the Cabinet. He was well known and highly respected. Had he been appointed Postmaster-General, there would have been no protest from capitalists.

But the strike has flung labor unions back to their pre-war status. It has aroused public opposition to an extent that was never reached in pre-war strikes.

It is now generally believed that organized labor has abused its power. It has become a national enemy. It has been as violent and unreasonable as a peevish baby crying for the clock.

The British people abhor violence. They detest ultimatums and lightning strikes. They are not likely to be persuaded by shouters who threaten them with starvation.

As everyone now knows, the real aim of the strikers was not wages, but control. They wanted power, and to obtain it they have shown themselves totally unfit for power. What they demanded was extortionate and absurd. They insisted that the highest level of war wages should become the standard of peace wages—this in spite of the fact that British railroads are losing nearly a million dollars a day.

It was thus clearly not a strike against the railroad owners. It was against the National Treasury. Therefore a labor government has suddenly become unthinkable.

(2) The so-called "right to strike" is being seriously questioned.

Now that a strike has become an attack upon the life of the whole nation, many people are wondering if it should not be ranked among criminal offenses.

One able lawyer has dug up a forgotten law enacted in 1875, "the conspiracy and protection of property act." This act makes it a criminal offense to break a contract of service if by so doing "there is danger of injury to life and property." According to this act all the strikers are liable to fine and imprisonment, or both.

It is also suggested that there shall be a law compelling labor leaders to take a ballot of all members before declaring a strike. A compulsory ballot would prevent lightning strikes. Also, it would prevent hot-headed, irresponsible leadership.

Parliament will be convened on October 22, and it is quite certain that legislative steps will be taken to prevent the repetition of a lightning strike against the life of the nation.

(3) A national system of transportation by motor-trucks will be established.

The motor-truck has saved the day. There are 1000 trucks bringing milk to London. There are thousands more doing railroad work in every part of Britain.

"The roads will beat the railroad," says one enthusiastic editor. Gasoline will conquer steam. Flexible transport will win the day.

The short distances and the universal system of good roads make England an ideal country for motor transport; and many people expect the tax to be taken off American motor-trucks. A national system of motor service will make us more independent of the railroads.

(4) The remarkable "volunteer" movement has taught England how to meet strikes.

At the close of the strike there were about 25,000 special police and more than 350,000 volunteer workers—men and women in all ranks of life.

They were running 1400 trains a day on the underground lines and 4000 trains a day on the railroads. They brought 12,000 tons of food daily into London. Such a sudden volunteer rush of citizens to the protection of life and property has never before been seen in any country. We became a nation of strike-breakers.

Lord Elgin and Lord Wodehouse are stoking locomotives. Lord Montagu is an engine-driver. Lord Cholmondeley and Lord Drogheda are porters, unloading vegetables and fish. Sir Frederick Banbury—the leader of old-fashioned Tories—is cleaning the stables at King's Cross station.

Everyone is doing a bit to help, no matter whether he owns a fleet of motor-trucks or only a barrow. Britain is at bay. She is fighting a defensive battle and winning.

Practically the entire non-railroad public was against the strikers. Lloyd George, Northcliffe and Bottomley were against them—Politics, the Press and the Populace. This fact alone ensured the defeat of the strikers.

To sum up, the Labor Humpty Dumpty has fallen off the wall.

## Texas, Broad, Breezy State of Power, Is Out for the Open Shop.

Austin, Tex., November 8—[Special.]—Three open-shop societies have been chartered by the Secretary of State, and there are others to come. The fight between employers and the trades-unions appears to have been inaugurated in Texas. The promoters of the societies declare that they are acting strictly on the defensive; that they are not combating the trades-unions—but they are seeking members and pledging each of them to not deal with any trades-union, but to secure employees strictly on personal merit.

The charters of these societies provide that they are educational in that they propose to instruct employers and employees as to what their rights are; how they may proceed to the end that those rights be fully protected.

The societies so far organized are located in San Antonio, Beaumont and Austin, and plans for organization are now under way in Waco, Dallas, Houston, and probably in other cities where there are industrial plants.

In San Antonio the society has established an employment bureau, and an active canvass is being made of the workmen employed in the building trades. As the recruits are secured they are listed according to their capabilities. The smaller towns are also being canvassed that men who are expert carpenters, finishers, bricklayers and painters may be secured.

In the other Texas cities the same plan of organization is to be followed, and every effort will be made to secure labor for the members of the societies.

It is notable that the directors of each of these societies comprise bankers, merchants, lawyers as well as the contractors and manufacturers. In fact, there are fewer contractors than there are merchants as yet; but the promoters are proceeding on the belief that if it develops that public sentiment is with the open-shop idea, there will be a rush on the part of the contractors to get in.

## Dye and Tanning Extract Manufacturing.

Dyes and tanning extracts will be manufactured at Marlinton, W. Va., by a \$200,000 company chartered by West Virginia, Virginia, New York and Maryland investors. The Marlinton Extract Dye & Chemical Co. is the corporation's name, and the principal incorporators are C. A. Weagher of Marlinton, G. W. Husley, Jr., of Covington, Va.; J. R. Deoney of Brocton, N. Y.; J. A. Dennison of Hagerstown, Md., and Preston S. Warn of Raywood, W. Va.

## Another Big Oil Producer Reported—Drilling on Increase Throughout Texas.

Austin, Tex., November 1—[Special.]—In substantiation of the theory of some oil geologists that practically all of Central West Texas, extending north and south for a length of 200 miles and probably running across Red River into Oklahoma, is underlain with scattered pools of petroleum, the new well of the Kemp-Munger-Oil Co., situated 20 miles from the Burkburnett field and eight miles southwest of Iowa Park, gives indications of being a big producer. With the drill only 10 inches in the oil-sand and the hole at a depth of about 1800 feet the oil shot over the derrick. It was conservatively estimated that the well in its incomplete condition is good for more than 1000 barrels a day. It is to be drilled further into the pay-sand with the view of increasing production. The Kemp-Munger-Allen Oil Co. is a close and conservative corporation. It was organized by J. A. Kemp, a multimillionaire banker and manufacturer of Wichita Falls, in order, it is said, that some of his close friends might have an opportunity of getting some excitement in the oil game. The company owns the lease on 500 acres of land upon which the discovery well is situated. When news that a new pool of oil had been found spread around, the wildest excitement on the part of oil operators and lease speculators ensued. Almost over night the price of leases within a radius of two or three miles of the new well advanced from \$100 an acre to \$2000, and even as high as \$8000 an acre. Two pipe lines are being rushed into the prospective field in order to care for possible production. Storage tanks are also being erected.

In anticipation of the new pool being placed upon a large producing stage in the near future the present lease owners and petroleum interests generally have taken steps to prevent overproduction and over-speculation. It is proposed that no tract of land shall be divided into drilling sites of less than five acres each; that the exploitation of the new field shall be done systematically, with the view of maintaining production as long as possible and to prevent waste of the product.

Drilling in wildcat territory all over Texas is on the increase, rather than showing any signs of diminishing. In Pecos and other counties that are far removed from the existing producing fields just enough traces of oil have been found in the wildcat wells to lure the sanguine operators into keeping up the search for pay-sand.

It is asserted by men who are well informed as to the progress of the oil industry that more big money is coming into Texas at this time for investment than at any time since the discovery well was brought in at Ranger. Corporations of capital stock ranging from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000 and upwards are being formed almost every day for the purpose of operating in the Texas fields. This capital is not coming from any particular source, it is stated. Although many of the new companies and syndicates are composed of New York and Pennsylvania interests, enormous amounts of money are being put into the oil industry in this State by St. Louis, Indianapolis, Chicago, Cleveland, Akron, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and Los Angeles men. Of course, Oklahoma is much larger represented in these investments than any other State, probably not even excepting Texas. One significant feature of the wonderful industry is that men who have money to invest are pouring into Texas from all parts of the United States. They are to be seen in the different oil towns, going about alone or in parties, making personal investigations of the situation. It has come to pass that no careful and conservative investor is willing to put his money into a lease, well, or other oil holdings, without first looking into the proposition personally. Of course, this does not apply to the large corporations that have trusted representatives in the different fields and wildcat territory constantly looking out for bargains and keeping constantly in touch with the progress of events, so far as development operations are concerned.

According to advices received by the State Railroad Commission, there are more than 300 wells in the Burkburnett field, including the Northwest pool, down to pay-sand and ready to be brought in by means of a few more taps of the drill. Although two additional pipe lines are now serving that field, it may be some time before complete relief is afforded the producers in the matter of providing sufficient transportation facilities for the output of their wells. It is stated that the proved potentialities of the Burkburnett field, to say nothing of the new pool which

the Kemp-Munger-Allen Oil Co. seems to have discovered, are enormous, and that there are no grounds for any pessimism that may exist as to the future supply of crude petroleum from that part of Texas. In the Ranger, Desdemona and other deep-sand fields of Central West Texas the salt-water bugaboo has caused some uneasiness on the part of stockholders of some of the companies that are operating there. It is the expressed opinion of experienced oil men that salt water can be avoided by careful drilling. It has been demonstrated, it is claimed, that the water comes from below the oil-sand. Production of the Ranger field continues to show increase despite more or less adverse conditions. The Texas & Pacific Coal & Oil Co. stands a chance to regain, in part at least, its former position as a heavy producer, as it is now drilling in territory that promises big results. Its earlier wells have fallen off very much in production, but in this respect they are no different from other wells of the deep-sand territory. The Texas & Pacific Coal & Oil Co., as well as all the other larger operators, own enough proved acreage to enable them to continue an active drilling campaign for several years to come.

The Sipe Springs, Breckenridge and Newcastle localities continue to attract much attention of lease speculators and oil producers. The belief is general that in due time both these fields will become of much moment to the industry. In the territory extending to the south of Eastland county for 100 miles, and having an average width of about 75 miles, hundreds of wells are being drilled. Comparatively few of these holes are as yet down much beyond 3000 feet, and for this reason hope is held out that several new pools may be discovered. The entire region is classed by geologists as being oil-bearing.

According to figures just compiled by the pipe-line department of the State Railroad Commission from reports made to it by the several common carrier pipe-line companies of Texas, these concerns had a total of 11,222,055 barrels of crude petroleum in storage in this State on October 1. Of this quantity the companies owned 8,911,889 barrels and held for other producers 2,310,166 barrels, and had 5,695,932 barrels of storage unfilled. Orders have been placed for an enormous amount of steel material with which to erect additional tanks, it is announced, but it is uncertain as to whom deliveries of the material can be made. The steel strike is also affecting the filling of orders for material for new pipe lines.

In Hardeman county, about 14 miles south of Quanah, the Old Colony Oil Co. brought in a 544-barrel well at a depth of 2910 feet a few days ago. Several deep test wells are being drilled in that locality and the indications point to the development of a paying field.

The recent striking of pay-sand by the Roxana Petroleum Co. in a well that it is drilling in the southern part of Young county is attracting attention, as it is believed to prove that the Ranger and Newcastle fields are connected.

It is announced by the Texas Company, which has its headquarters at Houston, that a part of the proceeds to be derived from the proposed increase of its capital stock from \$85,000,000 to \$130,000,000 will be used in enlarging its oil refineries and extending its oil development operations in Texas. The proposed increase of capital stock is to be authorized at a meeting of the stockholders to be held in Houston November 18. The Texas Company was originally formed by the late John W. Gates. It took over part of the holdings in the Spindle Top field of the late James S. Hogg, former Governor of this State, and associates. It has made millionaires of a number of Texas men. The company has grown rapidly until it is now one of the largest oil-producing, refining and marketing concerns in the world.

## Large Increase of National Bank Capital.

During the 10 months ending October 31, according to a statement by the Comptroller of the Currency, there was an increase of banking capital in the United States amounting to \$62,788,000. This included new national banks chartered and increases of capital by national banks already existing. The increases by 298 old banks amounted to \$42,658,000. The capital of the 221 new banks amounted to \$20,130,000. During October alone there were 41 new national banks chartered, with an aggregate capital of nearly \$4,000,000. In October of last year there were only five new banks chartered, with aggregate capital of \$185,000. Only four national banks reduced capital thus far this year, their total reduction being \$85,000.



### Casing-head Gasoline Plant Claimed to Be Largest in World Nearing Completion—Greatly Increased Storage and Pipe-Line Facilities in Texas.

Burkburnett, Tex., November 8—[Special.]—The casing-head gasoline plant of the Charles F. Noble Oil & Gas Co., now partially completed at Burkburnett, will be the largest of its kind in the world when all the proposed units have been installed. The plant at present has a capacity of approximately 10,000 gallons of gasoline daily and is actually producing in excess of 6000 gallons.

This plant is located on a site consisting of 32 acres of land. It has already constructed a number of units, loading racks, railroad tracks, homes for workmen, a sewage system and large storage tanks, capable of storing 200,000 gallons of gasoline.

When completed the plant will consist of a skimming plant with capacity of 5000 barrels of crude daily, which is already in operation, pipe lines from the Northwest fields, about 50 miles of gas mains through the field, two large booster stations, a casing-head plant with 40,000 gallons daily capacity, large storage facilities and truckage and a complete 5000-barrel refinery together with gasoline of low gravity. Some blending is being done now. The 55,000-barrel tanks are now under construction.

Considerable storage is being erected by the various pipe-line companies handling oil from the Burkburnett field, and much relief from the present congestion is to be expected soon. The Constantine Pipe Line Co. is erecting ten 55,000-barrel steel storage tanks on its tank farm near Devol, Okla.

The Empire Pipe Line Co. has constructed three 55,000-barrel storage tanks on its farm north of the town of Burkburnett. The company also has one 10,000-barrel tank already completed.

The Gilliland Oil Co. is erecting two 55,000-barrel capacity tanks on its farm at Burkburnett.

The Bradley Oil Co. has just completed the first tank on its 210-acre tank farm in the Burkburnett Northwest Extension field, and has started filling it through their four-inch pipe line extending to its lease.

The additional storage thus obtained has enabled the Bradley Oil Co. to drill in four wells that have been for some time resting on the sand. The company has six more tanks under construction, twelve on the ground and five in transit from the mills.

It has also started operating two units of its 10-unit casing-head gasoline plant in Block 74. The total capacity of this plant is 10,000 gallons a day.

Right of way from Devol to Red River for a pipe line that will enter the Northwest Extension of the Burkburnett field, has been secured by the Hines Oil & Gas Co. of Oklahoma City. The site for a loading rack at Devol has been purchased, and a contract made for a railroad siding. Actual construction of the line should be under way in a few weeks, G. W. Dill, vice-president of the company, says.

The Hines Company has a capital stock of \$300,000. J. M. Hines, one of the organizers of the Black Panther Oil Co., is president; G. W. Dill, former banker of Hobart, is vice-president, and R. P. Hill, formerly a State senator in Illinois, who came to Oklahoma City one year ago, is secretary-treasurer.

Among the directors are former Senator John A. Key of Marion, O., and C. G. Story, oil operator and geologist of Oklahoma City.

Many of the smaller independent oil companies that have developed production of crude petroleum are preparing to build refineries, in addition to the large number of projects which had been placed already on foot in different parts of the State. Several of the smaller existing refineries are to be enlarged. The refining capacity of a number of the larger companies is to be increased, and some of them have new plants projected.

The Texas United Oil & Refining Co. of Fort Worth has been investigating the situation at Jacksboro with the view to building a refinery there.

The Texas Eagle Producing & Refining Co. of Fort Worth, which has adopted plans for the construction of a 10,000-barrel refinery in that city, also contemplates building a large plant on the ship channel near Houston, it is stated. Dr. Frederick Cook, of North Pole discovery fame, is president; William Gould Brokaw of New York and Boston, first vice-president, and F. P. Sizer,

president of the Monett State Bank of Monett, Mo., is treasurer.

The Bull Dog Pipe Line & Refining Co. of Mineral Wells, which recently took over the oil holdings of the Mineral Wells Refining Products Co., plans to build a 2000-barrel refinery at that place and another plant of the same capacity at Caddo. A. L. Howard, banker of Mineral Wells, is president.

Plans have been adopted by the Economy Refining Co. of Cisen for the construction of a 3000-barrel refinery at Strawn. The company has a capital stock of \$500,000. W. L. Sanders is president.

The Invader Oil & Refining Co., which recently purchased the 1500-barrel refinery of the Security Refining Co. of Burkburnett, will enlarge the plant to 2000 barrels. It will build two 55,000-barrel steel storage tanks.

The capacity of the refinery of the Rio Grande Oil Co. at El Paso is to be increased from 1000 barrels a day to 2000 barrels. The company, which has a capital stock of \$750,000, has under consideration the construction of another refinery at some point in Arizona, it is announced.

Arrangements have been made by the Hoffman Oil & Refining Co. of Houston to increase the capacity of its refinery at Houston from 3000 barrels to 4000 barrels a day. The company also purposes to construct a trunk pipe line between Houston and Chicago via the oil fields of Central West Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas, and to build a large refinery in Chicago.

The Texas Oil & Gas Refineries Co. has purchased a 1000-barrel refinery at Brownwood, and is preparing to increase the capacity of the plant to 5000 barrels a day.

The Dublin Oil & Refining Co. of Dublin will build a large refinery at that place. The site for the proposed plant has just been purchased. R. J. Lyles of Nashville, Tenn., is largely interested.

The Invincible Oil Corporation, which was recently incorporated at Fort Worth with a capital stock of \$14,000,000, has taken over the refinery of 3000 barrels capacity of the Louisiana Oil Refining Corporation near Shreveport, La., and is constructing a 5000-barrel plant at Fort Worth. E. R. Ratcliff of Shreveport is president; John B. Shearer, vice-president; F. C. Mildram, secretary, and John Adams, treasurer.

The Walker Oil & Refining Co. has begun construction of the first 1000-barrel unit of its proposed 5000-barrel refinery at Morgan's Point, near Houston.

The Sinclair Gulf Corporation has just finished the first unit of 4000 barrels of its new refinery on the ship channel near Houston. It is stated that additional units will be built as rapidly as possible.

It is announced by the Texas Company of Houston that a large part of the proceeds to be obtained by increasing its capital stock from \$85,000,000 to \$130,000,000, which is to be authorized at a meeting of stockholders to be held on November 18, will be used in building refineries and enlarging its existing plants.

The Monarch Petroleum Co. of Dallas has purchased a 30-acre site in West Dallas, and, according to announcement of J. R. Aiken, president of the company, it will begin the erection of a 5000-barrel refinery about January 1. The proposed plant will cost about \$500,000. The company has a capital stock of \$2,000,000.

### Kentucky Oil Production for October Shows Decline.

Whitesburg, Ky., November 8—[Special.]—Due to continued rains during the month of October, oil runs for the month show a slight falling off, according to reports of the several pipe lines entering the field. There were, however, a large number of good producers brought in within the month in both the Eastern and Western fields. In October there were 323 completions and 20 dry holes. Some twenty-odd good gasers were struck within the month. There were 40 fewer new wells than in the month of September.

The Superior Oil Corporation of New York has announced the development of new oil properties in Morgan, Jackson and Owsley counties, where they have acquired large areas. This concern owns several paying wells in the Big Sinking field, Lee county.

The Associated Producers Co. has taken over the 4000 acres of the Tidal Oil Co., in Estill county, with 48 producing wells and some of the most inviting property in Estill. The Neha Refining Co. will enlarge its refinery at Campton, Wolfe county, enabling it to double its capacity of 500 barrels daily.

### Tampico-Tuxpam Intercoastal Canal a Big Factor in Mexican Oil Development.

Tampico, Mex., October 20—[Special.]—No one factor has probably contributed more to the development of the wonderful oil fields of the Gulf Coast region of Mexico than the Tampico-Tuxpam intercoastal canal. This waterway is used extensively for the transportation of materials and supplies to the different producing fields that are situated along its course. The project had its inception long before it was known that petroleum existed in that region. Although the opening of the revolutionary period and the ousting of Porfirio Diaz from the Presidential chair caused a cessation of the construction of the canal its completed part is in constant use, and even the unfinished stretch gives accommodation to small boats that in the aggregate carry an enormous amount of traffic in the course of a year. The canal is 104 miles long and connects the Panuco and Tuxpam Rivers.

Like most other big industrial enterprises in Mexico, the Tampico-Tuxpam Canal owes its conception and construction to an American, Capt. Charles Shillaber, a retired sea captain and drainage contractor of Chicago. When in Tampico on a pleasure trip, Captain Shillaber saw the possibilities of converting the little canal into a broad and deep channel of commerce. He laid the project before President Diaz, who gave his approval of the improvement scheme. Captain Shillaber was given the contract for dredging the canal and received as his compensation 10 per cent on the amount of money expended. Up to the time the construction work ceased on account of the revolution the work had cost more than \$5,000,000 gold, it is stated.

Extending south and west from Tampico is a region of great agricultural richness. Much of this productive territory is remotely situated from railroad communication with the markets of the country. More than 100 miles to the south of Tampico is the valley of the Tuxpam River, which has long been known for the natural richness of its soil. Its development, however, has been retarded by the lack of an outlet for its products, which consist of vanilla, coffee, pineapples, sugarcane, corn and fibers. The Tuxpam River is a deep and broad stream and but for the fact that there is a sandbar at its mouth where it empties into the Gulf of Mexico, boats could come in and take away the products of the plantations. The trip between Tuxpam and Tampico by way of the Gulf is a hazardous one for small boats on account of the high gales that frequently prevail and the impediment that exists at the mouth of the Tuxpam River. A trip between Tampico and Tuxpam by way of the old canal frequently consumed two or three weeks. When the canal is finished ordinary lake boats can make the journey in 14 hours. That is the schedule which the Government has adopted for the transportation of the mail by that route.

The deepwater harbor at Tampico is in the Panuco River, which has a uniform depth of 50 feet at that place. The intercoastal canal connects with the Panuco River about four miles below the city, just opposite large private wharves. Heavy construction work was encountered during the first few miles of the canal. The canal has a width of 75 feet and its depth is 10½ feet. The bottom of the lagoons are hard-packed with shells and the dredge work was necessarily slow in some places.

The excavation work that is to be done on the second division of the canal is heavier than that which was encountered on the first 66 miles. It is estimated that about 2,300,000 cubic meters of material will have to be moved on the second division. The completed portion of the canal is already carrying a large amount of traffic. Many regular lines of small boats, manned by natives, ply between the different small towns situated upon the borders of Lake Tamiahua and its tributary rivers and the port of Tampico. A few lake boats of considerable size are also engaged in regular traffic upon the canal.

The Mexican Government has made no public announcement as to its future plans in the matter of extending its intercoastal canal system when the Tampico-Tuxpam waterway is finished, but it is stated that it has under consideration the building of a similar canal between Tampico and the Rio Grande, a distance of about 300 miles. The extension of the intercoastal canal from Tuxpam to Vera Cruz is also said to be entirely feasible and as full of importance as the division now under contract.

### West Texas Oil Field Greatly Extended.

Austin, Tex., November 8—[Special.]—Extension of the big oil field in Eastland county by about 1½ miles greatly enlarges the West Texas field and, in the belief of many, assures that it is the largest in the world. The Sinclair Gulf Company got the new producer and the company owns 230 acres about the well.

In Young county there has also been a discovery which has set the oil men to purchasing leases and land. At 1875 feet a very fair showing has been found in entirely new territory and the flow is between 250 and 300 barrels a day.

The wildcatting has now spread through nearly every county in West Texas and the only delay in the putting down of new wells is caused by the tremendous railroad congestion. Truck hauling is nearly out of the question because of the condition of the roads; and those who must have the stuff are paying freight at the rate of \$3 per 100 pounds per 100 miles, which is rather stiff.

An acreage deal in the Desdemona field is recorded, \$500,000 being paid for 100 acres lying almost in the middle of the district and deemed settled oil territory. This is the highest price so far paid for land on which there is no well. The purchasers believe however, that they have every assurance as soon as they get their wells down.

In the meantime there is great complaint at a lack of pipe line capacity and there are assertions that the pipe lines are getting oil considerably below the quoted figure from certain producers who need money so greatly they are willing to make heavy concessions.

### Oil Strike Reported in Telfair County, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga., November 6—[Special.]—That natural oil exists in Georgia is announcement just made by Dr. S. W. McCallie, state geologist, who has been making investigations extending over two months. The find was made on the property of H. G. Sample, near Scotland, in Telfair county, and samples of the petroleum are now on display.

The state geologist stated the oil refined about 66 per cent kerosene, which was about the quality of California oil and inferior to most of that in Texas and Oklahoma. He advised the owner of the property that he believed boring of test wells is warranted, but added a public warning to the citizens of Georgia that "evidence we have before us is not conclusive so far as the existence of oil in commercial value is concerned."

Numerous letters of inquiry regarding the discovery have been received by both Dr. McCallie and Secretary of State S. Guy McLendon; while farmers in the vicinity of Scotland have already been approached with propositions to lease or sell their lands for oil-testing purposes.

Prospectors have been boring for oil in South Georgia for several years, Fitzgerald being one of the main bases from which operations were made.

### Loading Cargo for the Tropics and Europe.

Jacksonville, Fla., November 7—[Special.]—The steel hull steamship Lake Waldron, the largest vessel plying between ports of the South Atlantic and South America, is due here soon to load cargo for the tropics. The Lake Waldron will take a part cargo of rosin at Savannah and will complete loading here. She is of 9000 tons deadweight, and will be handled by the Strachan Shipping Co. The steamship Point Loma also will take cargo for Cuba.

The American steamship Lake Flagon has loaded 1,500,000 feet of pine lumber at Eastport, Jacksonville, for Cuba.

The American steamship Jacksonville, recently constructed here by the Merrill-Stevens Shipbuilding Corporation, will be loaded here with a miscellaneous cargo for Antwerp and Rotterdam.

The American steamer Deerledge, 8800 deadweight tons, will take a miscellaneous cargo here for Manchester, England.

### \$300,000 Rock Quarrying Enterprise.

Rock will be quarried and prepared for shipment by the Maule Ojus Rock Co., Ojus, Fla., chartered with \$300,000 capital stock and organized with the following officers: Everett P. Maule, president; Kathryn C. Maule, vice-president; Richmond L. James, secretary.

## "YOU CAN FOOL SOME OF THE PEOPLE ALL THE TIME."

Caustic Comment by "Uncle Joe" Cannon on Show of Support for League of Nations as It Stands.

League to Enforce Peace.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I have received your postcard of October 16, calling attention to your issue of that date, containing, on page 102, a letter from "Uncle Joe" Cannon to me, as treasurer of the League to Enforce Peace, also a copy of the magazine. Please accept my thanks for this attention.

Inasmuch as you have printed Mr. Cannon's letter, you will undoubtedly wish to print also my reply, and I am sending you a copy of this for such purpose.

HERBERT S. HOUSTON.

New York, October 24.

League to Enforce Peace.

Hon. Joseph G. Cannon.

House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.:

Dear Mr. Cannon—In your open letter replying to the request for a subscription to the funds of the League to Enforce Peace, you say that these funds are to be used to influence Senators to break their constitutional oaths. Your 46 years in Congress must have given you a surprisingly low estimate of the average Senator's capacity and character. Do you think a Senator, like Hale of Maine, any less mindful of his oath of office because he gives heed to the views of his State, again surveys the Treaty and the League of Nations Covenant and finally decides to vote against the Shantung amendment? Nineteen other Republican Senators did the same thing. Surely they are not "serving two masters" in listening to the arguments and opinions of their constituencies before reaching their final decision on the Treaty and the Covenant. And every dollar of the funds to which you were asked to contribute—I can speak from full knowledge as treasurer of the League—goes toward educational effort to enlighten the country on the meaning of the Covenant and on the country's duty to join the League of Nations in order to make permanent the peace which our soldiers helped to win.

The 14,000 ministers of the Gospel who have just petitioned the Senate to ratify the Treaty with the Covenant must be familiar with the passage of Scripture you quote in your letter and also with the Constitution of their country, and still they join in an urgent plea for the League of Nations. You would not, I am sure, deny them this ancient democratic right of petition or claim that its exercise was an effort to influence Senators to break their oaths of office. You sat at the feet of Abraham Lincoln too long to think anything so opposed as that would be to the spirit of our institutions. The League to Enforce Peace holds to the sound Lincoln maxim that you can't "fool all the people all of the time," and that is the reason it is undertaking to help enlighten them on the issues involved in this great League of Nations contest. And they are surely being enlightened, as you will find if you take the trouble to check up the sentiment in the Danville district or in any other section of the country.

As an index to public sentiment, let me remind you that at the convention of the American Bankers' Association in St. Louis the other day, a referendum vote taken by a St. Louis newspaper of the 1200-odd delegates showed over 800 of them in favor of the ratification of the Treaty and Covenant without amendments or reservations, and only 27 votes were recorded as being against the ratification of the Treaty. As a wise and successful banker yourself, you know how accurately the banker, and particularly the country banker, can gauge the sentiment of his community. And this referendum among American bankers showed the same result that hundreds of referendums among all classes of people throughout the country have shown. The referendum vote in the American Federation of Labor was practically in the same proportion as the vote of members of the American Bankers' Association. Is it possible for you to believe that these people, undoubtedly representing an overwhelming majority of your fellow-countrymen, have any less regard for the Constitution of the United States or

for the sovereignty of America than have you or any other Senator or Congressman?

HERBERT S. HOUSTON,

Treasurer.

New York, October 21.

To this letter Mr. Cannon has replied:

Herbert S. Houston,

League to Enforce Peace,

New York:

Dear Mr. Houston—I have your favor of the 21st inst. I am familiar with the remark attributed to Lincoln, "You can fool some of the people all the time, and all the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time." My impression is that I first heard this remark about the time that the Rev. William Miller prophesied "the second coming" and the millennium, in 1844, which created much excitement among emotional people in all parts of the country, particularly in the West, where they gathered in their ascension robes and waited and waited to be caught up into heaven, like Elijah of old.

It seems to me a very appropriate quotation for such prophesies in these latter days. As ever with respect,

J. G. CANNON.

Washington, D. C., October 23.

## Rapid Increase in New Orleans Population.

New Orleans, La., November 10—[Special]—New Orleans' population now has reached the 420,000 mark, according to the estimate of W. L. Swords, publisher of the city directory, who has made a lifelong study of population estimates. The rate of increase from the 1910 census when Government figures put the population at 339,075, is 24 per cent, the highest in the history of the country, with the exception of the decade of 1840. The population then increased from 42,082 to 102,193—a 121 per cent increase.

The present increase has not been evenly distributed over the decade, but has been concentrated within the past several years. The increase last year alone, for instance, was 25,000. This fact must be borne in mind when considering the present progress of New Orleans.

New industrial development is responsible for this growth. The inner harbor, the shipyards, the army supply base, the new ship repair plant and coal tiple, the re-opening of the river trade and the increase in foreign commerce—these are a few of the causes of the remarkable growth today.

Population statistics of New Orleans tell an interesting story of progress, and prove the old claim that New Orleans is an especially favored location.

From 1810 to 1860 the population was multiplied by ten. From 1860 to 1910 it doubled, the increase ranging from 12 to 18.6 per cent per decade. During the decade of 1910, the increase was 18.1 per cent.

Following are the figures taken from the United States Census Bureau reports, showing the population according to decades:

1810.....	17,242	1870.....	191,418
1820.....	27,176	1880.....	216,060
1830.....	46,982	1890.....	242,039
1840.....	102,193	1900.....	287,104
1850.....	116,375	1910.....	339,075
1860.....	168,675	1920.....	estimated 420,000

## Jacksonville Shipyard Concludes Government Contracts.

Jacksonville, Fla., November 7—[Special.]—All Government contracts having been completed, the St. Johns River Shipyard Co. has closed down its plant at South Jacksonville, and announcement is made by officials of the company that it will remain inactive for several weeks at least. There is a possibility, according to officials, that operations may later be resumed on private contracts. This, however, is yet indefinite.

The South Jacksonville plant of the Merrill-Stevens Shipbuilding Corporation, engaged in the construction of steel-hull ships for the United States Shipping Board, has several months yet to run on its present Government contracts. When these are completed, the yard will continue in operation on private contracts.

The concrete shipyard of the A. Bentley & Sons Company, building two concrete ships for the Government, expects to launch the first of these vessels probably within 60 days. The second will follow into the water in about 30 days after the first is launched.



## THE IRON AND STEEL SITUATION

### One Reason Given Why Steel Manufacturing Has Not Expanded Freely in Wheeling District.

Pittsburgh, Pa., November 10—[Special.]—While steel producers have naturally been concerned over the possibility of their operations being curtailed by the coal strike, the coal distributors, acting under the Fuel Administration, have had considerable confidence that from the coal being mined despite the strike enough could be spared to take care of such mills as should run out of supplies. At the moment it is considered decidedly probable that the striking miners will return to work in such fashion that the real test as to the ability of the steel industry to operate will be avoided.

While there is no precise information collected as to the extent of coal stocks carried by steel mills, the common estimate is that nearly all the mills have stocks equal to from two to four weeks of operation. The average mill usually carries a fair stock to provide against various contingencies, and particularly a curtailment in coal deliveries due to winter weather. Stocks at this time are somewhat larger than usual for the time of year, as both this miners' strike and a winter railroad blockade were regarded as more or less probable. Furthermore, steel mills affected by the iron and steel strike were in many cases able to continue receiving coal shipments. The mills took all the coal they could get except when they did not have labor for unloading.

#### Steel Strike Wanes.

The iron and steel strike has been receding in the past week more rapidly, or rather less slowly, than in previous weeks, the remarkable thing being that it hangs on so long, when it has been a hopeless cause from the first week, when the strike showed that it could not control half the men, even by the wholesale intimidation that was practiced. During the sessions of the industrial or labor conference at Washington there were some hopes that the conference would intervene, but these hopes were small, and the conference disbanded in the fifth week of the strike, the week began today beginning the eighth week of strike.

While the Wheeling district remains closed practically tight, the fact gives the steel industry no particular concern, since Wheeling is a particularly strong strike district, and has been for many years. Illustrative of the Wheeling atmosphere, there is this incident: At one of the large plants a hundred men remained in employment, being kept at repair work.

A Wheeling newspaper last week secured the names and addresses of the men and published the list. Incidents like this throw light on the circumstance that for years manufacturers having plants in the Wheeling district and elsewhere in the country have not made extensions to their plants in the Wheeling district.

The Mahoning Valley continues to gain in operation, and at a more rapid rate than formerly. The Carnegie Steel Co. is operating 10 mills at the Upper and Lower works, and about half a dozen at the McDonald works, the new plant, its merchant-bar shipments now representing a very fair tonnage. Brier Hill Steel Co. is shipping both plates and sheets, the tonnage of the latter being small. Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. is producing plates fully up to the requirements of its pipe works, which is operating at a moderate rate, and is also producing some sheets. The Republic Iron & Steel Co. is operating two blast furnaces and five open-hearth steel furnaces. Of the blast furnaces in operation in the Mahoning Valley before the strike, all have been closed for about three weeks; about one-third are now operating. In Cleveland there is now a very fair start at operating. The Chicago-Gary district is now operating at above one-half its normal tonnage.

A collection of information is now available indicating that steel production during October, the month beginning when the strike was 10 days' old, was slightly more than 60 per cent of the production rate in August. It is probable, however, than the rate of production in September just before the strike was somewhat greater than the August rate, so that production in October was probably a trifle less than 60 per cent of the rate just previous to the strike. The present rate is probably quite close to 70 per cent.

The matter of production after the strike is giving the steel mills more concern than the period of strike remaining, this period

being expected to be a short one. When the strike is over, so far as concerns men returning to work, the drops of the strike will remain for some time. The working forces will not be well aligned in many cases, so many men having shifted employment, and an actual scarcity of men, in point of total number, is probable. There is good reason to believe that the steel industry was some what short of men before the strike began.

Steel producers are gratified by the patient manner in which their customers have suffered inconvenience in the matter of steel deliveries during the strike, but they fear that after the strike their customers will importune them for material in excess of what can be supplied. The consumptive demand is growing, even with the railroads not yet heard from. Immediate restoration of the pre-strike rate of production can hardly be expected, but the country is likely to demand steel at a greater rate than that. Some manufacturers will undoubtedly be disposed to take advantage of the situation to advance prices, as indeed some have been doing in the past few weeks, but the United States Steel Corporation is strongly opposed to any such procedure, and will adhere to March 21 prices, which have since ruled, except for shading of prices in a number of commodities by many mills in April, May and June, and a general weakness in plates, under the March 21 price, which disappeared only recently. In this policy the Steel Corporation is likely to have the support of many, if not all, the large independents. Those of the smaller independents that will be able to make early deliveries will undoubtedly secure delivery premiums for quite a while, perhaps for many months. The Steel Corporation, and as a rule, the large independents, are well sold up through contracts.

#### Pig-Iron Prices Higher.

Pig-iron is advancing in price in practically all districts. The Philadelphia market began advancing last July, or long before the strike, and from a minimum of \$29, delivered Philadelphia, for No. 2 foundry, has now advanced to \$34.10 as minimum, some sales of prompt being reported at \$35.10. Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago have also advanced.

The Pittsburgh market, which is practically the Mahoning and Shenango Valley market plus the \$1.40 freight, has been advancing, but prices are not clearly defined, as sellers are largely out of the market and buyers are not much disposed to take hold for 1920 in the circumstances. This leaves the market largely to transactions for prompt deliveries, which have brought advances from March 21 prices, and large advances in the case of foundry grade. The valley market on foundry iron stood at the March 21 price of \$26.75, furnace, until a few weeks ago, when it became impossible to buy at that price, and in the past week prompt lots have sold at \$30 to \$33, depending on tonnage, delivery, etc. Recently a sale for first quarter was made at \$28.75, but that price could not be done now, and the foundry iron market is quotable at about \$30 to \$33. Bessemer, formerly \$27.95, valley, has sold up to \$29.50 for fair-sized prompt lots, and basic, formerly \$25.75, has gone at \$29 for prompt, while it is not certain that \$28 could be done for extended delivery. Last week the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, bought for its Louisville plant 500 tons of Southern iron on the basis of \$29, Birmingham, analysis being 2.25 to 2.75 per cent silicon, and thus involving the 4 per cent extra now charged by Southern furnaces, making the actual price on the grade bought \$30.16, furnace. The Southern furnaces have adopted this 4 per cent silicon differential in place of the \$1.25 differential set during the war-time control.

Just before the coal strike Connellsville coke had a sharp advance, and as high as \$6 was paid for furnace grade, but this advance was due largely to a sudden export demand, in which cost at ovens is a minor consideration by reason of the heavy ocean freight and quality, particularly in the matter of ash, highly important. Last week furnace coke ruled at about \$5.75, foundry being \$7 to \$7.25. The Fuel Administration has set no price limit on coke, but will do so if necessary to control coal. With \$2.35 the limit on mine-run for the Pittsburgh district and Connellsville, there is much more money in coke than in coal. A ton and a half of coal, required to make a ton of coke, means about \$3.50 and adding \$1 for cost of conversion gives \$4.50. Anything above that is profit to the coke operator that he could not obtain by selling his coal as such. Thus far the coke made is regarded

as essential, but if coal became sufficiently scarce a price limit would be placed on coke such as to remove the incentive to put coal into coke. The by-product coke ovens, with their stocks and such shipments as are still received, are getting along fairly well.

### How Alabama Miners and Operators Worked in Harmony for Increased Output—Iron Interests Again Getting on Normal Basis.

Birmingham, Ala., November 10.—[Special.]—Combating the strike of the coal miners on one side and considering inquiries for pig-iron for future deliveries on the other, has been going on in Alabama and the South for the past 10 days with results that are beginning to show success, the strike is being whipped out and business of an acceptable nature, as to future deliveries of pig-iron, being placed on the order books. Within 24 hours after the strike of the coal miners started, Alabama producers plainly demonstrated that they would in a short time be masters of the situation, without trouble of a serious nature, conquer the situation, line up loyal employees and return to production in satisfactory quantity.

The DeBardeleben interests in the coal fields of Alabama, the Alabama Fuel & Iron Co., of which Charles DeBardeleben is vice-president and general manager, and the DeBardeleben Coal Co., with Henry T. DeBardeleben and Milton H. Fies as president and general manager, respectively, had made preparations to meet the issue and "nary a clog" was lost and on the very first day of the strike all their mines, several in number, produced an increased amount of coal. The several mining camps of these interests were combed some weeks ago and while there were no rude dismissals, it soon dawned on the public that the companies had gathered about them a number of workmen who would look to their employers first rather than to their lenders and as a consequence these companies made the record in the strike of 1919 of the bituminous coal mine workers.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, had canvassed its men throughout the district before the strike, but the coal production of the company was materially affected, though the big, model mine, Edgewater, produced coal almost to normal tonnages except for one or two days. The Republic Iron & Steel Co., the Sloss, Sheffield Steel & Iron Co., the Alabama Company and others did more or less in the way of production after the first two or three days, but the example of the DeBardeleben interests was not met by any means. The independent or commercial mines of Alabama suffered, on the whole, greater than the iron and steel companies from the strike. By Saturday the coal operators' association reported 56 mines in operation and prospects of ordinary needs being met before the end of this week.

At the Sipsey mines of the DeBardeleben Coal Co., the 450 employees worked all last week as one big, happy family. And a cleaner coal as well as a larger amount of coal came out of these mines. A personal visit to the Sipsey operations, right into the mines, ascertained the employees of the company confident of the company and its officers, and the officers of the company confident of the employees, every man determined to prove loyalty. Payrolls of the company showed employees at this place to be earning big money. Following the big record in output of the first week of the strike, President Henry T. DeBardeleben posted a notice announcing that the company would erect at once a commodious brick and concrete bathhouse with locker system for the mine employees, with a laundry attached so that the mine clothes can be washed.

Three furnaces banked fires in the Birmingham district, but this will be over with this week so that the pig-iron production will hardly be affected for the month, anyhow not sufficient to bring about a reduction in comparison to the output of October. All furnace companies in this district, as far as can be ascertained, are out of the market so far as spot iron is concerned, and some of them are still holding off from the 1920 delivery trade. A few sales were made the past week for delivery during first quarter of next year, the purchasers being in the Northwest, customers who had made purchases in the South some years ago but in late years had shown preference for other district. More of this trade is in sight and there is some inducement. Quotations on 1920 pig-iron continue around \$29 per ton, No. 2 foundry, 1.75 to 2.25 per cent silicon. More than reiteration is to be heard now that when the selling starts in earnest

for next year, which will be in the next two weeks or so, the price will have advanced. Vague reports are to be heard now of sales having been made at a higher price, but investigations show that special analysis has prevailed. There is a steady shipment of pig-iron from this district, consumers being anxious to get deliveries. The shipments and local consumption exceed the production.

The pig-iron production in Alabama in October was stated at 208,793 tons against 195,252 tons in September, a difference of 13,541 tons. The production in October, 1918, was given at 206,470 tons. Official figures as to production in this State for the first half of the year were 990,122 tons and for the four months since, semi-authoritative figures show an output of 720,897 tons. Estimating that the production during the two remaining months of the year will be equal to 417,586 tons, the year's production in Alabama should be around 2,128,605 tons, against 2,587,852, in 1918, the war-time record.

Opinions of pig-iron manufacturers in Alabama are to the effect that the coming year will be a most active one and that every ton of the product that can be produced will be in demand. There is, as a consequence, hope that all labor troubles and other difficulties will be removed shortly so that a pace can be set in production. Local consumers of pig-iron have been looking ahead and have bought for larger needs. Cast-iron pipe and sanitary pipe production will be kept at full speed indefinitely and further advances in prices will be announced shortly. Several foundry and machine shop owners are announcing plans of enlargement during the coming year and investigations are being made for the location of a big boiler plant here, general conditions being looked into.

A good demand for silvery iron and also ferro chrome is reported by the Southern Manganese Corporation at Anniston again, where four out of the eight electric furnaces are in operation. Theodore Swann, who is at the head of the organization, states that inquiries are numerous. Chrome is being imported from Guatemala. The three furnaces are producing upwards of 75 tons of silvery iron daily.

Announcement is made that C. J. Barr, who has been in charge of developments of the Fairfield Works, subsidiary of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., has been placed in charge of the Chickasaw Shipbuilding & Car Co., the recently reorganized corporation that combines the shipbuilding plant at Mobile and the Fairfield fabricating plant in this district into a closer organization, with headquarters in Mobile. General Superintendent Coleman, who has been in charge at the Chickasaw Shipbuilding Co. plant since its first conception, will be made consulting engineer. Mr. Barr has been in the service of the Steel Corporation for years. Inasmuch as the Fairfield works is part of the shipbuilding industry, the State exempts taxes for a period of 10 years, encouraging the industry of shipbuilding. Mr. Barr will, as in the past, report to H. C. Ryding, vice-president of the Chickasaw Shipbuilding & Car Company (also Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company).

Preparations made in advance saved coke production considerably, and so far there has been but little deterioration in regular business, the greater trouble being in the independent field or commercial coke output, furnace companies, with but one exception, being able to keep supplies up sufficiently to avoid banking fires at furnaces. One of the larger independent coke manufacturing companies suffered some by reason of the coal miners' strike for the better part of the first week of the strike, but this promises to be at an end in the next day or two, some of the employees returning to work in the mines and coke is coming again from ovens in quantity. The New Castle Coal Co., managed to keep all of its ovens going and there was a distribution of the product, regular customers, of course, being looked after, but some distress points being assisted. The Alabama Company missed a little output of coke during the week and, as stated, fires in one furnace had to be banked. There is improvement in the coke manufacture and needs will be met right along. The big by-product coke oven plants of the district continue in full operation and the corporation in particular showed no signs of lagging coal supplies. Canvass of the coke oven situation warrants the assertion that by the end of this week, whether the strike is officially called off or not, the coke production in this district will be approaching normal. The coke market is very strong and producers look forward to the coming year as one of the very best. Contracts are being offered from every direction.

The scrap iron and steel market is looking up a little in this

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district and indications point to activity. Many consumers of various kinds of old material are making inquiries as to stock on hand and there is report that heavy contracts are either in hand with these consumers or negotiations are under way. Cast-iron pipe makers have been liberal purchasers of scrap. Brake-shoe and other foundries are buying steadily. Cast, stove plate and the low grades, borings and turnings, are still in good demand. Heavy melting steel is being melted in quantity, but one of the larger purchasers of this kind of scrap continues under the quotations given out and some of the larger dealers are not inclined to sell their scrap. Railroad facilities are good for the scrap and movements are being pushed up some. This is possible, as the coal mining section did not present as many requirements. Scrap dealers say that all indications point to them coming into their own, in other words, an active market.

Pig-iron, small tonnage, is selling in the Birmingham district for delivery the first half of next year at \$30 for No. 2 foundry, and furnace companies are as yet generally out of the market.

Quotations of pig-iron in the South are as follows:

#### PIG-IRON.

No. 2 foundry, 1.75 to 2.25 per cent silicon, f. o. b. furnaces, \$28 to \$29 per ton; No. 1 foundry, 2.25 to 2.75 per cent silicon, \$29.15 to \$30.15; iron of 2.75 to 3.25 per cent silicon, \$31.40; basic, \$28.75.

#### OLD MATERIAL.

old steel axes.....	\$21.00 to \$22.00
old steel rails.....	19.00 to 21.00
heavy melting steel.....	20.00 to 21.00
No. 1 R. R. wrought.....	17.00 to 18.00
No. 1 cast.....	24.00 to 25.00
stove plate.....	22.50 to 23.00
old car wheels.....	20.00 to 21.00
old tramcar wheels.....	19.00 to 20.00
machine-shop turnings.....	13.00 to 14.00
cast iron borings.....	13.00 to 14.00

### Elkhorn District Tied Up by Strike.

Whitesburg, Ky., November 8.—[Special.]—The coal strike in the Elkhorn coal fields of this (Letcher) county is still effective, where from 5000 to 7000 men are affected, and the big mining plants of the Consolidation Coal Co. at Jenkins, McRoberts, Burdine and Dunham; the Elkhorn Mining Corporation at Fleming, Haymond and Hemphill, the South East Coal Co. at Seeco and Millstone, and scores of intervening operations are completely paralyzed—not shipping a car of coal.

The Consolidation Coal Co. and the Elkhorn Mining Corporation each ship about 200 cars daily on the average. The closing of these plants will check the speed of many of the leading industries of the country, especially some of the large steel manufacturing of the North. Most of the product of these plants, in fact the whole of the Elkhorn field, goes to the North—the Great Lakes region.

So far miners are orderly and have given no trouble, although operators are of the opinion that when the food supply runs short they will become desperate and unruly. Most of the operating companies are maintaining armed guards around the several plants, and will continue to do so.

Smaller operations below here that were not unionized are still working, getting an abundant supply of cars. As a result they are turning out more coal than ever before. Nearly all of the operating companies are producing a record tonnage. In the new Rockhouse Creek field just out from Blackey, in the southern end of the county, the mines are running full time. The same is true in the Hazard field below here. This entire section was not organized when the strike was ordered.

In the Harlan field most of the miners are out on strike, and the coal-mining business is paralyzed, with the exception of the big mining plant of the United States Coal & Coke Co., a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation at Lynch. This company is operating uninterruptedly. They are loading about 200 cars daily, and at least 1000 men are employed here. The same is true at Benham, where the Wisconsin Steel Co. has a large modern plant.

### Coal Output for Week Preceding Strike Reached Capacity for Production.

In spite of the strike order, effective the last day of the week, the production of soft coal during the seven days, October 26-November 1, was greater than in any week this year save one, according to the weekly report of the United States Geological Survey. The exception was the preceding week, that of October 25, which full reports now confirm as the record in the history of

coal mining in the United States. The total production during the week ended November 1 (including lignite and coal made into coke) is estimated at 12,142,000 net tons, an average per working day of 2,024,000 tons.

Indeed, had it not been for the strike curtailing the output of Saturday, the week of November 1 would have far outstripped its predecessor. The extraordinary efforts made by the railroads to provide cars bore fruit in a rate of production during the first five days of the week, which if maintained for the 304 working days of a full-time year, would yield 715,000,000 tons of coal. It is worth noting that this figure is almost identical with the 700,000,000 tons accepted early in 1918 by the Geological Survey and the Railroad Administration as representing the country's annual capacity. During these five days, therefore, the soft coal mines were working close to actual capacity. There can be little doubt that the output on Monday, October 27, was the largest ever attained in a single day.

But if the output of Monday was the highest, that of Saturday was certainly the lowest of the year. Other causes than the strike contributed to make it so. All Saints Day and the opening of the hunting season combined to call from the mines many men in addition to those obeying the strike order. The true force of the strike in curtailing production will not be known until the figures for the present week are published.

Total production from January 1 to the beginning of the strike was 494,040,000 tons, as compared with 504,339,000 last year. The country thus enters the strike period with an accumulative production of just 100,000,000 tons less than in 1918. Bearing in mind, however, the great decline in consumption which followed the armistice, it is believed that stocks now in the hands of consumers compare favorably with those prevailing at this season in former years.

The production of anthracite fell off 517,000 tons, or 24 per cent, in the week ended November 1. The decrease is attributed to the widespread observance of All Saints Day (Saturday, November 1) in the anthracite region. The week's output (1,475,000 tons) was the smallest since July 5, when the Independence Day celebration cut production to 1,408,000 net tons. A similar drop in production occurred in the work of All Saints Day last year, when the output was 1,450,000 tons.

### Coconut Products Corporation.

Manufacturing is expected to begin soon by the Coconut Products Corporation, Baltimore, which has completed its plant with more than \$1,000,000 invested. The output will be coconut oil, meal, cake and coconut products used in the manufacture of butter and lard substitutes, soap, drugs, explosives, etc. The company's property includes machinery and equipment valued at \$673,502, buildings at \$286,200, six-acre site at \$35,000 and railroad sidings at \$14,000. The company plans to grow its own coconuts on a plantation of 52,295 acres it owns on Mindanao, in the Philippine Islands. This property is said to contain 5,000,000 feet of mahogany timber, besides gold-bearing locations. R. A. McCormick is the company's president, and B. W. Rice, formerly of the Philippine Islands, and mechanical coconut oil expert for the company, is vice-president and managing director.

### \$400,000 for Municipal Improvements at Jackson.

Jackson, Miss., November 8.—[Special.]—Jackson will spend \$400,000 for municipal improvements in the near future, the recent growth of the city making the issuance of bonds to this amount imperative. Citizens voted overwhelmingly for the bonds, which include \$250,000 for schools, \$90,000 for streets, \$30,000 for parks, \$15,000 for sewer extensions and \$15,000 to install machinery in the water-works pumping station.

Arguments of high cost of building materials were made freely by opponents of the bond issue, but were unavailing. A junior high school will be built, and one year's course added to the already excellent curriculum of the city schools.

### Country Club for Greenwood, Miss.

Greenwood, Miss., November 13.—[Special.]—Greenwood has joined the list of progressive cities in Mississippi affording country clubs, and will erect a building of brick veneer or hollow tile to cost \$100,000. A tract of 103 acres has been purchased for \$30,000 two miles east of the city. Golf links and tennis courts will be established.



### Important Industrial Expansion at Towson, Md.

Close after the news regarding the removal of the general offices of the Black & Decker Manufacturing Co. from Baltimore to the new office building at Towson Heights, a suburb, comes the announcement that ground has been broken and work started on a new and larger plant. This new building will be 100 feet deep and 200 feet wide, and will be erected on the west side of the present plant and directly connected with it. The old plant has a manufacturing floor space of 12,000 square feet, and the new building will add 20,000 square feet more, giving a total of 32,000 square feet of manufacturing floor space, not including storehouse, chemical laboratory or the new office building.

The new factory is being erected by the Austin Company of Cleveland, O. It will be of steel and brick construction, and is planned to conform architecturally to the residences which the company is erecting on Joppa road. With this in view, it will be finished in stucco. Abundant light and ventilation will be provided by a monitor roof and large windows. Indeed, the building might be said to have glass sides.

The erection of the new building will include a modern steam-heating system for the entire plant. It will also provide the additional convenience of hot water in unlimited quantities for the lavatories, which will have up-to-date plumbing. The plans include an attractive restroom for women.

An unusual feature of the present plant is a fine maple floor,

which is one of the chief factors in maintaining the remarkable cleanliness which distinguishes this plant. The new building will embody this same idea. The floor will have a foundation of concrete, upon which sleepers are laid, between which will be cinder concrete. On the sleepers will be laid a two-inch tongue-and-groove pine underflooring, and the maple floor will be laid over this. This construction is ratproof and fireproof.

It is planned to complete the new factory unit December 1 or sooner, and it should be in full operation shortly after January 1. Sufficient additional machine-tool equipment will be installed to give the plant more than twice its present productive capacity, the demands for the company's portable electric tools, air compressors and other machinery having made this expansion necessary. It is believed the output during 1920 will be more than double this year's.

The new office building, factory and eight residences now under construction are said to be the beginning of a community development which has been for a number of years the ultimate ambition of the originators of the company. The residences are duplex houses, with stucco finish and green tile roofs. They are of the most modern construction, being planned and built by the Roland Park engineers. Hedges and appropriate landscaping will complete these homes.

The Black & Decker Manufacturing Co. now owns about 125 acres of land at Towson, including its property on the south side of the Maryland & Pennsylvania Railroad, recently purchased.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF NEW FACTORY.

### \$1,275,000 Bond Issue for City Hall, New Schools and Street Extensions at Lexington.

Lexington, Ky., November 7.—[Special.]—Bond issues providing \$1,275,000 for a city hall and auditorium, several new schools street extensions, and \$75,000 as the city's part in the cost of constructing on the campus of the University of Kentucky, at Lexington, a \$300,000 State memorial for men who died in service, were approved overwhelmingly by Lexington voters at an election Tuesday.

The sum of \$500,000 was voted for the purpose of building a city hall and municipal auditorium, which will have a capacity of from 4000 to 7000 persons. Probably present city property will be sold and the proceeds applied to the cost of the new building.

The \$400,000 voted for city schools will provide a new junior high school for white children a negro high school, and improvements on present property.

The \$300,000 bond issue approved for streets will be used to extend Vine Street and Short Street, parallel to Main Street, which will relieve traffic in downtown sections. An underpass will be built under the lines of the Southern Railway at the edge of the city.

The bonds, in denominations of \$1000, will bear 5 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. They will be issued February 1, and construction of the projects for which funds were voted will start soon after.

Very little opposition to the bond proposals developed during the educational campaign conducted before the election, and every

one of the proposals carried by a safe majority. Most of the work in the campaign was done by the Board of Commerce, whose secretary, C. Frank Dunn, was manager and publicity director. The Lexington Rotary Club proposed the bond issue for schools, and later endorsed the other projects fathered by the Board of Commerce.

Before his election Thomas C. Bradley, newly-elected mayor, stated that a commission of citizens would be appointed to advise with the city commissioners in drawing plans and letting contracts. The Board of Commerce already has several plans for the auditorium building and city hall.

### Housing Corporation Formed at Greenville, Miss.

Yazoo City, Miss., November 3.—[Special.]—Greenville, Miss., has just launched a "Housing Corporation." When a meeting of the city's leading interested citizens was held this week it was found that over \$100,000 had been subscribed for the furtherance of the corporation's object, namely, providing homes for residents and those who will be residents, and the promotion of the growth of the city. It was decided to proceed at once in the matter of locating desirable building sites which could be secured for cash or stock and in considering plans for standardized cottages and bungalows.

A board of directors of the Greenville Housing Corporation was elected as follows: J. M. Robertshaw, president; Leon Fletcher, vice-president; M. L. Virden, treasurer; J. E. Foster, secretary; Joe Weinberg, E. D. Davis and Sam Blum.

## Magnificent Home for Cotton Mill Women Workers Now Complete.

Danville, Va., November 3.—[Special.]—The home for girl employees which has been under course of construction for the past year by the Dan River Cotton Mill Corporation, is now completed and is being occupied.

Designed originally to cost \$100,000, this fine building today represents an investment of \$210,000, partly because certain features of the structure were elaborated upon and partly because of the constant increase in the cost of materials used to build and equip it.

A few days ago the writer was taken through the building, a two-hour task, and came away amazed not only at the proportions of the Home, or Hylton Hall, as it is called, but at its scope and its completeness. Summarized, Hylton Hall is a large modern hotel reared close to the great textile plant where 225 girls and young women between the ages of 16 and 35 are housed and fed at the total cost of \$7.50 each per week, this sum including laundry, which is done in an electrically equipped plant in the basement.

The word "hotel" is, however, a misnomer, for there is not the detached feeling of a hostelry, the mill company and its staff of women experts having gone to great lengths to eliminate that effect and to foster a homelike atmosphere for the girls.

At present the finishing touches are being put on the interior, and only 20 girls have been admitted. Early next month, when a few minor details have been attended to, the building will be formally opened. It is part of the welfare work development begun many years ago. The building is constructed along Colonial lines, of red brick and with white trimmings. From the front the home is three stories in height, but owing to the steep slant of the site, it is seven stories in the rear.

There are six floors of bedrooms, some with single and some with double beds. In each room is a stationary washstand, with hot and cold water, white enamel beds, white furniture, composition floors covered with washable rugs. The building takes the form of a large E, the main units being in the long frontage and the bedrooms in the wings.

There are living-rooms for every wing, libraries for each wing, reception halls, classrooms and sewing-rooms. On the top floor is a hospital with 10 beds and a room with private bath for patients suffering from infectious diseases, and adjoining the hospital is a sun parlor which commands a magnificent view of the mountains.

There is a large reception parlor, one of the features of Hylton Hall, there being 10 glass-paneled alcoves, all handsomely furnished, where the girls may entertain their male friends. At night one of the matrons has charge of the large oblong room as a chaperon.

The dining hall is large and lofty, and contains small tables like the dining-room of any hotel. Hylton Hall has its own monogrammed crockery and silverware. Adjoining is a kitchen, the last word in domestic science, completely fitted with new labor-saving inventions. The large range is heated electrically, the dishes are washed in electrically-operated machines fitted with steam pipes, while aluminum steamers fed by live vapor from the boiler-room afford varied methods of preparing food. Below the kitchen is a refrigerating plant operated automatically, where ice is made and whence flows ice cold water to the many sanitary fountains scattered through the building. There is also the laundry, where colored girls will do practically all of the washing in connection with the welfare work.

The gymnasium is the largest in the city and the most elaborately equipped. The swimming-pool is large. The auditorium seats 500, and a deep stage suitable for amateur theatricals is included. Electric elevators are in the different wings, and on every upper floor is a laundry chute which deposits soiled linen in a few seconds in the laundry on one of the lower floors.

The rules governing the institution are commensurate with the responsibility resting upon the shoulders of the superintendent of the home, but there is nothing to infringe upon absolute freedom and the full enjoyment of all the home has to offer. The girls are required to be in by 10 o'clock unless the roomers have special permission for later entrance. The friends of the girls may come within the calling hours after supper. Half a dozen prettily furnished rooms have been set aside for guest chambers where the girls who live at Hylton Hall may invite their father and mother for a week free of charge. These guests are given this opportunity

in order that the parents of girls coming from a distance may see the environment and the manner of life in the building.

While the cost is extraordinarily low, the mill company expects the building to be operated on a self-sustaining basis when it is full. It is especially desired to eliminate the feeling that the girls are the objects of charity. It virtually means that the raw beginner in textile work may, upon accepting work in the School-field mills, enjoy comforts which are as good as, if not better than, those enjoyed in the homes and still have sufficient money to lay aside in the bank or for spending purpose, according to the penchant of the girl resident. Skilled girls in the mills these days often make as much as \$20 a week, and with everything provided in Hylton Hall at \$7.50, it can be readily seen that the lot of the worker is greatly improved. When the building is more largely peopled than it is now there will be lessons and other educational opportunities offered free of charge, to say nothing of the health-giving recreational facilities in the gymnasium.

One of the matrons who took the writer through the building aptly expressed the appreciation of the building by the girls in saying that "some of them are afraid they will violate the rules unconsciously and be asked to find another home."

Since its virtual completion many people have come here to look the building over, especially men and women interested in welfare work both in the South and in the North, and it promises to serve as a model for buildings of a similar nature in other cities.

## Southern Business Progress Remarkable.

The Link-Belt Company of Chicago, drive-chain makers and manufacturers of labor-saving machinery, have secured through their Philadelphia works since the end of the war orders from the Southern field totalling several million dollars. Among the most notable installations it has made are several large coal tipples in the Virginia and West Virginia mining fields; a distinct innovation in coal-handling devices for the Norfolk & Western Railway at the Norfolk coal piers; conveyors and other freight-handling machinery at Newport News, Va., and other ports, and hundreds of "silent chain" drives in the textile mills in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

The tremendous increase in the Southern business coming to the Link-Belt Company's Philadelphia plant has called for the immediate erection of a new office building there and an expansion of shops to take care of the steadily growing volume of orders. The present office building will be converted into a shop extension.

Staunton B. Peck, vice-president and resident general manager at Philadelphia, says: "The South and her industries are forging ahead in a remarkable way. The orders that we are receiving for labor-saving machinery of all kinds, from every line of industry in the South, are sure indications that not only is the South expanding its activities, but also that it is going after business with every resource at its command. I have always had great faith in Southern business men and their ability to build up in the South an industrial and agricultural empire sufficient unto itself. In a few more years I am confident that they will have achieved that very thing."

The Link-Belt Company for some time has considered establishing shops in the South, and early developments will influence their decision. Atlanta is considered the logical point for these works.

Another concern of the West that is planning a vigorous campaign for more business in the South is the Morris Fertilizer Co. of Chicago, which is projecting a further expansion of its facilities in anticipation of an intensive development of the South's agricultural resources. The first step in this plan is the installation of two fertilizer washeries in the works at Bartow, Fla. The equipment, consisting of separators, log washers and double-jacketed screens and elevators, has just been purchased from the Philadelphia branch of the Link-Belt Company for more than \$25,000.

## \$100,000 Glass Factory Enterprise.

Window and other varieties of glass will be manufactured at Grafton, W. Va., by H. A. Abbott, William Archdeacon, W. G. Hammond, each of Grafton; D. H. Murphy and D. L. Larne, both of Fairmont, W. Va., and associates. They will organize the Southern Glass Co. to build a plant, and their corporation is capitalized at \$100,000.

## A Louisiana Wild Grass as Potential Factor in Reducing High Cost of Living.

By O. W. CRAWFORD, Paradis, La.

One very potent reason for the high cost of living is that 2,000,000 acres of a grass higher in food value than alfalfa and immediately contiguous to New Orleans is going to waste this year. So it did last year, and all the years before.

This wonderful paille-finne grass can be cut four times a year and produce from four to six tons of high-grade hay a year per acre. It grows on wet land and dry land. It makes just as heavy a yield in a dry year as a wet year. It is a wild grass indigenous to Southern Louisiana and it has but one enemy. It grows every day and night in the year that the frost will let it and it grows five feet high. The stem is hollow, heavily foliaged, short-jointed, full of a sugary sap, and of about uniform size from the ground up. The root is lateral, full of joints from which the grass sprouts, but it makes no sod. These roots grow many feet in length just under the surface and are tender and easily broken. One horse can plow the land, even the first time.

Cattle fatten rapidly on paille-finne. In the early spring they are fat always sooner than you expect. The writer has bought lean cattle in January at the New Orleans stockyards, turned them out on paille-finne grass and sold them fat on the New Orleans market the second day of May.

The enterprising little village of Paradis on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 27 miles from New Orleans, is surrounded by 50,000 acres of this paille-finne grass, nearly all going to waste for want of men and capital to turn it into money at a rich profit, which can be easily done.

At Paradis there is a plant which artificially cures this grass. Literally, the green grass is put into the machines at one end and in five minutes it comes out the other end perfectly cured, sterilized hay of exactly the same green color as the grass was when put in.

This grass is so rank and perfectly fine for hay that this plant, with the capacity of 10 tons per day, working all summer, has not cut over 500 acres. Some of the land has been cut over four times and yet the grass is growing fine and green. The demand for the hay of the Paradis plant is greater than it can supply. It is a new plant and a new process. Early in its operation the company found they could easily produce a high-grade feed at a fine profit by mixing the ground paille-finne hay with molasses, 50 per cent of each.

The chemical analysis of this feed gives: Protein, 9.15; carbohydrates, 56.58; fat, 1.23; fiber, 13.38; ash, 8.04; moisture, 12.62.

Paille-finne hay meal and molasses, with nothing else, and both good and clean. The molasses costs \$15 per ton and the paille-finne costs the expense of cutting and hauling, and it grows all around and has been cut five times this season up to within 50 feet of the plant. The price of the feed is \$32 per ton f. o. b. Paradis, with no complaint of profiteering by the satisfied customers.

The land on which paille-finne grows is level, with little or no natural drainage. It must be drained.

At Paradis, available for the hay plant now in operation and other plants which may be built, is about 13,000 acres already drained.

The price the hay meal commands is \$30 per ton, but the bulk is so great that it is impossible to load a car up to its capacity in weight, which makes the freight rate very heavy; but mixed with molasses the weight is increased and the freight rate reduced.

The feed sells for \$32 per ton f. o. b. Paradis, which makes a fine profit on the molasses, more on the paille-finne grass and furnishes a good clean, sterilized feed which the chemical analysis shows is cheap, well balanced, wholesome and easily digested.

The process developed at Paradis can be used on any grass anywhere and insures a perfect hay, thoroughly sterilized.

## High Rank Accorded Florida on Water Rating.

Jacksonville, Fla., November 8.—[Special.]—Florida has been rated tenth State in the United States and is the first among the Southern States in the water rating recently completed by the United States Public Health Service. The ratings were established with regard to public health facilities, State Board of Health equipment and personnel and health laboratory facilities. The ratings were made on a basis of 1000 points, and Florida rated 865.

## New High Records in Baltimore Finance and Industry.

In summarizing the shipping news for October the report of the Industrial Bureau of Baltimore cites six new steamship lines established during the month, all of which will have regular sailings to foreign ports.

Building permits totaled \$1,764,525 and included 228 houses and eight factories and warehouses. The total number of houses permitted for the 10 months of 1919 is 3126, or slightly more than the bureau had predicted for the entire year.

Bank clearing again made a new high record, climbing to \$409,737,728, bringing the total for the year thus far to more than three and a half billion dollars. Incidentally the report shows that, from the standpoint of clearings, Baltimore is growing faster than any other large city in the United States. Its clearings have increased in two years 88.8 per cent as against 75 per cent for Pittsburgh, 50.9 per cent for Detroit, 44.9 per cent for Cleveland, etc.

Analyzing a recent report by the United States Government on housing of workmen, the bureau shows that Baltimore workmen get better homes for less money than in any other large city in the United States, except Indianapolis.

Geo. C. Smith, Director of the Industrial Bureau, calls attention to the fact that during the past five months, during which time the bureau has been in existence, 35 new industries have located in Baltimore, an average of seven a month. These new industries, conservatively estimated, will give employment to 10,500 employees and will represent plant expenditures in excess of \$15,000,000. Besides the new industries reported by the bureau during the five months there are noted 68 important expansions of local industries, which expansions will require even more men than the new industries located during that time and will represent more than double the amount of plant expenditures.

In 1914 the total number of persons engaged in manufacturing in the Baltimore-Metropolitan district was 100,000. In only five months of 1919 plans have been initiated through the establishment of new industries and expansions undertaken to increase this number by 25 per cent. This recent activity is more than sufficient to offset the losses in employees occasioned by the closing of war industries and requires actual expansion of the city's facilities.

## Plan Large Exhibits of Livestock and Poultry.

Jacksonville, Fla., November 8.—[Special.]—The Florida State Fair and Exposition, which opens here November 22 for eight days, will assemble the largest livestock and poultry show ever produced in this State and one of the largest ever assembled in the entire South, according to fair officials. Nearly 1200 head of cattle and more than 1000 fowls have been entered for these two divisions of the fair. Buildings of these two departments were increased 50 per cent in size during the summer, and entries have been so numerous that it has been necessary to arrange for three 80-foot tents on the grounds to accommodate the overflow exhibits.

The fair association is completing the sale of \$150,000 in 7 per cent 15-year bonds for improvement purposes. From these funds will be erected several buildings, a racetrack and grandstand, a model farm, a livestock coliseum and other needed facilities. Grand circuit harness racing is being arranged for during the 1920 fair, and a spring meeting with automobile races will be arranged early in the year. Operations on track construction will start as soon as the approaching fair is over.

## Insurance Business Profitable in Texas.

Austin, Tex., November 3.—[Special.]—The annual report of the Texas State Commissioner of Insurance and Banking shows that the fiscal year ending August 31, 1919, was a profitable one for insurance companies doing business in that State. The report has just been filed with Governor W. P. Hobby. It shows that the three Texas insurance companies received \$473,499 more in premiums than they paid in losses. The 88 domestic companies were \$6,026,283 to the good and the 56 foreign companies had a deficit of \$2,142,467.

The 11 Texas life companies and the 43 other life companies collected \$14,765,650 and paid out on death claims \$5,642,943. The 14 Texas and the 46 outside fraternal organizations showed a deficit, taking in \$8,713,051 and paying out \$9,194,699. The whole of the deficit fell on the Texas organizations. The 16 assessment companies received \$638,849 and paid out \$458,147.



### Another \$1,000,000 Sale of Delta Lands.

Memphis, Tenn., November 8—[Special.]—Another \$1,000,000 land deal, making no less than a dozen involving that sum, has just been concluded in the rich Delta section of the lower Mississippi Valley. Four adjoining plantations owned by the Panola Plantation Co. of St. Joseph, La., were sold to seven Kentucky and Tennessee men for several thousand dollars over the million mark. The total acreage is 10,033. Plantations involved are the Franklin Blackwater, the Balmoral, the Wyoming and the Panola. Buyers are George W. Killebrew, E. A. Hall and Leslie Cheek of Nashville, Tenn.; J. S. Boillin of Clarksville, Tenn.; A. R. Miller of Springhill, Tenn., and S. Y. Trimble and Jeff J. Garrett of Hopkinsville, Ky.

Several big tracts of rich Delta land in Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana have changed hands at figures in excess of a million dollars this year.

One of the biggest recent Arkansas deals was the sale recently of 4700 acres of alluvial land in Phillips county, near Ratio, Ark., for \$600,000. The Theodore Fathauer Land Co. of Chicago disposed of the property to Joseph, David, Lefe and Henry Solomon, I. A. Metz and Amos Jerman, all of Helena, Ark. The property has 2200 acres under cultivation, and the remainder will be developed and improved.

Gates Bros. and Allen of Phillip, Miss., paid R. T. Wade of Drew, Miss., \$250,000 for 1000 acres in the Harris & Smalley plantation near Tutwiler, Miss. J. L. Hill of Webb, Miss., gave \$225 an acre for 2100 acres in the Peacock place, buying from A. D. Neeley of Clarksdale, Miss., who only recently bought the property himself. H. B. Sewall of Dublin, Miss., sold 640 acres west of Tutwiler, Miss., to A. J. Hill of Rome, Miss., for \$210 an acre. While these represent the highest prices for improved Delta land, many large plantations are changing hands at constantly increasing figures, so great is the demand for good farm lands.

### For Reclamation of 900,000 Acres by Levee Extension.

Memphis, Tenn., November 10—[Special.]—Government engineers have recommended the building of 100 miles of levees at a cost of \$5,200,000 in Eastern Louisiana. Such a project will mean the reclaiming and ultimate cultivation of 900,000 acres of very rich Delta or bottom soil, land that now is very cheap in price, but capable of producing all kinds of crops in addition to cotton and yields of enormous size of all these crops. The proposed system will be along the Atchafalaya and the Red rivers, in the east central part of the State.

"Levees now extend down both sides of the Atchafalaya River for 47½ miles, and protect about 842,240 acres," declared the report. "These levees may be extended and thereby protect an additional area in the Atchafalaya basin and about 237,400 acres, at an estimated cost of \$1,830,000. In the basin between the Bayou des Glaisses and the Red River 138,000 acres can be protected from Mississippi River floods by extending the levees down the right bank of the Red and down the Atchafalaya to connect with the existing system at Bayou des Glaisses, at an estimated cost of \$1,050,000. North of the Red River is an area of 567,000 acres subject to overflow. Of this, about 272,000 acres west of the Black River and 295,000 acres east of the Black River can be protected by levees at an estimated cost of \$2,251,750, making a total cost of \$5,131,700 to protect about 942,000 acres."

There are great stretches of land in Eastern Louisiana that have the very richest soil, but which are not yet developed. At prevailing prices and with land values in the Mississippi and Arkansas Delta sections as an indication, it would seem that the Louisiana property is destined to become enormously increased in price in the next 10 years.

### Improvements at Jacksonville Power Plant.

Jacksonville, Fla., November 7—[Special.]—Installation of a new 10,000-kilowatt generator will be effected at the Municipal Electric Light & Power Plant about January 1, according to John S. Bond, chairman of the Jacksonville City Commission. This will give the plant a total generating capacity of 19,000 kilowatts per hour and will assure continuous service at all times. It will also provide for future increases in the city's growth and will care for the public needs for several years. Additional improvements are contemplated also in the municipal plant.

### Toy-Making and Weaving in Western North Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C., November 8—[Special.]—An industry which is meeting with special success in Western North Carolina is toy-making, done by mountain boys and girls under the direction of Miss Charlotte Yale, who was for a number of years at the head of the Arts and Crafts Shop in Biltmore, the model village built by the late George Vanderbilt, near Asheville.

The toy factory is in the village of Tryon, near the crest of the Blue Ridge, on the dividing line between North Carolina and South Carolina. The Tryon "Toy Makers and Weavers" have a distinctive label on all their products—a shield bearing a Christmas tree and two galax leaves. Miss Yale writes: "Our work is growing here. We are happy to show you what a group of young North Carolinians are doing." The "Biltmore Industries," alluded to above, is now owned by Mr. Seeley of Grove Park Inn, and the output includes clothes made on the old-fashioned looms. Mrs. Edith Vanderbilt took a great deal of pride in developing this partially lost art of weaving, and her mountain women and boys and girls did wonderful things there, under the direction of Miss Yale and other artists, as they proved by the splendid display they made at the Jamestown Exposition of 1907.

Basketry work of high quality is done by the young women and girl students at the Banner Elk School. It is also done by the Cherokee Indian women at the reservation in Swain county. Pottery work is a feature at the Noncannah plant in the high mountain region, and all sorts of things are made at the Allensand Industries near Asheville. The significant feature of all this work is that it is done entirely by native talent, and not a few of the craftsmen who have relearned the fine old art in these places have gone outside as instructors.

In a few of the extreme mountain counties there are yet a goodly number of the old-fashioned hand cards, spinning wheels and looms, and clothing of linen and wool is made on these, largely for home use. Quilts of fine old-fashioned patterns are yet turned out. The ablest weaver in all the South is at Valle Crucis, in Watauga county—Mrs. Polly Mast—the products of whose looms grace the White House and have won first prizes in this country and in Europe. She has traveled much and has visited various expositions at home and abroad. One of her looms has been in continuous use 160 years. Each summer she has a number of students of domestic art weaving at her quaint old home, with its rich setting, on the banks of the lovely Watauga River.

### Street Improvement and Industrial Activity at Norton, Virginia.

Norton, Va., November 10—[Special.]—At this time several hundred thousand dollars are being expended here in street improvements, the opening of new streets and the broadening of old thoroughfares. Dozens of good business blocks are under way, and there are many new residences going forward.

A woodworking and planing mill is being installed which will employ several hundred men. The Interstate Railroad, the L. & N. and the N. & W. and the Kentucky & Virginia are all making improvements. The population of Norton has practically doubled within the past few years.

### Schroeder Mills' Plant for Manatee.

The Schroeder Mills & Timber Co. of Milwaukee, through its Manatee office, advises the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that neither buildings nor machinery details have been determined for its Manatee (Fla.) plant mentioned last week, but that a saw, planing and crate mill will be built at a cost of about \$150,000, with \$50,000 for accompanying improvements. This company will develop 32,000 acres of timber land. W. P. Barr is the manager at Manatee and F. K. Webb of Bradentown, Fla., is the construction engineer.

### Talbotton Traprock Corporation.

Several hundred acres of traprock land near Talbotton, Ga., will be developed by the Talbotton Traprock Corporation, chartered with \$500,000 capital stock. A plant will be installed in units, the ultimate daily capacity to be 2000 tons, for mining and preparing the rock for market. J. W. Jordan, W. M. Childs and A. J. Perryman, Talbotton banker, and D. L. Pittner of Atlanta will organize this company.

### To Protect American Dye Industry.

Washington, November 10—[Special.]—Alarmed by reports that Germany, as soon as the Peace Treaty is ratified by the United States and peace proclaimed by the President, will rush several shiploads of dyes to this country, a delegation representing important chemical interests is here trying to obtain some temporary legislation to prevent what they fear will be disaster to the dye industry of this country. It is pointed out that the War Trade Board automatically ceases to function when peace is proclaimed, and as no legislation has yet been enacted to meet the situation, Germany could with impunity export her dye products to this country. The Longworth bill, which was passed by the House with amendments, is still in the hands of the Senate committee, with little prospect of being reported before the end of the year.

Senator Smoot said he was opposed to the licensing system provided in the bill and told the dye men the best that could be hoped for would be an extension of the life of the War Trade Board to January 1. If this is done the dyes can be kept out for six weeks at least. The Du Ponts are leading the fight for protection against German chemists.

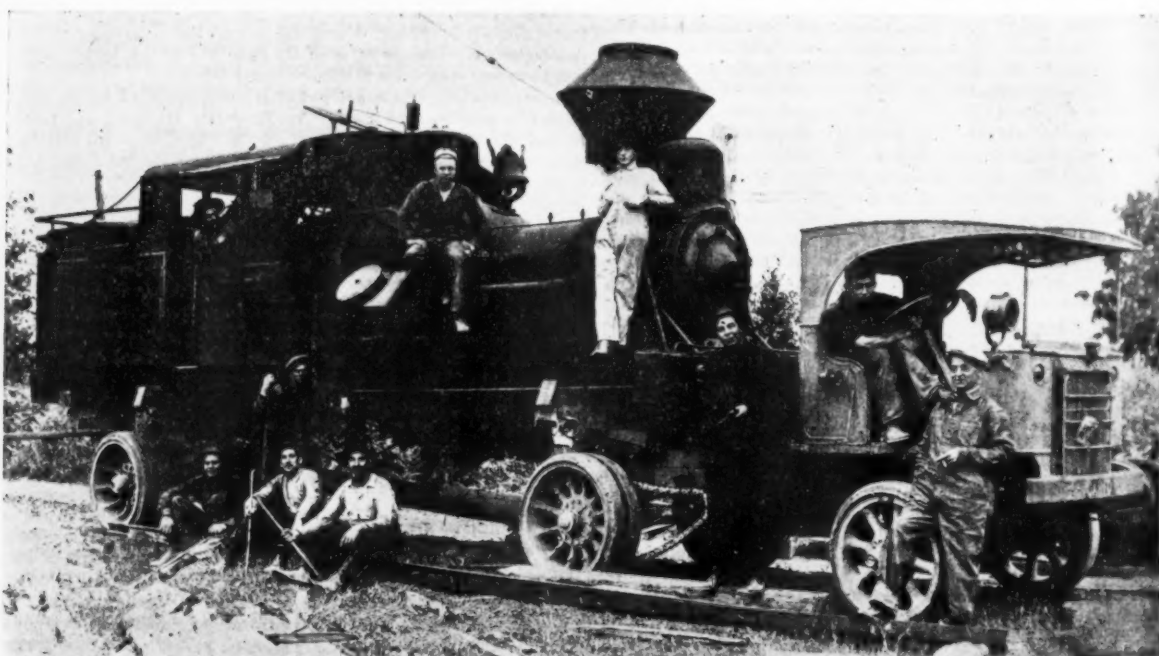
### For Florida Sugar Developments.

Sugar-cane growing and sugar refining in Florida are planned by the Pennsylvania Sugar Co. of Philadelphia. This company has purchased 70,000 acres of land along the Miami Canal for cultivation in cane, but advises the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that it is not now prepared to give any information. Dispatches from Miami report that the corporation plans to build a refinery with daily capacity of 2000 barrels of sugar.

### Garford Tractor Transports Locomotive.

Proof that a motor truck of modern design and construction is capable of most any transportation task is contained in the accompanying photograph. It shows a Garford 10-ton tractor transporting, with the aid of a trailer, a big logging locomotive used in the lumber camps of the Northwest. The locomotive is the property of the Clipper Shingle Co. of Bellingham, Wash.

The company found it necessary to move the locomotive from one of their timber claims to another between which there was no connecting railroad. With the aid of a derrick the locomotive was lifted from its trucks, mounted upon the Garford tractor and the trailer and hauled over the rough forest roads to the scene of its future operations.



GARFORD 10-TON TRACTORS CARRY NOVEL LOAD BY AID OF TRAILER.

### \$350,000 Florida Farm Tractor Contracts.

Interesting news of large contracts for farm tractors built in Florida comes from the Oldsmar (Fla.) Tractor Co., R. E. Olds of Detroit and Oldsmar, chairman of directors. This company's general manager, H. J. Keller, writes to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD:

"Large orders are being received for Oldsmar garden tractors. Immediately following an order for \$200,000 worth of tractors and implements we have received another for \$150,000 worth.

"Up to the present time we have confined our efforts to placing the tractors in Florida, but the demand from other States has become so great that we increased our facilities to meet it. Accordingly, contracts have been let to triple our capacity, and work on the new buildings will be started at once. We will be operating in them by January 1. H. J. Keller, general manager, and O. Schwacha, superintendent, have returned from the North, purchasing new machinery. Some of this is now in transit, and more will be shipped as soon as it is ready. With the added machinery and buildings we will manufacture 25 tractors a day.

"The Oldsmar garden tractor was designed by R. E. Olds, the well-known pioneer of the automobile and gas engine industry. It differs radically from other types of garden tractors. It operates one-horse implements."

### Steps for Advancement of Negro Education.

Jackson, Miss., November 8—[Special.]—Evidence of the progress of negroes in Mississippi, especially along educational lines, is found in the fact that Mound Bayou, a negro settlement, owned and controlled entirely by negroes, has just voted the issuance of \$100,000 in bonds for the erection of a school. It will be for teacher training and vocational training purposes. It will be the largest institution of its kind in the South.

According to Bura Hilbun, State supervisor of negro schools, upward of \$300,000 will be spent for negro schools before the close of the present year. The State Board of Education is lending every possible aid to this development, and employs a negro supervisor of schools, as well as Mr. Hilbun.

### City Wharf and Warehouse for Pascagoula.

Jackson, Miss., November 10—[Special.]—Pascagoula, ship-building center of the Mississippi Gulf coast, is laying plans for the expenditure of \$80,000 for the construction of a city wharf and warehouse. It will be the only port between Mobile and New Orleans to have such municipal facilities, and a further increase in the already rapidly growing commerce there is expected.

## Typical of Many Letters Which Fill Our Mail

### The Verdict of Many.

Roanoke River Railway Co.,  
G. W. Marrow, President and General Manager.

Townsville, N. C., November 1.

Please find check for \$6.50 to credit on my subscription. I could not get on very well without it. G. W. MORROW.

### Invaluable.

Fanning & Quinn, Inc., Builders,  
105 W. 40th Street, New York; Law Building, Norfolk, Va.

November 8.

We are attaching hereto our check for the renewal of the subscription for your journal, together with bill covering same. We have found your magazine invaluable for the information that it contains, not only for the accuracy, but also due to the fact that it is usually in advance of all other information in other corresponding journals.

FANNING & QUINN, INC.,

By JAMES FANNING, Pres.

### For American Ideals.

The Buckeye Equipment Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio, November 1.

Replying to your favor of the 29th inst., we are not at this time ready to take up advertising but when we do the first paper we go into will be the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, not only because we think it covers the field, but the writer personally would like to give his support to a paper that is standing up for American ideals as the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is and has been doing.

J. J. FOLEY, President.

### Its Value in India.

R. N. Mehra & Co.,  
General Merchants, Handlers of International Trades.

Dinapore, Cantt. (India), September 25.

Since subscribing to your MANUFACTURERS RECORD we are pleased, and it is a great impetus in enhancing our business, for which we thank you and hope you will always in the same way be successful with your other subscribers.

The next year's subscription we will positively send you by postal money order by the next mail, and so request you not to discontinue any week's issue.

We hope that you will never fail to do so.

R. N. MEHRA & Co.

### A Farmer's Views on the Strike Situation.

S. H. Gaitskill,  
Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Duroc Hogs.

McIntosh, Fla., October 25.

To say—Well done! is the duty of every man on your issue of October 23 about strikes, labor unions, Hunism being rampant and bent to destroy all law and order. That issue needs to be commended by every true American. The Labor Conference was a failure, as you say; it was no conference. The labor unions were there to say, Stand and deliver; we accept nothing else. It is to be hoped that Mr. Wilson has seen the folly in giving up. When the Adamson law was demanded, the Plumb law was the natural sequence. Now I hope Mr. Wilson will say to the coal miners, "We have offered you negotiation; that failing, arbitration; the operators accepted. You say, No, give us what we demand or we quit. Now, I say the mines will be operated if men can be found that will work, and I promise full protection to any and all men that apply for work. If our army is not sufficient, I will call for the farmer and business men to volunteer and bring their shotguns and buckshot shells, and not even a picket will be allowed around the mines. You that won't work must leave the mines, and if you don't like our way, leave our soil."

I think Gompers should either control or resign. If he doesn't do one or the other he is in full sympathy and should be asked to leave.

S. H. GAITSKILL.

### The Supreme Domestic Issue.

United States Senate,  
Committee on District of Columbia.

November 10.

I am attaching your postal card filled out covering subscription to your magazine for the remainder of 1919 and for the year 1920, and enclose check for \$6.50 to cover.

Your magazine is right on the right of the Government to enforce its laws and for men to have its protection to follow their lawful occupations in a union or out of it. This is the supreme domestic issue now before the American people.

L. Y. SHERMAN.

### The Nation's Backbone.

T. M. Dix,  
Insurance, Realty, Rental, Loans.

Decatur, Ala., November 6.

I am enclosing check for \$6.50 covering renewal of subscription. I very much appreciate the strong and patriotic attitude which has been steadfastly maintained by the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, and have thought several times of writing to express my appreciation of articles you have published, as well as of your editorials. Truly, this is the time for real men, with real backbone, who are ready and willing to stand for the right, regardless of consequences.

Sincerely yours,

T. M. DIX.

### For Preservation of American Spirit.

The Savannah Builders' Exchange.

Savannah, Ga., November 8.

We are sending herewith our check for \$6.50 for renewal of subscription to MANUFACTURERS RECORD from November 15, 1919, to November 15, 1920. In this connection it is opportune for us to express our appreciation of the fine work you are constantly doing in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD for the preservation of the real American spirit and the progress of industrial activities along constructive lines.

We trust that the work you are doing will bear abundant fruit.

J. H. REESE, Secretary.

### We Are Drifting Far Away.

269 N. Pershing Avenue.

Indianapolis, Ind., October 23.

I have kept silent for some time, not that I have been indifferent to your timely articles as they have come to me week after week. I am so thankful you have taken the stand you have in regard to the industrial situation, for I feel that your paper has a great influence wherever it goes, and God knows the time has come when we need more such publications as yours.

If you remember, I wrote you some two years ago that the labor question or unionism was one of the most serious questions confronting the American people. My reason for saying so was because of my experience while belonging to the unions. That has been several years ago, but I saw a spirit cropping out that was un-American, and it was so contrary to my convictions that I decided to pull away from them and stand out for the American principles our forefathers left for us.

As I see it, things now are drifting far away, and unless there is a change for the better, it is a way that will bring ruin. We do not seem to have any settled form of Government at the present time. There is none strong enough to come out and bring the people back to a sane and safe way of living; back to God and His holy teachings. We have worshippers of men and of the different isms, but as to God and His teachings there seems to be no head, and without Him we will fail.

I am so thankful that you and some of your followers have the right vision and the courage to speak out, and may God give you strength and wisdom to so influence the majority to come out on God's side and avert such a calamity as is now threatening us.

So sure as the class that is clamoring for the power today wins out, so sure we are doomed to trouble. So wishing you God's help in your efforts, I remain, as ever, yours,

W. M. WEST.



## RAILROADS

### Has Mexico Had Enough of Government-Owned Railroads?

Monterey, Mexico, November 7—[Special.]—According to what purports to be an authorized statement, published in *El Universal*, newspaper of the City of Mexico, the several component parts of the National Railways of Mexico are to be separated from that system and will revert to the different interests that owned them at the time the Government mergers were effected. This announcement has caused a stir in business and financial circles of this country. It is stated that the Mexican Government at last realizes it is unable to meet the financial burden that is involved in rehabilitating the different lines comprising the National Railways, to say nothing of paying its other obligations that have accumulated against the property. The announcement says that on November 19 a meeting of the stockholders of the various railways comprising the National Railways lines of Mexico will be held in the City of Mexico and a board of directors elected. Immediately following the election of a board of directors they will meet and elect a chairman, and then action will be taken that will result in these railway lines reverting to the private parties who owned and operated them prior to the time the Government assumed control of the railways under the merger.

It was under the direction of Jose Limantour, former Minister of Finance of Mexico, that the Government began acquiring a controlling interest in the several principal lines of railway of the country. This policy was carried out until the Government "merger system," as it was called, embraced a total of more than 8000 miles of track. The lines taken over were the Mexican National, the Mexican International, the Mexican Central, the Hidalgo & Northeastern, the Interoceanic, the Mexico Southern, the Vera Cruz to Pacific and the Pan-American. All of these railroads, with the exception of the Interoceanic and the Mexico Southern, were originally owned by American interests.

### Freight Accumulations at Seaports.

According to a report on overseas traffic made to Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, for the week ended October 29, 1919, 4509 cars of commercial export freight were received at North Atlantic ports, as compared with 761 cars for the same week in 1918, or an increase of 3748 cars, or 492 per cent. At South Atlantic and Gulf ports, as of October 27, 1919, there were 10,951 cars of export freight on hand, as against 11,113 cars on October 13, this year.

On October 29 there were 18,190,376 bushels of grain stored in elevators at North Atlantic ports. There were received during the week 2,478,245 bushels, while 1,381,780 bushels were cleared. On October 29, 1919, there were stored in elevators at South Atlantic and Gulf ports 9,069,584 bushels of grain.

The port situation as to export traffic for the week ended October 29 is shown as follows: Export freight received and delivered at North Atlantic ports, exclusive of bulk grain and coal: Receipts, 5732 cars; deliveries, 3896 cars; excess of receipts over deliveries, 1836 cars. This reveals the effect of the longshoremen's strike at New York.

The total number of carloads of export freight on hand, exclusive of bulk grain and coal, at North Atlantic ports, as of October 29 was 28,634 cars, as compared with 27,021 cars for the same day of the preceding week, an increase of 1613 cars.

### Tests of Railroad Spikes.

Bulletin No. 1, Department of Civil Engineering, Columbia University, New York City, has been issued describing some recent tests showing the holding power of railroad spikes. These tests were made in the civil engineering testing laboratories of the university. The bulletin is by Albin H. Beyer and William J. Krefeld. Mr. Beyer, who is chairman of the committee on testing, says it is believed that the result of these tests establish certain definite physical properties and characteristics of a spike fastener not heretofore generally known and should, therefore, be of interest to the profession. The bulletin contains several illustrations and diagrams, together with a number of tables. It has 54 pages.

### The Railroad Situation.

Washington, D. C., November 11—[Special.]—In an effort to forestall the demands of railroad employes in December and to bring about an agreement which will permit return of the roads on January 1 without a strike, Director-General Hines has summoned the brotherhood chiefs to Washington, and he is conferring with them today.

It is understood that he is proposing some wage advances, at the rate of about three cents an hour.

The Esch bill, which will be passed by the House this week, contains no anti-strike provision, but sets up an elaborate system of arbitration to minimize the danger of walkouts. It also virtually makes mandatory the raising of freight rates throughout the country, on the theory that present deficits must be wiped out by making charges sufficiently high to enable the roads to pay their own way, and not by further drafts on the treasury.

It is estimated that an increase in rates of approximately 25 per cent will be required, and more than that if the wage demands of the employes are granted.

### New Gasoline Street Car.

A report from Detroit to the Philadelphia Ledger says that the new gasoline engine developed by Henry Ford and his experts for use in a gasoline motor street car weighs but half as much as an electric motor of equal power. The motor combines engine, air compressor and electric generator, with heating and lighting equipment. The engine generates electricity for lighting; compressed air for brakes is developed by the same power that operates the car, and a fan draws air through the housing of the engine, where it is heated and then sent through exhaust pipes through the car for heating. This new type of gasoline street car, designed for use on standard electric railway tracks to do away with overhead wires and central power plant, was recently given a preliminary test, which was pronounced successful.

### Transfer of a Georgia Line.

The Georgia & Florida Railway has acquired the Augusta Southern Railroad, with which it connects at Keysville, Ga., about 25 miles from Augusta. This line gives the Georgia & Florida road entrance to Augusta over its own tracks. Although the deal for the acquisition of this property was made some time ago, the transfer has just been made by the receivers, the consideration being \$150,000. The Augusta Southern road is about 83 miles long from Augusta to Tennille, Ga. Until the deal was made the line was controlled by the Southern Railway.

### Light Railroad to Facilitate Highway Construction.

A report from Kinston, N. C., says that about eight miles of light railroad of a temporary nature will be constructed for the conveyance of materials and machinery during the construction of good roads in Lenoir County, contract having been awarded for 26 miles of highway to the West Construction Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. This little railroad will be operated with gasoline locomotives, the line being laid alongside of the highway work.

### Demands Protection for Short Lines.

Mobile, Ala., November 11—[Special.]—John T. Cochrane of Mobile, president of the Alabama, Tennessee & Northern Railroad, operating between Mobile and Reform, Ala., has called upon the Alabama delegation in Congress to oppose the railroad bill at Washington because "it does not adequately protect short lines." President Cochrane added that it was a question of life and death with these lines. Declaring that since short lines are feeders for the larger railroads, he contends that the short lines are entitled to Federal protection.

### Rails Ordered.

The United States Railroad Administration has let a contract to the Bethlehem Steel Co. for 41,000 tons of open-hearth steel rails at \$47 per ton.

Don H. Blanks has been appointed manager of railways for the Monongahela Valley Traction Co. at Fairmont, W. Va., to succeed W. C. Callaghan, resigned.

## Good Roads and Streets

### \$73,678,000 for Good Roads in Texas from January 1 to November 1.

Dallas, Tex., November 8.—[Special.]—Bonds voted in Texas from January 1 to November 1 this year for good-road purposes total \$73,678,000, according to figures recently compiled. This amount has been voted in a total of 101 counties of the State, and 21 additional counties will vote on bonds for good-road improvements before the end of the year, approximating \$13,895,000, a grand total of \$87,573,000 should the elections yet to be decided prove successful. That the amount of good-road bonds voted in Texas in 1919 will reach at least \$90,000,000 is the conservative estimate of those acquainted with the good-road era that has swept over the State.

Stephens county will vote on \$3,500,000 bonds November 15. El Paso county on \$800,000 November 15. Madison county on \$50,000 bonds November 15. Kerr county on \$65,000 bonds November 18, and Jackson county on \$60,000 December 15.

Dates for the elections in the following counties have not as yet been set, though the bond issue question in the amounts shown is now under consideration by the county authorities, and it is expected that the dates will be announced shortly:

Hillago county.....	\$2,500,000	Kimble .....	150,000
Jefferson .....	2,000,000	Cherokee .....	125,000
Fort Bond .....	2,000,000	Milam .....	125,000
Medina .....	800,000	Coleman .....	100,000
Newton .....	500,000	Bosque .....	50,000
Val Verde.....	400,000	Upland .....	40,000
Jack .....	400,000	Anderson .....	20,000
Guadalupe .....	200,000	Kerr .....	10,000

### 85-Mile Highway to Connect Arkansas Cities.

Memphis, Tenn., November 10.—[Special.]—One and three-quarter million dollars' worth of road work has been contracted for by commissioners of Poinsett, Greene and Craighead counties, in Northeastern Arkansas, the money to be used on a single road traversing the three counties. John R. Scott of St. Louis was the successful bidder.

The highway, when completed, will connect Jonesboro, Ark., with Walnut Ridge, Paragould, Harrisburg and Newport, several of the leading cities of Upper Arkansas, with a total length of 85 miles. There already is a two-million-dollar bond issue to care for the project. Specifications provide a roadway with a six-inch gravel rolled base with a 2½-inch asphaltic surface 18 feet wide.

The North Arkansas road is one of a number of big road improvement projects under way in the lower Mississippi Valley which is undergoing unusual development.

### Large Bridge Contract in an Arkansas County.

Memphis, Tenn., November 10.—[Special.]—A good example of the vast road-building undertakings in the alluvial region near and below Memphis is indicated in the awarding of a single contract for construction of 42 reinforced concrete, steel girder bridges by three road districts of Crittenden county, Arkansas, followed the next day by a sale of \$3,400,000 in 6 per cent road bonds, which brought 103.27. The bridge contract was awarded Larimer & Burgess Bridge Co. of Memphis at \$212,000.

Bonds sold by the county represent about half the expenditure already provided for to improve highways. Purchasers of the issue are the Union & Planters' Bank & Trust Co. of Memphis, Friedman-D'Onch Bond Co. of St. Louis and J. L. Newbern, capitalist, of Forrest City, Ark.

Practically all the road construction work in Crittenden county, together with all levee and drainage work, is being supervised by the Morgan Engineering Co. of Memphis, Tenn.

### New Roads in Louisiana to Cost \$375,000.

Memphis, Tenn., November 10.—[Special.]—The Louisiana State Highway Commission recently called for bids for a new group of road contracts involving 32.76 miles that will cost \$375,000. The biggest proportion is for 19 miles in Tensas parish, in the delta section of the State. This will be on the Ozark Short Cut, a highway from New Orleans to St. Louis.

### Mississippi Active in Good Road Work.

Jackson, Miss., November 10.—[Special.]—Interest in good roads work continues unabated in Mississippi. Pearl River county will shortly spend \$800,000 in a highway system, including a steel bridge across Pearl River, while Lamar has just made plans to spend \$200,000 upon a 30-mile stretch of the Jackson Highway. A permanent highway through Panther Creek swamp in Yazoo county has been contracted for at a cost of \$103,400. In the Prairie counties of Monroe and Lowndes contracts have been let for roads connecting Columbus and Aberdeen, county seats, and Columbus with the Alabama highway system.

### To Vote on \$1,600,000 Road Bonds.

Memphis, Tenn., November 10.—[Special.]—With between 60 and 70 miles of well-improved roads already constructed, Ouachita parish in the delta section of Louisiana will vote on a proposal to issue \$1,600,000 in road bonds December 2. The money will be used to complete the 125-mile system in the parish. At the same election a question of a 1½-mill tax will be before voters, this to provide a road maintenance fund for the next five years.

### To Complete 40-Mile Section of Scenic Highway.

Memphis, Tenn., November 10.—[Special.]—Bonds have been voted in West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, for completion of a 40-mile section of the Mississippi River Scenic Highway, a hard-surfaced road to be improved from New Orleans to St. Paul, Minn., parallel with and almost on the banks of the Mississippi River. The parish will get \$200,000 Federal aid.

### Will Coal Operators and Miners Be Forced by Washington to Arbitrate?

Washington, D. C., November 11.—[Special.]—The Administration, there is good reason to believe, will follow the Roosevelt procedure in the anthracite strike and compel the operators and miners to get together and arbitrate their difficulties. Efforts along that line have been quietly under way for a week, but were interrupted by the injunction proceedings in Indianapolis. But efforts were renewed yesterday, it is stated, in the belief that the court order to call off the strike would be obeyed, as proved to be the case.

It is stated that unless the subordinate officers of the Administration are able promptly to bring the contending interests together, the President will personally intervene and compel the submission by both sides of the controversy to an arbitration committee to be appointed by him.

It was impossible this morning to obtain any official statement in the matter.

### \$3,500,000 Graphophone Factory for Baltimore.

Approximately \$3,500,000 will be the cost of the gramophone manufacturing plant which the Columbia Graphophone Manufacturing Co. of New York and Hartford will build at Baltimore. A site of 100 acres has been purchased at Orangeville, and the company's engineers will begin this week the preparation of plans and specifications for the buildings, upon which construction will begin early in 1920. The first unit of the factory will employ 6000 operatives, with a weekly payroll of \$100,000, and is planned for an increase to 12,000 employees during the next two years. This will be the Columbia corporation's largest plant, the product of which is to meet demands throughout the South and Southwest.

A Chamber of Commerce has been formed at South Charleston, W. Va., with the following officers: President, L. C. Massey, vice-president, J. M. Schwender, cashier of the First National Bank; secretary, George T. Harness, cashier of the Bank of South Charleston; treasurer, Kelley Reed, of Reed & Lapsley, contractors.

## TEXTILE

### \$2,500,000 COTTON MILL ADDITIONS.

#### Extensive Plans of Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills for Increasing Facilities.

A \$2,500,000 expenditure decided upon for the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va., provides for extensive and important additions to the company's manufacturing facilities. The company wires the MANUFACTURERS RECORD:

"Will build weaving mill 750 feet long by 140 feet wide, three stories; additional machinery approximately 40,000 spindles, 1700 looms, 225 cards; total cost probably \$2,500,000; start construction early in new year; Lockwood, Greene & Co., engineers, Boston."

Plans are understood to include remodeling and modernizing the Riverside group of mills. The new building will be of concrete mill construction throughout, connected with the Long group by a concrete bridge across the Dan River, this bridge to be equipped with electrically-operated trucks. The 1700 new looms will be augmented by 2500 looms taken from the Long mills, the vacant space of which will be equipped with the 40,000 spindles and 225 cards mentioned. These changes will increase the capacity of the Long group to 5000 looms, an addition of 50 per cent, with a total of 140,000 spindles. With the completion of these additions the company will have about 400,000 spindles and 12,750 looms, with complement of carding, bleaching, dyeing and other equipment.

The Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills is the largest cotton manufacturing corporation of the South, its capitalization being \$12,000,000, and 6000 operatives being employed. Chambrays, shirtings, dress ginghams, wide sheetings, checks, plaids, chevrets, sheets and pillow-cases comprise the product. The textile equipments include 372,336 spinning spindles, 4300 twisting spindles, 2300 broad looms, 8755 narrow looms, 952 cards, dyeing machinery, bleaching apparatus, finishing machinery and electric-power drive. H. R. Fitzgerald is president, treasurer and buyer of the company.

#### For 1000-Loom Mill Addition.

All contracts have been awarded for the Columbus (Ga.) Manufacturing Co.'s recently announced 1000-loom addition. The building will be 340 feet long by 220 feet wide, a weave shed of reinforced concrete construction with steel sash, the contractors being T. C. Thompson & Bros. of Charlotte, N. C., and Birmingham, Ala. Probably the electric drive will be installed to operate this weaving equipment. Lockwood, Greene & Co. of Charlotte and Birmingham are the building contractors.

#### Textile Mill Notes.

The Toxaway Mill, Anderson, S. C., has increased capital from \$361,250 to \$500,000.

An increase of capital from \$120,000 to \$400,000 has been announced for the Cowpens (S. C.) Manufacturing Co.

An installation of 1000 additional new looms is understood to be planned by the Proximity Manufacturing Co., Greensboro, N. C.

The Charlottesville (Va.) Silk Mills, mentioned November 6 as purchased by D. G. Dery, Inc., Allentown, Pa., will be enlarged.

Brison Manufacturing Co., Shelby, N. C., has organized and purchased 3600-spindle equipment for manufacturing coarse yarns. R. Hope Brison is president.

J. E. Sirrine, Greenville, S. C., has been engaged as engineer for changing the Anniston (Ala.) Manufacturing Co.'s 13,000-spindle and 350-loom mill to electric-power drive.

A 163x75-foot reinforced concrete and standard mill construction addition will be built for the bleachery of the Fairfax (Ala.) Mills. The machinery to be installed will be driven by electric power. J. E. Sirrine of Greenville, S. C., is the architect-engineer.

J. G. Sherf proposes organizing company to build the recently mentioned proposed mill for Andalusia, Ala. A 100x80-foot, with 50x40-foot basement, building of concrete construction is planned, the machinery to be 50 knitters driven by electric power on hosiery production.

#### Will Weave 76-Inch Damask.

A capital of \$75,000 will be invested for the weaving mill of C. F. Harry, Grover, N. C., mentioned recently as to be established. The building is nearly completed at a cost of \$10,000, and is of brick mill construction, 130 feet long by 72 feet wide. It will be equipped with 40 looms and 60 to 100 horse-power steam power plant, with belt drive, for a daily capacity of 1200 yards of 75-inch damask. The mill machinery will cost \$50,000, and 30 operatives will be employed.

#### Shall Wet Cotton Be Ginned?

Austin, Tex., November 7—[Special.]—The State Department of Markets and Warehouses and the State Association of Ginners have come to an open clash over a point which is very vital to the cotton interests of the State.

The Commissioner of Markets and Warehouses has issued an appeal to the ginners to close down their gins until the cotton which is being picked is thoroughly dried out, to the end that there be no more damaged cotton put on the market; the secretary of the Ginners' Association has sent out a statement to the ginners advising them to do no such thing and to continue ginning wet cotton.

Cotton buyers have advised the department that they are making deduction from some cotton as much as 20 cents a pound because of the damaged condition; that the staple is all right but that the fact that the cotton was ginned while soaking wet has put it in such rotten condition that it is absolutely impossible to classify it; and they have sent in some supplies for the commissioner to examine.

The commissioner has no right to order the gins closed and has merely made a recommendation to the ginners, which some took to be an order and closed. The farmers thereupon raised a fuss, as they have been badly delayed by the rain, are anxious to realize at present prices and consider nothing else than the fact that they can get the stuff to market without regard to the condition.

Commissioner Weinert points out to the farmers that there is a certain future for such practice which will cost them dearly in the long run, but he can do nothing further than he has.

The secretary of the association of ginners notes that it is not good to gin wet cotton, but is of opinion that the ginners are in business to do what is desired by their patrons, the farmers. He urges that the seed be gotten to the mills just as fast as possible to prevent further deterioration; but entirely disapproves of the plan of waiting for the cotton to dry thoroughly.

#### Southwestern Virginia Turning to Fruit Growing.

Norton, Va., November 10—[Special.]—The high, flat lands and the steep, rich coves of Wise county have within the past few years been brought to the attention of orchardists as particularly adapted to fruit growing, especially apples, peaches and some of the small fruits, grapes, plums and cherries. As a result there have been hundreds of large commercial orchards planted in the vicinities of Norton and Wise, while the work is being extended generally over Southwestern Virginia, including Wise, Dickenson, Lee, Buchanan, Scott, Tazewell and Russell counties. Already some of these big orchards have begun bearing in the Norton and Wise sections, and they are bringing the owners splendid returns.

Fruit people insist that the fruit industry is to become the leading one in Southwestern Virginia.

#### Scientific Books, Office Supplies, Etc.

ESCUELA MASSE, Barcelona, Spain.—I wish to act as agent for publishers of scientific books, reviews, language books, office furniture, inks, pens, pencils, penholders, typewriters, etc. I would be greatly obliged to be placed in contact with manufacturers of such articles. I have been connected for many years with libraries and colleges of Spain, and am in the best position to develop the sale of these articles. Correspondence in French suggested.

The Houston (Tex.) Engineers' Club has voted to affiliate with the American Association of Engineers. The officers elected by the Houston Club are: L. T. Peden, president; A. C. Finn, first vice-president; C. N. Campbell, second vice-president; W. A. McDonald, third vice-president; S. M. Udden, secretary-treasurer.



# Construction Department

## EXPLANATORY

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD seeks to verify and obtain additional information regarding all enterprises reported in its Construction Department, by direct daily correspondence. Further facts of news value are published later from telegraph, mail and representatives' reports. We appreciate having our attention called to errors that may occur.

## DAILY BULLETIN

The Daily Bulletin of the Manufacturers Record is published every business day in order to give the earliest possible news about new industrial, commercial, building, railroad and financial enterprises organized in the South and Southwest. It is invaluable to manufacturers, contractors, engineers and all others who want to get in touch at the earliest moment with new undertakings, or the enlargement of established enterprises. The subscription price is \$30.00 per year.

### Bridges, Culverts and Viaducts.

Ark., Jonesboro.—Comms. County Highway Improvement Dist., Craighead, Greene and Polk counties; construct steel bridges, with concrete flooring; Vicennes Bridge Co., Contr., Vicennes, Ind.

Fla., Arcadia.—De Soto County Comms., C. E. McRae, Chrmn.; Charlotte Harbor bridge; \$35,000 bonds.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—City, A. F. Lang, Mayor; construct concrete bridge; 25-ft. arch culvert 60 ft. long; bids until Nov. 17. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Ga., Americus.—Sumter County Comms. Roads and Revenues, R. S. Oliver, Clerk, Plains, Ga.; construct 3 concrete and steel bridges on Dixie Highway on Andersonville Rd.; 2338 cu. yds. topsoil surfacing; \$35,869.17; Luten Bridge Co., Contr., York, Pa., and Atlanta, Ga. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Md., Pocomoke City.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore; construct 275-ft. concrete bridge over Pocomoke River, 24-ft roadway; Somerset and Worcester counties, Contract S-11; superstructure of a lift bascule span, double leaf over Pocomoke River, clear span between fenders 65 ft., roadway 24 ft.; Fisher & Carozza, Contrs., Culvert Bldg., Baltimore; P. E. Burroughs, Engr., Salisbury, Md. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Mo., Springfield.—Harry Cooper Supply Co.; reinforced concrete bridge over Jordan River; 70x36 ft.

N. C., Avondale.—Rutherford County Commissioners, Rutherfordton; steel bridge, with concrete floor across Second Broad River; \$17,360; Atlantic Bridge Co., Contr., Charlotte, N. C.

N. C., Jackson.—Northampton County Commissioners, R. E. Brown, Commr.; construct bridges in Gadsden Township; \$68,000 bonds. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Beams.)

N. C., Rutherfordton.—Rutherford County Comms.; construct steel bridge across Broad River; \$15,000; bids until Dec. 3.

S. C., Gaffney.—Cherokee County Highway Comsn.; construct 56-ft. reinforced concrete bridge over Little Thickety Creek; bids until Nov. 21; J. Roy Pennell, State Highway Engr., Columbia, S. C. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

S. C., Charleston.—Sanitary & Drainage Comsn.; build 456-ft. steel bridge over Edisto River; bids until Nov. 26; J. Roy Pennell, State Highway Engr., Columbia, S. C. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Tex., Angleton.—Brazoria County Comms.; improve Brazos bridge; \$30,000.

### Canning and Packing Plants.

Ala., Cedar Point.—Cedar Point Sea Food Co.; increased from \$5000 to \$10,000.

Fla., Knights.—Traferri & Attanasio; packing-house; citrus fruit.

Fla., Moore Haven.—Moore Haven Packing Co.; \$4500 packing-house addition; 2-story 62x100 ft.; M. F. George, Contr.

W. Va., Wheeling.—Paul O. Reyman Packing Co.; improve building; \$35,000; install machinery; daily capacity for killing and dressing 400 cattle, 1000 hogs, 600 beef; R. H. Kitchen Co., Contr.

### Clayworking Plants.

Ga., Augusta.—Bricks.—Independent Brick Co. reorganized; Edward Cox, Prest.; Nelson Benton, V.-P.; enlarge plant; manufacture tile and brick; increase daily capacity to 150,000; install John Boss burning and drying system.

W. Va., Huntington.—Bricks.—Huntington Brick & Tile Co., T. M. Davidson, Prest., 335 12th St.; build brick plant; brick, concrete floor, steel columns, slab roof.

### Coal Mines and Coke Ovens.

Ky., Ashland.—Wolf Pen Coal Co. organized; develop coal lands.

Ky., Hazard.—Ajax Coal Co.; erect frame coal tippie. (See Machinery Wanted—Lumber.)

Ky., Pikeville.—Praise-Elkhorn Coal Co. Incptd.; capital \$30,000; H. H. Porter, W. W. Gray, J. W. Cockill.

Ky., Russell.—Northern Kentucky Development Co. Incptd.; capital \$30,000; Sallie B. Kinman, Lindsey D. Bruce, Glenn E. Miller.

Okl., Nowata.—Gunter City Coal Mining Co.; has 500 acres; will develop.

W. Va., Elkins.—Randolph Colliery Co. organized; E. H. Arnold, Prest.; Phil Williams, Treas.-Mgr.; daily output 250 tons; N. G. Scott, Const. Engr. (Lately noted Incptd., capital \$50,000.)

W. Va., Charleston.—Wootok Producing Co. Incptd.; \$500,000; C. S. Morton, H. C. Craig, B. T. Clayton.

W. Va., Fairmont.—Fairmont City Gas Coal Co. Incptd.; \$300,000; Rollo J. Conley, Charles E. Hawkes, H. H. Staggers.

W. Va., Fireco.—High Knob Coal Co. Incorporated; \$75,000; M. E. Lilly, W. S. Smith, both Fireco; C. H. Meador, Beckley, W. Va.

W. Va., Mullens.—A. W. Daubenspeck, Cashr. Bank of Wyoming; D. S. Nichols, Princeton, W. Va.; W. L. Hunter, Tralle, W. Va.; install mining equipment.

W. Va., Rivesville.—Winfield Coal Co., Box 272, Fairmont, W. Va., organized; G. B. Hartley, Prest.-Mgr.; T. W. Powell, Secy.-Treas., both Fairmont; R. B. Satterfield, V.-P., Lumberton, W. Va.; develop 25 acres; daily output 100 tons. (Lately noted Incptd., capital \$25,000.)

W. Va., Soper.—Mitchell Coal Co. Incptd.; capital \$250,000; W. H. Soper, W. R. Mitchell, R. M. Kirby.

### Concrete and Cement Plants.

N. C., Charlotte.—Cement Brick.—Cement Brick Corp. chartered; capital \$25,000; J. Laurence Jones, T. C. King, W. E. Redd.

### Cotton Compresses and Gins.

Ark., Bradford.—Leo Whitlow; rebuild \$3500 burned cotton gin and press.

Miss., Falcon.—Falcon Progressive Land Co. Incptd.; capital \$100,000; T. L. Lucas, A. J. Ringgold, S. P. James; erect cotton gin and grist mill.

Tex., Kirby.—Kirby Gin Co. Incptd.; \$15,000; Ed Wolff.

Tex., Waxahachie.—Farmers' Gin Co.; rebuild \$80,000 oil mill, engine-house, gin plant.

### Cottonseed-Oil Systems.

Ala., Attalla.—Attalla Oil Co., N. B. Ware, Mgr.; rebuild \$150,000 burned plant.

Tex., Texarkana.—Liberty Cotton Oil Co.; increased from \$75,000 to \$250,000.

### Drainage Systems.

Ga., Madison.—Sugar Creek Drainage Dist., G. D. Perry, Chrmn.; construct 14 ml. main ditch, 14 ml. 3 lateral ditches; 497,402 cu. yds. earth excavation; 893 cu. yds. rock excavation; bids until Nov. 24; Carey & Launius, Engrs. (See Machinery Wanted—Drainage Ditches.)

Miss., Lake Cormorant.—Lake Cormorant Drainage Dist., Richard Chentem, Sr., Chrmn.; drainage channels; 3,340,000 cu. yds. excavation; bids until Dec. 2; Morgan Engineering Co., Engr., Memphis, Tenn. (See Machinery Wanted—Drainage Channels.)

S. C., Anderson.—Generossee Creek Drainage Dist., Bonham and Allen, Attyrs., Anderson—Mattison Bldg.; drainage canal; 165,000 ft. total excavation; 800 cu. yds. to be blasted; cost \$32,604; Thompson & Mosely, Contrs., Atlanta, Ga. (Bids lately noted.)

### Electric Plants.

Ala., Gadsden.—City; establish light distribution plant; vote Jan. 6 on \$100,000 bonds; Ernest Smith, City Engr. (Lately noted.)

Ark., Gurdon.—Gurdon Light & Power Co. Incptd.; \$20,000; Tom Neely, Prest.

Fla., Jacksonville.—City Comsn., John S. Bond, Chrmn.; install 10,000 K. W. generator; contemplates additional improvements.

Miss., Jackson.—City, F. M. Trussell, Clk.; install machinery in power-house; voted \$15,000 bonds.

Mo., Fair Grove.—City; electric-light plant. Address The Mayor.

Mo., Marcelline.—City; plans electric-light plant; contemplates bond issue. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Charlotte.—Owen Light & Power Co. Incptd.; capital \$100,000; J. V. Simms, S. D. Bagwell, H. C. Irvin.

N. C., Walnut Cove.—Dan Valley Power Co.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

inceptd.; capital \$50,000; H. L. Mitchell, O. N. Petree, J. W. Slate.

Okla., Davis.—Canadian Holding Co. inceptd.; \$100,000; T. H. George, R. A. Vaughn.

Okla., Hobart.—City; electric-light plant; 500 H. P.; \$135,000 bonds recommended; V. V. Long & Co., Cons'l. Engrs., 1300 Colcord Bldg., Oklahoma City. (Supersedes recent item.)

Okla., Hominy.—City; street lighting; C. E. Lee, Engr.

Okla., Nowata.—City; build electric-light and power plant; vote in Dec. on \$200,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Shattuck.—City, A. C. Oliver, Mayor; lighting and water improvements; pole-line equipment; building improvements; lifting equipment; generators; boilers; heater; switchboard; pumps; bids until Nov. 12; Burns & McDonnell, Engrs., 402 Interstate Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. (See Machinery Wanted—Electrical Equipment.)

S. C., Orangeburg.—City, W. A. Livingston, Mayor; will extend electric-light system; voted \$45,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., Albany.—Albany Light & Power Co. inceptd.; \$30,000; T. B. Wood.

Tex., Wichita Falls.—Wichita Falls Electric Co.; increased capital from \$775,000 to \$1,775,000.

### Fertilizer Factories.

Md., Curtis Bay.—Armour Fertilizer Co., Chicago; Baltimore offices in Munsey Bldg.; big plant; purchased 20-acre site; advises Manufacturers Record; No details determined.

S. C., Sumter.—Gamecock Fertilizer Co. (lately noted inceptd., capital \$20,000) organized; T. H. Parker, Pres.; J. C. Pate, Secy.; Treas.; erect 60x200-ft. mill-construction dry-mixing plant; daily output 100 tons fertilizer; bids until Dec. 1.

### Flour, Feed and Meal Mills.

Ala., Tusculloosa.—Wm. A. Adams, Clanton, Ala.; contemplates feed mill.

Ga., Plains.—L. A. Thomas; plans flour mill; daily capacity 30 bbls.; construct \$5000 concrete dam; 60-ft. spillway; R. T. Aderhold, superintendent construction; additional machinery contemplated.

Miss., Coahoma.—Coahoma Gin Co. inceptd.; Jas. E. Montroy, J. C. Salmon, J. R. Coats; erect grist mill and gin.

Miss., Falcon.—Falcon Progressive Land Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; T. L. Lucas, A. J. Ringgold, S. P. James; erect grist mill and cotton gin.

N. C., Statesville.—Southern Milling Co. organized; capital \$500,000; proposed officers, D. M. Anshy, Pres.; Eugene Morrison, Jr., V.-P.; Eugene Morrison, Sr., Treas.-Mgr.; build mill; daily capacity 1000 bbls. flour; wants construction architect. (See Machinery Wanted—Electrical Equipment; Flour-mill Machinery.)

Okla., Sentinel.—Sentinel Milling Co. incorporated; \$25,000; J. W. Graves.

Tex., Dundee.—Dundee Elevator Co. inceptd.; capital \$6000; J. C. Hunt, Chester Morgan, Alex. Albright.

Tex., Gatesville.—Marvel Milling Co. incorporated; \$11,000; W. A. Brasher.

### Foundry and Machine Plants.

Ark., Texarkana.—Welding Machines.—Chandler Welding & Machine Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; M. B. Chandler, Pres.; Ed L. Berry, V.-P.; L. K. Whitehead, Secy.; continues established plant; install welding and machine shop equipment; purchased.

Ga., Atlanta.—Cotton Chopper-Cultivator.—Lanham Cotton Cultivator Co., Empire Bldg.; has final plans to construct factory recently noted; 2-story brick office, 32x70 ft.; machine and erecting shops, 75x140 ft.; forge shop, 50x100 ft.; foundry, 70x100 ft., all-steel frame, brick walls, steel sash, tar and gravel roof, concrete floors; wood shop, 28x56 ft.; storage shed, 35x100 ft., both wood frame and steel-clad; cost \$100,000, including equipment; Weathers-Barlow Co. Archt.; W. P. Francis, Contr.

Ky., Louisville.—Boilers.—O'Henry Boiler Service inceptd.; capital \$35,000; Robert J. Henry, Daniel J. O'Keefe, Herbert H. Crittenden.

Ky., Louisville.—Machine Shop.—Union Machine Co., Jos. A. Ganz, Mgr., 977 Logan St.; plant addition; ordinary frame construction; install machine shop tools. (Lately noted increased capital from \$15,000 to \$30,000.)

Ky., Owensboro.—Ditcher and Grader.—Owensboro Ditcher & Grader Co.; rebuild burned plant.

La., Shreveport.—Well-drilling Equipment.—Acme Oil & Drill Co., J. D. Pace, Pres.; install plant; drop-forging equipment; heating furnaces; power hammers.\*

Md., Cardiff.—Farm Machinery.—Richard Roberts & Son; rebuild farm-machinery plant; reported loss \$10,000.

Mo., St. Louis.—Railway Brakes.—American Brake Co., 1900 N. Broadway; build machine-shop addition; 3 and 4 stories; \$225,000; Sheldon-Breck Constr. Co., General Contr., 1109 Fullerton Bldg.; Eames & Young, Archts., 702 Wright Bldg.

Okla., Okmulgee.—Tools.—Burns Tool Co. organized; \$100,000; erect plant; purchased site.

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Plows.—Chattanooga Plow Co.; erect additional plant and warehouse; purchased site.

W. Va., Parkersburg.—Foundry.—Parkersburg Rlg. & Reel Co., John Crawford, Pres., 626 Marietta Ave.; build \$110,000 foundry; 1-story 100x150 ft.; brick, concrete and steel construction; Day & Zimmerman, Engrs., 611 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; A. G. Snyder, Contr., Parkersburg. (Previously noted.)

### Gas and Oil Enterprises.

Ala., Birmingham.—Kentabama Oil & Gas Co. inceptd.; capital \$5000; Wm. B. Houseal, Wm. K. Spencer, E. T. Williams.

Ala., Florence.—Northern Alabama Gas Co.; plans to enlarge and modernize plant; C. B. Keelsey, Chas. Hamilton, Mgrs., both Grand Rapids, Mich.

Ky., Louisville.—States Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; A. Mathis, Hugh Hammond, R. E. Gordon.

Ky., Prestonsburg.—A. H. Adams Oil Corp. chartered; capital \$25,000; A. H. Adams, E. W. Pendleton, Neil Pendleton.

La., Shreveport.—Pelican Drilling Co. incorporated; \$50,000; F. W. Woods, Pres.

La., Shreveport.—Dixieland Co. inceptd.; \$10,000; B. M. Dorrity, Pres.; R. B. Linsford, Secy.; J. J. Hughes, Treas.

Md., Baltimore.—Refinery.—Kansas Consolidated Oil & Refining Co. inceptd.; capital \$8,000,000; Raleigh T. Lilley, resident agent, Calvert Bldg.; Edwin J. Griffin, Jr., Wm. J. Nizer.

Miss., Clarksdale.—Gas Plant.—J. O. Lamkin, N. B. Sessions; gas plant.

Okla., Enid.—Farmers' Oil & Gas Co. of Enid inceptd.; \$75,000; A. B. White, W. M. Bonnett.

Okla., Tulsa.—Cabin Oil Corp. chartered; \$50,000; Jno. Hardie.

Okla., Tulsa.—Westhope Oil Co. inceptd.; \$35,000; Richard L. Jones.

Okla., Tulsa.—Southwest States Petroleum Corp. chartered; \$75,000; W. W. Kiskaddon, C. D. Cooper.

Okla., Tulsa.—East Jersey Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; V. H. Hughes, B. C. Johnson, Ray S. Fellows.

S. C., Orangeburg.—Gas Plant.—City, W. A. Livingston, Mayor; built gas plant; voted \$100,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., Amarillo.—Peter Pan Pool inceptd.; \$84,000; H. A. Nobles, A. C. Standey.

Tex., Brownwood.—Distributing System.—Brownwood Gas Co.; acquired distributing system of Texas Power & Light Co.; enlarge.

Tex., Brownwood.—Pipe Line.—W. A. Letson; pipe line; furnish crude oil for refineries.

Tex., Brownwood.—Refinery.—Tex Gas & Oil Refineries Co., J. A. Goodman, Pres., Memphis, Tenn.; acquired refinery; enlarge for lubricating plant; daily output 5000 bbls. crude oil.

Tex., Cisco.—Refinery.—Beaver Valley Oil & Refining Co.; increased capital from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000.

Tex., Dallas.—Lone Star Gas Co.; increased capital from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

Tex., Iowa Park.—Refinery.—Iowa Park Producing & Refining Co. inceptd.; capital \$250,000; J. F. Boyd, John Serrien, J. D. Overby.

Tex., Moore.—Tex Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$200,000; H. H. McDermott, Robt. D. Henne, David C. Reay, all Morgantown, W. Va.

Tex., Sherman.—National Development Co. inceptd.; \$10,000; N. B. Birge.

Texas.—Texas-Illinois Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$500,000; Gove S. Milmer, Floyd G. Novell, Jno. K. Morgan, all Alton, Ill.

W. Va., Charleston.—Pure Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$5000; Arthur B. Kountz, Frank R. Hurlbutt, Horace S. Meldahl.

W. Va., Marmet.—Marmet Gas Co. inceptd.; capital \$5000; Jas. Layden, J. I. Curry, J. B. Reynolds.

Tex., Wichita Falls.—Dal Apolis Petroleum Co. inceptd.; \$350,000; J. D. Bright, Wichita Falls; A. W. Walker, Dallas, Tex.; D. S. Menasco, Indianapolis, Ind.

W. Va., Mannington.—Red River Gas & Oil Co. inceptd.; \$80,000; J. A. Mason, J. J. Alden, C. L. Prichard.

### Ice and Cold-Storage Plants.

Fla., Monticello.—Andrew Keusch; may establish ice plant. (See Ice Machinery.)

Ky., Louisville.—Grocers' Ice & Cold Storage Co., 603 E. Main St.; erect 2-story 39x56-ft. addition; Lichtefeld Metzner Co., Contr., 980 Logan St.

S. C., Seneca.—Julius M. King, Warrenton, N. C.; install ice plant.

Tex., Brenham.—Brenham Creamery Co.; increased capital from \$4000 to \$16,000; improve plant; install cold-storage and refrigerating machinery.

Tex., Gonzales.—Gonzales Ice & Refrigerating Co.; install machinery increasing daily capacity to 30 tons.

### Iron and Steel Plants.

Tenn., Tannery Flats.—Iron Furnace, etc.—Iron Products Corp.; Pres., J. S. Harder of New York, Pres. of Central Foundries Co., Central Iron & Coal Co., Chattanooga Iron & Coal Corp., etc.; purchased control Chattanooga Iron & Coal Corp. with iron furnace at Tannery Flats, coal mines at Dunlap, Tenn., and iron-ore mines at Estell, Ga.; refine furnace and repair mchry.; expend \$25,000 for

these and accompanying improvements; blow in within 90 days; W. W. Taylor, V.-P. and Gen. Mgr. of Chattanooga Iron & Coal Corp., Temple Court, Chattanooga.

### Land Developments.

Ark., Jonesboro.—Delta Land Co. inctpd.; capital \$25,000; E. J. Mason, J. R. Gregson, Thos. Burress.

Ark., Leachville.—Leachville Farm & Development Co. inctpd.; \$32,000; E. H. Taber, Pres.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—City plans park; vote Nov. 12 on \$10,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—City; plans park; Harry C. Fugate, Engr. (Lately noted voting \$35,000 bonds.)

Miss., Faleon.—Faleon Progressive Land Co. inctpd.; capital \$100,000; T. L. Lucas, A. J. Ringgold, S. P. James; erect cotton gin and grist mill.

Miss., Jackson.—City, F. M. Trussell, Clk.; plans park improvement; voted \$30,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Mo., Poplar Bluff.—City; plans park site; vote on \$60,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

S. C., Greer.—Mrs. M. C. Davenport; landscape work; E. S. Draper, Archt., Charlotte, N. C., and New York.

S. C., Orangeburg.—Orange Park Development Co. (lately noted inctpd., capital \$30,000) organized; D. O. Herbert, Pres.; H. C. Wannamaker, Secy.-Treas.-Gen. Mgr.; develop 33 acres; build houses.

Tex., El Paso.—City, Chas. Davis, Mayor; plans park and scenic drive; voted \$150,000 bonds.

Tex., Wichita Falls.—Panhandle Townsite Co. inctpd.; capital \$25,000; W. A. Squires, J. H. Wanbeam, E. G. Cook.

Va., Norfolk.—Belt Line Factory Site Corp. chartered; capital \$100,000; Robt. P. Beaman, Pres.; Jas. G. Martin, Secy.; C. E. Carver.

Va., Roanoke.—MacBain Industrial Corp. chartered; capital \$150,000; R. H. Angell, Pres.; R. H. Wilks, Secy.; Geo. MacBain, Sr.

Va., Portsmouth.—West Truxton Land Corp. chartered; \$10,000; J. V. Parker, Pres.

W. Va., Martinsburg.—Crescent Orchard Co. inctpd.; \$37,500; S. Porter House.

W. Va., Nitro.—Charleston Industrial Corp., Union Trust Bldg., chartered; \$500,000; Jno. L. Dickinson, C. K. Payne, Isaac Loewenstein, W. O. Abney; purchased Nitro (explosives plant, industrial city, etc.) development of Government; develop for industrial plant locations.

### Lumber Manufacturing.

Ala., Anniston.—E. F. Childers Lumber Corp., care of City Bank Trust Co., organized; Whitfield Clark, Pres.; O. M. Alexander, V.-P.-Treas.; E. F. Childers, Secy.-Mgr. (Lately noted inctpd., capital \$300,000.)

Ala., Birmingham.—Exchange Lumber Co. inctpd.; capital \$5000; W. D. Sellers, Pres.-Treas.; W. F. Fullington, V.-P.-Gen. Mgr.

Ala., Hartsell.—Grubbs Lumber Co. inctpd.; \$400,000; M. C. Rumley, A. N. Grubbs, R. A. Allison.

Ala., Monroeville.—P. A. Parnell; sawmill.

Ala., Tunnel Springs.—Lindsey Mill Co. organized; J. R. Lindsey, Pres.-Mgr.; has buildings; purchased machinery; daily capacity, 20,000 ft. lumber. (Lately noted inctpd., \$10,000 capital.)

Ark., Little Rock.—Triangle Land & Timber Co. inctpd.; capital \$35,000; George T. Wunderlich, Pres.; P. T. Bolz, V.-P.

Ark., Wynne.—P. S. Horrall & Son, Indian-

apolis, Ind.; purchased plant; will increase capacity.

Fla., Manatee.—Schroeder Mills & Timber Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Manatee office advises Manufacturers Record: Will build saw, planing and crate mill to cost \$150,000; accompanying expenditures \$50,000; develop 32,000 acres timber land; have not as yet decided on details of buildings or mch.; F. K. Webb, Constr. Engr., Bradentown, Fla.; W. P. Barr of Bradentown, Mgr. at Manatee, buyer of mch. (Supersedes recent item.)

Ga., Macon.—J. M. Dasher Lumber Co. inctpd.; capital \$30,000; J. M. Dasher, E. E. Young.

Ga., Pineola.—Union Land & Cattle Co. organized; capital \$100,000; W. B. Stillwell, H. E. Wilson; mfce. lumber and naval stores; livestock.

Ga., Valdosta.—Harvey Lumber Co.; increase capital from \$5000 to \$10,000.

Ky., Hampton.—Hamden Lumber & Coal Co.; purchased timber tract; develop.

Ky., Howardstown.—J. M. Harlan; purchased timber tract; erect sawmill.

Ky., Pine Top.—Mullins Lumber Co.; install mill; purchased 500-acre timber tract.

La., Carmel.—E. C. Laflitte & Son, E. A. Laflitte, Mgr., Route No. 1, Box 105, Mansfield, La.; lately noted to rebuild plant; install 50 H. P. tubular boiler and pumps. (See Machinery Wanted—Boiler; Pumps.)

La., New Orleans.—Isacks Lumber Co. inctpd.; capital \$10,000; L. S. Isacks, Pres.; George H. Koepf, V.-P.; W. D. Meldrim, Secy.-Treas.

La., New Orleans.—Southland Lumber & Trading Co., Tulame-Newcomb Bldg., inctpd.; capital \$100,000; J. L. Dantzier, Pres.; John C. Morris, V.-P.; J. W. Durel, Secy.-Treas.

Miss., Brookhaven.—Central Lumber Co.; install double circular-saw mill.

Miss., Chester.—Chester Lumber Co. organized; \$30,000 capital; sawmill; acquired timber tract.

Miss., Porterville.—Sumter Lumber Co.; erect small sawmill.

Miss., Sharkey County.—W. L. Crenshaw, Memphis, Tenn.; purchased 1920 acres timber tract, mill, etc.; will develop.

N. C., Waynesville.—Keller Mfg. Co. inctpd.; \$25,000; S. H. Keller; planing mill.

S. C., Sumter.—Sumter Pine Co.; increased from \$10,000 to \$25,000.

Tenn., Memphis.—York Lumber & Mfg. Co., C. P. Dodline, Mgr.; \$30,000 improvements; double plant capacity.

Tenn., Memphis.—Goodlander-Robertson Lumber Co., L. W. Ford, Pres., Florida St. and Fay Ave.; 8 ft. band mill; machinery purchased.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Producers' Lumber Co.; increased capital to \$200,000.

Tex., New Willard.—Texas Long-Leaf Lumber Co.; increased capital from \$50,000 to \$750,000.

Tex., Waco.—Davis Lumber Co. inctpd.; capital \$50,000; J. T. Davis, C. S. Appell.

Va., Pembroke.—Giles Lumber Co., Farmville, Va., organized; E. L. Arthur, Pres.-Mgr.; M. T. Smith, V.-P., both Pembroke; F. B. Gilbert, Secy.-Treas., Farmville; has mill; daily capacity, 40,000 ft. (Lately noted inctpd., capital \$25,000.)

W. Va., Clarksburg.—J. F. Evans Lumber Co. inctpd.; \$10,000 capital; J. H. Rankin, J. F. Evans, G. H. Burnside.

W. Va., Thayer.—Dunfee Sawmills Co., H. C. Dunfee, Mgr., Charleston, W. Va.; purchased 10,000,000 ft. timber tract; has mill and equipment. (See Machinery Wanted—Tractors.)

W. Va., Weston.—Central Lumber Co. organized; Robert J. Ray, Claude Rinehart; leased plant; will install new mch.

### Metal-Working Plants.

Okla., Tulsa.—Separators.—Smith Separator Co. inctpd.; \$30,000; Thomas Chesnut.

Va., Chatham.—Flue Valves.—Chatham Flue Valve Co. inctpd.; \$15,000 capital; R. L. Neal, Pres.; J. J. Patterson, Secy.

Va., Richmond.—Removing Devices.—Ash Removals inctpd.; capital \$25,000; Leonard O'Malley, Pres., New York; W. W. Crump, Secy., Richmond.

W. Va., Charleston.—Metal Specialties.—Charleston Metal Specialty Co. inctpd.; capital \$10,000; James G. Needles, W. G. Mead.

### Mining.

Fla., Fernandina.—Phosphate.—Mutual Mining Co., Savannah, Ga.; let contract to erect drying plant and loading terminal; capacity 20,000 tons.

Ga., Talbotton.—Traprock.—Talbotton Traprock Corp. chartered; \$500,000; J. W. Jordan, C. K. Mahon, W. W. Childs, A. J. Perryman; all Talbotton; D. L. Pittner, Atlanta, Ga.; mine traprock for road and other construction; purchased several hundred acres traprock land on Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Ry.; install plant, in units, for daily capacity 2000 tons prepared rock; E. L. Church, Supt.

La., Alexandria.—Gravel.—Evangeline Gravel Co. inctpd.; \$80,000; Irvin McGinnis, R. W. Bringham, J. C. Raxdale.

Okla., Miami.—Hunt Mining Co. inctpd.; \$250,000; Ray McNaughton, Miami; Robert W. Hunt, Luther V. Rice; both Chicago.

Tenn., Ducktown.—Copper.—Oceoc Copper Co., J. I. Carter, Pres., Chattanooga, advises Manufacturers Record: Will develop 120 acres; operating three 8-hour shifts; shaft down 565 ft.; at 685 ft. reach body of ore encountered by diamond drill; probably by January; then plan machinery installation. (See Machinery Wanted—Mining Equipment.)

### Miscellaneous Construction.

Fla., Fernandina.—Dock.—Dunnellon Phosphate Co.; acquired dock; improvements contemplated for phosphate dock.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—City; plans water front improvements; vote Nov. 12 on \$25,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—Canal.—City, D. F. Dunkle, Mayor; will repair canal. Lately noted voting \$5000 bonds. (See Machinery Wanted—Conveyor.)

Md., Baltimore.—Coal Pier.—Western Maryland Ry., H. A. Lane, Ch. Engr.; rebuild 600,000 coal pier burned in August at Port Covington terminals; McLean Contracting Co. Contr., Fidelity Bldg.

Miss., Shaw.—Canal.—Shaw Drainage Dist. Commrs., L. G. Dean, Pres.; 13½ mi. canal; 200 acres clearing; 500,000 cu. yds. excavation; bids until Dec. 3; Jno. M. Harbert Engineering Co., Indianapolis, Miss. (See Machinery Wanted—Canal Construction.)

S. C., Charleston.—Channel.—War Dept., Washington, D. C.; let contract to construct 40-ft. channel, work to begin in navy-yard, Port Terminal section; Gustav R. Lukesh, United States Engr., Charleston.

Tex., Beaumont.—Terminal Improvements.—Wharf and Dock Comm.; erect lumber sheds; cost \$25,000 to \$50,000; 2 switch tracks to serve sheds.

Tex., Eastland.—Reservoir.—H. P. Brelaford, R. E. Sikes, Earl Conner; interested in con-



struction of reservoir; earth dam 35 ft. high, 100 ft. long; width reservoir, 1500 ft.; capacity, 213,000,000 cu. ft.

### Miscellaneous Enterprises.

Ala., Fairfield.—Drykiln.—Fairfield Coal & Lumber Co., Commerce Ave.; drykiln for lumber.

Fla., Fort Meade.—Powder.—Phosphate Powder Co. Incptd.; capital \$5000; Nat J. Patterson, Prest.; Ben W. Johnson, Secy.-Treas.

Fla., Tampa.—Storage.—Sparkman Terminal Co. Incptd.; capital \$100,000; Stephen M. Sparkman, Victor H. Knight, Rollin Jefferson.

Ga., Americus.—Publishing.—Americus Times-Recorder; 40x125-ft. and 25x50-ft. buildings; semi-fireproof; T. F. Lockwood, Archt., Columbus, Ga.; E. W. Rawling, Contr., Montezuma, Ga. (Lately noted to erect.)

Ga., Pineora.—Livestock.—Union Land & Cattle Co. organized; capital \$100,000; W. B. Stillwell, H. E. Wilson; livestock; mfrs. lumber and naval stores.

Ky., Danville.—Fire Equipment.—City voted \$90,000 bonds; fire equipment and street improvements. Address The Mayor.

Ky., Newport.—Publishing.—United Labor Press Assn. Incptd.; capital \$10,000; Charles H. Sidener, George W. Haller, E. B. Sidener.

La., Lake Charles.—Electric Equipment.—Louisiana-Willys Light & Power Co. organized; \$25,000; Walter G. Moeling, Prest.; distributor of Willys light, electric-lighting and power plants.

La., Shreveport.—Transportation.—Yellow Cab Co. Incptd.; \$15,000 capital; W. K. Henderson, W. K. Featherstone, J. F. Pugh, Jr.

Md., Baltimore.—Steamship Line.—Baltimore International Steamship Co., 320 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.; John Sonderman, Prest.; F. H. Haines, V.-P.-Secy.; John DeWitt, Mgr.

Mo., St. Louis.—Poultry.—H. Horowitz, Boatmen's Bank Bldg.; erect 3-story 60x70-ft. building; construction by owner; O. J. Popp, Archt., Odd Fellows' Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis.—Transportation.—Missouri Motor Bus Co. Incptd.; \$600,000; Oliver Frazer, Thomas A. Knoblock, Frank A. Martin.

N. C., Ayden.—Printing.—Andrews-Hooks Printing Co. organized; J. C. Andrews, Prest.-Mgr.; K. A. Pittman, V.-P.; W. E. Hooks, Secy.-Treas.; install 44750 monotype presses, \$3000 type and fixtures; purchased. (Lately noted Incptd., capital \$10,000.)

N. C., Winston-Salem.—Printing.—Sentinel Printing & Publishing Co.; plant addition; 4000 sq. ft. floor space; \$25,000.

Okla., Cushing.—Fire Equipment.—City; buy fire equipment; voted \$10,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Building.—Harter Marblecrete Building Co. Incptd.; capital \$5000; L. D. Harter, Oklahoma City; C. Priddy, Walter, Okla.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Embossing.—Neyland Embossing Co. Incptd.; \$3000; William M. Anderson.

Okla., Tulsa.—Laboratories.—First-aid Laboratories Incptd.; capital \$100,000; A. W. Roth, A. L. Farmer, Roy R. Getman.

S. C., Columbia.—Laundry.—Capital City Laundry, John A. Young, Mgr.; purchased buildings; remodel; cost \$45,000; 7000 sq. ft. floor space; install machinery.

S. C., Easley.—Laundry.—Easley Cotton Mills; erect 55x124-ft. community laundry building; concrete; mill construction; electric driven; J. E. Sirrine, Archt.; Gallivan Building Co., Contr.; both Greenville, S. C. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Kershaw.—Livestock.—Ingram-Truesdel Livestock Co. Incptd.; \$10,000; John W.

Ingram, Prest.; F. L. Truesdale, V.-P., Secy. and Treas.

S. C., St. Stephen.—Livestock.—Santee Stock Farm Co. Incptd.; capital \$6000; E. W. Stephens, C. S. Locklair, H. B. Vining.

Tenn., Memphis.—Laboratory.—Humphreys-Godwin Co., Hugh Humphreys; research laboratory for cottonseed industry.

Tenn., Tazewell.—Hardware.—Tazewell Hardware Co. Incptd.; \$10,000 capital; S. H. Douglas, J. L. Goin, Bruce Keene.

Tex., Brownwood.—Gasfitters.—Gasfitters Supply Co., Brown St.; organized.

Tex., Brownsville.—Abattoir.—City; A. A. Browne, Mayor; construct 80x40x24-ft. concrete and brick abattoir; install wiring, plumbing, tracking, packing-house machinery, refrigerating equipment; bids until Nov. 27; Leroy B. Winans, City Secy.; C. H. A. Wannenwetsch & Co., Archts., Citizens' Bank Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y. (See Machinery Wanted—Electric Wiring; Plumbing; Tracking; Packing-house Machinery; Refrigerating Equipment.)

Tex., Fort Worth.—Publishing.—Hornet Publishing Co. Incptd.; \$6000; J. L. Dotson.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Engineering.—Ferguson-Longley Co. Incptd.; \$2000; J. M. Ferguson.

Tex., Ranger.—Hardware.—Davenport Hardware Co. Incptd.; capital \$80,000; John Eley, A. Davenport, T. B. Russell.

Tex., San Antonio.—Laundry.—Texas Steam Laundry Co.; increased capital from \$20,000 to \$40,000.

Va., Cape Charles.—Publishing.—News Publishing Co. organized; J. W. Wilson, Prest.; has building; install \$10,000 machinery; purchased. (Lately noted Incptd., capital \$15,000.)

Va., Louisa.—Stock Farm.—Virginia Stock & Poultry Co. Incptd.; \$15,000; N. C. Bibb, Prest.

Va., Radford.—Cresote Ties.—M. L. Harrison; cresote plant; interested.

W. Va., Huntington.—Publishing.—Advertiser, Luther T. Long, publisher; occupy 6-story building to be erected by J. H. Long; purchased 80x90-ft. site; install 32-page press, etc.

W. Va., Logan.—Electrical.—Newman Electric Co. Incptd., capital \$10,000; H. C. Newman, Logan; J. G. Biggs, L. Niederlennen, Jr., both Huntington.

### Miscellaneous Factories.

Ala., Birmingham.—Shoes.—Steele-Smith Bootery Co. Incptd.; \$10,000; A. W. B. Johnson, Prest.-Treas.; Jas. E. Calloway, V.-P.; Lucius S. Ervin, Secy.

Ala., Birmingham.—Medicine.—Carrigan-Ercker Medicine Co. Incptd.; \$25,000; A. J. Carrigan.

Ark., Blytheville.—Bakery.—Fisher Bakery, J. K. Fisher, Prest.-Mgr.; erect 2-story 25x50-ft. plant addition; machinery ordered; bread and cake. (Supersedes recent item.)

Fla., Key West.—Cigars.—E. H. Gato Cigar Co.; 2-story 128x144-ft. factory building; \$85,000; 100,000-gal. capacity fresh-water cistern under building; South Florida Construction & Engineering Co., Engr.-Contr. (Supersedes recent item.)

Fla., Bradentown.—Brushes.—Bradentown Brush Co.; increase from \$15,000 to \$100,000; acquire Watchler-Weisensele broom factory; install new machinery.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Bakeries.—Dee-Lite Bakeries Co. Incptd.; capital \$25,000; Julia Stewart, Prest.; R. E. Merritt, V.-P.; Edward O'Donald, Secy.-Treas.

Fla., Miami.—Sugar Refinery.—Pennsylvania Sugar Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; plans refinery; daily capacity, 2000 tons; purchased 20,000 acres Everglades land between Miami and Okeechobee for sugar-cane growing.

Fla., Tampa.—Cigars.—Jose Lovera, Atlantic Coast Line Bldg.; erect 45x75-ft. building; Francis J. Kennard, Archt., American Natl. Bank Bldg.; Aug. B. Mugge, Constr. Engr., Bay View Hotel; Mugge Constr. Co., Contr.

Ga., Atlanta.—Candy.—Nunnally Company advises Manufacturers Record: Will reorganize with \$3,000,000 capital; completed large extension to 1 factory building; will build another; plans and specifications completed and site purchased; J. H. Nunnally, Chrmn. Directors. Nunnally plants have annual capacity 5,000,000 lbs.

Ga., Barnesville.—Underwear.—Collier Mfg. Co.; contemplates branch plant.

Ga., Rome.—Paper.—Rome Iron & Metal Co., N. 5th Ave.; contemplates paper mill.

Ky., Shelbyville.—Tobacco.—New Burley Tobacco Co. Incptd.; capital \$80,000; W. C. Hanna, J. S. Hesdon, C. F. Brown.

Ky., Winchester.—Brooms.—L. W. Burton; acquired broom works; enlarge operations and output.

La., Alexandria.—Bakery.—Keeps-Fresh Electric Bakeries, 813 Third St. (lately noted Incptd., capital \$8000), organized; A. Bauer, Prest.; Leo Lemle, Secy.-Treas.-Mgr.; bread, rolls, cakes, etc.

La., Bogalusa.—Paper Box.—Bogalusa Paper Co.; erect paper-box factory.

La., Crowley.—Tailoring.—Paul Marks; proposes \$10,000 tailoring plant; erect 1-story 50x50-ft. construction; P. Olivier & Sons, Contrs., 118 Bilbo Ct., Lake Charles, La. (Supersedes recent item.)

La., New Iberia.—Cigar.—Mayer Cigar Factory, Phil D. Mayer, Prop., New Orleans, La.; contemplates branch plant.

La., New Orleans.—Condiments.—Oscar Dowling Food Products Co. organized by Oscar Dowling, P. H. Roberts, both New Orleans and Chicago investors; purchased Roberts-Wiegandt Pickle Co.; plans increasing New Orleans facilities; establish salting stations in Louisiana, Mississippi and other States.

La., Shreveport.—Creamery.—Farmers' Cooperative Creamery Co. Incptd.; \$50,000; W. J. Perkins.

Md., Baltimore.—Waists.—Summit Waist Co., B. H. Cohn, Eutaw and Franklin Sts.; install plant.

Md., Baltimore.—Cigars.—Wertheimer Bros., Gay and Preston Sts.; erect 78x103-ft. mill-construction factory; irregular corner, 36x32 ft.; Austin Co., Archt.-Engr.-Contr., Philadelphia, Pa. (Supersedes recent item.)

Md., Baltimore.—United States Woolen Mills Co., Coca-Cola Bldg.; erect 69.5x158-ft. factory building; \$15,000; Consolidated Engineering Co., Contr., Calvert Bldg.

Miss., Jackson.—Rubber Products.—Dixie Rubber Co. Incptd.; capital \$1,000,000; N. C. Elliott, T. J. Gresham, Thos. Kirk.

Mo., Kansas City.—Clothing.—Snower Mfg. Co., 900 Washington St.; occupy building to be erected by Jas. F. Halpin, Reserve Bank Bldg.; 8-story and basement 58x81-ft. brick, stone and reinforced concrete fireproof factory; McKleeknie & Trask, Archts., 303 Gloyd Street.

Mo., St. Joseph.—Cones.—Roberts Cone Co., 709-15 N. 3d St.; erect 5-story and basement 80x120-ft. brick and stone fireproof factory; Rudolph Meier, Archt., 203 Lincoln Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis.—Paints.—Simmons Hardware Co.; leased building; paint factory.

Mo., St. Louis.—John Neuman; 50x100-ft. site; factory.

Mo., West Plains.—Milk Condensery.—W. N. Evans; organize company; capital \$50,000; condense milk.

N. C., Mt. Airy.—Cigars.—El-Rees-Sa Cigar

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Co., V. B. Morgan, Secy.-Treas., Greensboro, N. C.; establish branch factory; leased 4-story brick building. (Lately noted contemplated.)

N. C., Mt. Airy — Chero-Cola. — Mt. Airy Chero-Cola Bottling Co. Incptd.; capital \$125,000; Lindsay Swain, Ralph Long, J. H. Wicker, all Winston-Salem, N. C.

Okla., Boley.—Farmers' Enterprise & Mfg. Assn. Incptd.; \$10,000; Jim McGriff.

Okla., Tulsa — Optical Products. — Merry Optical Co. Incptd.; capital \$20,000; Robert L. Daniels, Tulsa; C. L. and Fred C. Merry, both Kansas City, Mo.

S. C., Charleston—Ice Cream.—Freyschmidt Ice Cream Co.; install 1000-gal. daily capacity ice-cream plant; enlarge plant later; let contract for entire equipment to Dixie Engineering & Insulating Co., Atlanta, Ga. (Previously noted Incptd., capital \$5000.)

S. C., Marion — Tobacco. — R. M. Winn of People's Warehouse Co.; contemplates building \$40,000 tobacco stemming and drying plant.

Tenn., Bristol—Cheese.—J. C. Akard, S. H. Garst; organize company; \$12,000 factory.

Tenn., Jacksboro — Candy. — New-Lin Candy Co. Incptd.; \$50,000 capital; S. D. Newman, W. C. McLain, E. H. Siler.

Tenn., Kingsport — Rollin Chemical Co., Charleston, W. Va.; reported to build branch factory.

Tenn., Knoxville—Chemicals.—Knox Chemical Co.; increased capital from \$5000 to \$20,000.

Tenn., Nashville—Paper.—Star Box & Paper Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; establish \$100,000 plant; manufacture corrugated shipping paper.

Tex., Brenham — Creamery. — Brenham Creamery Co.; increased from \$4000 to \$16,000; improve creamery; install cold-storage and refrigerating plant.

Tex., Brownwood.—Texas Gas & Oil Refineries Co.; glass factory.

Tex., Dallas—Shirts.—Barr-Mann Shirt Co. Incptd.; capital \$20,000; Israel Boreman, E. Mandel, I. Zesmer.

Tex., Fort Worth—Overalls.—Tel-Tex Co., A. Godchaux, Pres.; establish factory; install 250 machines.

Tex., Houston—Overalls.—Miller Bros., 2307 Strand, Galveston, Tex.; erect 3-story, 75x125-ft., reinforced-concrete, semi-fireproof factory; sewing machines ordered; manufacture overalls; W. W. Watkin, Archt., Scanlon Bldg., Tom Tellepsen, Contr. (Supersedes recent item.)

Va., Crozet — Extracts. — Albemarle Extract Corp. (lately noted Incptd., \$100,000), organized; Geo. R. B. Michie, Pres., Charlottesville; Thos. W. Wooden, Secy.-Treas.-Mgr., Crozet; purchased plant; improve.

Va., Lynchburg. — App Quadruplex Corp. chartered; \$10,000; C. J. App, Pres.

Va., Norfolk—Ice Cream.—Ice, Cold Storage & Freezing Corp. (lately noted chartered, \$1,000,000) organized; J. C. Prince, Pres.; S. S. Keelling, V.-P.; Thos. J. Hogan, Secy.; J. W. Easter, Treas.; proposes \$500,000 plant.

Va., Petersburg—Fillers.—International Filler Corp., Fred Shelor, Pres., Salem, Va.; build 1-story and monitor 100x100-ft. brick mill-construction factory; G. R. Ragan, Archt., Terry Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

Va., Portsmouth — Drugs. — Arcol Remedy Corp.; chartered; capital \$25,000; S. I. Long, Pres.; H. J. Butler; both Portsmouth; Fred C. Abbott, Secy., Norfolk.

Va., Richmond—Tobacco—Trahern Tobacco Co. Incptd.; capital \$200,000; Jas. Mullen, Pres.; Lewis C. Williams, Secy.; J. B. McDonough.

Va., Richmond — Tobacco. — Jefferson Leaf Tobacco Co. Incptd.; capital \$400,000; Jas. Mullen, Pres.; Lewis C. Williams, Secy.; J. B. McDonough.

W. Va., Clarksburg — Ice-cream Cones.—Swager Cone Co., J. T. Swager, Mgr., Pinnell Bldg.; establish \$40,000 factory; daily capacity 100,000 cones.

W. Va., Clarksburg — Ice-cream Cones.—Swager Cone Co., F. R. Brahm, Mgr., Pinnell Bldg.; has 3-story 60x150-ft. brick building; establish \$40,000 factory; daily capacity 100,000 cones.

W. Va., Grafton—Glass.—Southern Glass Co. Incptd.; \$100,000; H. A. Abbott, Wm. Archdeacon.

W. Va., Marlinton—Chemicals, etc.—Marlinton Extract Dye & Chemical Co. Incptd.; \$200,000; C. A. Yeager, E. H. Williams, W. J. Yeager.

### Motor Cars, Garages, Tires, Etc.

Ark., Bentonville—Garage.—Geo. Woolsey; erect building.

Ark., Cotter—Garage.—Tanksley & Nelson; 1-story building.

Ark., Little Rock—Tractors.—Dill Tractor Mfg. Co.; build concrete factory structure; \$52,000.

Ark., Little Rock — Automobiles. — Bailey & Co. Incptd.; \$40,000; R. D. Fenton, Jr., Secy.-Treas.

Fla., Daytona—Automobiles.—Jas. Couch, Sanford, Fla.; erect concrete block building.

Fla., Frostproof—Garage.—A. L. Brantley; erect 2-story 60x120-ft. garage and office building; brick and concrete; composition asphalt roofing; concrete and wood floors; construction by owner. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material.)

Fla., Jacksonville—Automobiles.—Professional Automobile Supply Co. Incptd.; capital \$25,000; J. F. Ulrich, Pres.; C. C. Collins, Secy.; Ruth S. Ulrich, Treas.

Fla., St. Augustine—Garage.—J. E. Manuacy; garage.

Fla., Tampa—Garage.—Jose Lovera; 45x75-ft. garage; \$3000; August Mugge Construction Co., Contr.; Francis J. Kennard, Archt.

Ga., Savannah—Garage.—Allen Tire Co., C. J. Allen, Jr., Pres., 307-10 Barnard St.; erect 100x100 fireproof building; \$60,000. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Hardinburg—Automobiles.—Hardinburg Automobile Co. Incptd.; capital \$5000; R. E. Compton, D. H. Haynes, C. A. Slack.

Ky., Louisville—Garage.—Embrey & Weir, 507 E. Broadway; construct 2-story and basement 60x200-ft. brick and reinforced concrete building; Geo. Rommel Co., Contr., 639 S. Campbell St.; Hugh Nevin and J. Earl Henry, Archts., 1402 Starks Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Louisville—Garage.—Victor Kostel, 411 E. Jefferson St.; construct 1-story 25x105-ft. brick building; construction by owner.

Md., Baltimore—Garage.—Merin Bros., 1012 E. Baltimore St.; T. Schloss, 1119 Watson St.; erect 3-story 50x72-ft. building; construction by owner; Geo. R. Callis, Archt., 55 Knickerbocker Bldg.

Mo., Excelsior Springs—Garage.—Harry Silver; erect 2-story and basement 125x123-ft. building; Harry Elgin, Contr.; H. A. Noble, Engr., 411 Reliance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Mo., Fair Grove — Garage. — Willard Womack; 75x150-ft. garage.

Mo., Kansas City—Garage.—Dr. Woods' Estate, care of S. E. Edwards, Archt., 502 Massachusetts Bldg.; erect 1-story and basement 130x132-ft. building; brick; stone trimming; composition roofing.

Mo., Kansas City—Garage.—Geo. F. Green

planning 3-story and basement 100x105 building; brick; cut-stone or terra-cotta trimming; reinforced concrete; bids about Dec. 1.

Mo., Springfield — Garage. — Mrs. Effie C. Headley; rebuild brick garage recently burned; \$15,000.

Mo., St. Louis—Garage.—St. Louis Motor Car Co., John Bee, Pres., 3128 Locust St.; build auto salesroom and warehouse; F. L. Cornwell, Contr., Sawyer Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis—Garage.—Ed Hunkins, 6314 Washington Ave.; erect 2-story 50x45-ft. brick fireproof building; P. J. Bradshaw, Archt., International Life Bldg.

Mo., St. Joseph — Garage. — Horigan Realty Co., care of J. J. Flynn, Mgr., 4th and Sylvaine Sts.; erect 1-story and basement 80x120-ft. brick building; stone trimming; composition roofing; Eckel & Aldrich, Archts., 1102 Corby Forsee Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis—Service Station.—Mendenhall Motor Co.; 1-story fireproof service building; Geo. T. Burdeau, Contr.

Okla., Oklahoma City — Filling Station.—Magnolia Petroleum Co.; 1-story brick filling station; \$4500.

Okla., Oklahoma City — Garage. — School Board Consolidated Dist. No. 3, A. E. Alward, Clk.; build garage and basketball court on school-campus; bids opened Nov. 8.

Okla., Oklahoma City—Garage.—A. J. Doherty, Fort Worth, Tex.; erect 2-story and part basement 50x140-ft. building; fireproof; reinforced concrete and stone; Campbell & Price, Contrs., 611 Southwest Reserve Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City; Monnot & Reid, Architects, 409 Empire Bldg., Oklahoma City. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Oklahoma City—Garage.—S. A. Layton, 701 Southwest Reserve Bank Bldg.; erect 3-story and part basement 50x140-ft. building; R. M. Crissman, Contr., 617 Southwest Reserve Bank Bldg.; Layton, Smith & Forsyth, Archts., 701 Southwest Reserve Bank Bldg.

S. C., Columbia—Tires.—Kirkland Distributing Co., B. B. Kirkland; build plant.

S. C., Columbia — Tires. — Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O.; leased 3-story 74x80-ft. building occupied by Kirkland Distributing Co.; remodel for distributing unit; \$10,000.

Tenn., Columbia — Garage. — Fry & Jones; fireproof steel garage; 26,600 sq. ft. floor space; plate-glass front.

Tex., Dallas—Garage.—E. Dick Spillers, Mgr. Dallas Automobile Club, 208 S. Akark St., advises Manufacturers Record: 16-story fireproof 50x200-ft. building; \$700,000 to \$800,000; 3 or 4 fast elevators. (Lately noted wiring Manufacturers Record: Tentative plans for concrete-steel garage, architect not chosen, etc.)

Tex., El Paso—Garage.—J. H. Duckett; garage; \$10,000.

Tex., El Paso—Garage.—Fletcher-Means Co. Incptd.; \$25,000; R. F. Fletcher, E. R. Means, W. F. Fletcher.

Tex., Miami—Garages.—J. A. Covey & Son Incptd.; capital \$25,000; J. A. Covey, O. H. Covey, Elizabeth L. Covey.

Tex., Pearsall—Garage.—W. J. Tyner; 1-story 65x117-ft. fireproof garage; concrete floors; reinforced framework; hollow-tile walls; plate-glass front; \$25,000; W. M. Healy, Archt.-Contr., San Antonio.

Tex., Yoakum—Garage.—Cook Motor Co.; garage; \$25,000.

Va., Norfolk — Automobiles. — Smith Bros. Incptd.; capital \$15,000; I. Lewis Smith, Pres.; G. Mason Smith, Secy.; W. H. Starkey.

Va., Norfolk — Garage. — Edgar J. Hecht, Monroe Bldg.; erect 1-story 93x55-ft. building; Graham & Co., Contrs., Withers Bldg.

Va., Richmond.—Automobiles.—Parrett Motors Corp. chartered; Dent Parrett, Prest., Chicago, Ill.; Wm. R. Crump, Secy.; J. M. Morris, both Richmond.

Va., Staunton.—Automobiles.—Staunton-Franklin Co. Ineptd.; capital \$10,000; D. G. Ruckman, Prest.; Wm. A. Pratt, Secy.

W. Va., Bluefield.—Automobiles.—State Motor Co. Ineptd.; capital \$25,000; H. L. Lilly, H. E. Mattox, W. L. Mustard.

W. Va., Bunker Hill.—Automobiles.—Tri-State Motor Transport Co. Ineptd.; \$25,000; J. F. Laize, Bunker Hill; M. E. Gano, I. H. Poland, both Martinsburg, W. Va.

W. Va., Dunbar.—Tractors, etc.—Charleston Steam Tractor & Truck Mfg. Co., 205 Morrison Bldg., Charleston, W. Va., organized; S. A. Lewis, Prest.; L. D. Burns, 1st V.-P., both Charleston; J. P. Chapman, Secy.-Treas. East Bank, W. Va.; Lewis C. Pritchard, 2d V.-P. and Gen. Mgr., Parkersburg, W. Va.; manufacture steam tractors and commercial trucks; has 75x30-ft. building with equipment; erect additional buildings; 75x99 ft. fireproof in unit construction; initial annual output, 100 tractors; has machinery.

W. Va., Huntington.—Automobiles.—Huntington-American Co. Ineptd.; \$10,000; B. L. Douglas.

W. Va., Huntington.—Automobiles.—Van Zandt-Leftwich Automobile Supply Co. Incorporated; capital \$100,000; C. L. Van Zandt, C. I. Leftwich, P. C. Leftwich.

W. Va., Huntington.—Motors.—Daniels-Harper Co. Ineptd.; capital \$25,000; Herman C. Daniels, Rowland A. Harper, John Leroy Davis.

W. Va., Welch.—Automobiles.—Hill Motor Co.; 4-story and basement, 75x150-ft. fireproof building; brick; plate glass windows; \$100,000; G. B. Bagan, Archt., Box 435, Roanoke, Va. (Recent item erroneous as to name of architect.)

### Railway Shops, Terminals, Roundhouses, Etc.

Ark., Hoxie.—Missouri Pacific R. R., H. R. Carpenter, Ch. Engr., St. Louis, Mo.; plans improvements, including terminal facilities, car sheds, drainage, etc.; \$100,000.

W. Va., Danville.—Chesapeake & Ohio R. R., F. I. Cabell, Ch. Engr., Richmond; contemplates shops and other repair facilities, including truckage; \$1,000,000.

### Road and Street Construction.

Ark., Bentonville.—Benton County Commrs.; will build 23 mi. gravel road between Rogers and Elkhorn Tavern, Pen Ridge and Bentonville; \$181,500; Sherwood & Myers Construction Co., Contr. (Lately noted.)

Ala., Birmingham.—City; will pave Tuscahooosa Ave.; Dunn Construction Co., Contr.

Ala., Fairfield.—City, A. Clinton Decker, Mayor; will grade and macadamize 1300 ft. 5th St. and Terrace Ave.; bids until Nov. 21. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Ark., Fort Smith.—Sebastian County Commissioners, Highway Improvement District, J. D. Johnson, Chmn.; 72.5 mi. road; 680,724 sq. yds. asphaltic macadam surfacing; bids until Nov. 14; Carter & Knoch, Civil Engrs., 802-7 A. O. C. W. Bldg., Little Rock. Lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ark., Jonesboro.—Comms. County Highway Improvement Dist., Craighead, Greene and Poinsett counties; construct 35 mi. hard-surfaced roads; 18 ft. wide; penetration asphalt surface; John R. Scott, Contr., St. Louis, Mo.; Carter & Koch, Engrs., Little Rock. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Ark., Jonesboro.—Craighead County Commrs., Black Oak-Hancock Road Improvement Dist., Leving Fraser, Secy.; improve roads; 204,578 sq. yds. combination Portland cement; 182,776 sq. yds. bituminous surface course; bids until Nov. 24; Klyce & Kackley, Engrs., 721 Fourth and First National Bank Bldg., Nashville, Tenn. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ark., Osceola.—Comms., Blytheville-Leachville Hard Road Dist., R. A. Nelson; concrete road; 16 ft. wide.

Ark., Wynne.—Cross County Parkin Road Improvement Dist.; build roads; \$400,000 bonds; Cross County Tryonza and St. Francis Road Improvement Dist.; \$300,000 bonds.

Ark., Ozark.—City; pave 12 blocks in business district. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Fort Myers.—City, John W. Owens, Clerk; 26,000 sq. yds. paving; brick; asphaltic brick block; asphaltic concrete; sheet asphalt of cement concrete; sanitary and storm sewers; water mains; bids until Dec. 2; J. A. Davison & Son, City Engrs. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Fla., Oldsmar.—City; construct additional cement sidewalks; Frank Peckington, Contr.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—City; construct rock streets; \$35,000; Harry C. Fugate, Engr. (Lately noted voting bonds.)

Ga., Athens.—City, Mayor Erwin; plans paving; vote Dec. 10 on \$150,000 bonds.

Ga., Blue Ridge.—Fannin County Commrs.; build roads; vote Dec. 10 on \$130,000 bonds.

Ga., Brunswick.—Glynn County Commrs.; roads; Smith Construction Co., Contr., Atlanta.

Ga., Madison.—City, T. J. Bethea, Mayor; construct 29,000 sq. yds. street pavement; vitrified brick, concrete, bituminous concrete, etc.; bids until Nov. 24; Solomon-Norcross Co., Const. Engr., 1625 Candler Bldg., Atlanta. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Ga., Rome.—Floyd County Commrs., Roads and Revenues, Graham Wright, Chk.; build 2,848 mi. hard-surfaced pavement on Rome-to-Lindale Rd.; Georgia Federal-aid Project No. 34; 20,080 sq. yds. asphaltic macadam; 18 ft. roadway; bids until Dec. 2; J. R. McCarty Co., Engrs., 148 Third National Bank Bldg., Atlanta. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Ga., Washington.—City, S. R. Brooks, Clerk; construct 10,000 sq. yds. cement sidewalk pavements; bids until Nov. 18; H. S. Jaudon Engineering Co., Engr., Elberton, Ga. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Ky., Danville.—City; construct streets; voted \$80,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Ky., Lexington.—City; extend Vine and Short Sts.; voted \$300,000 bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted to vote on bonds.)

La., St. Francisville.—West Feliciana Parish Police Jury, J. R. Matthews, Chk.; pave 42 mi. gravel road in Road Dist. No. 1; \$250,000 bonds and \$200,000 Federal aid; Duncan Rule, State Highway Engr., Maison Blanche Annex, New Orleans. (Lately noted voting bonds.)

La., Springfield.—Livingston Parish Police Jury; roads in Dists. 2 and 3; \$110,000 and \$270,000 bonds.

Mo., Lebanon.—Laclede County Commrs.; pave roads in Lebanon Special Road Dist.; vote Nov. 25 on \$100,000 bonds; roads in Bear Creek and Hazel Green Dists.; voted \$13,000 bonds.

Miss., Biloxi.—City Commrs.; construct streets; contemplate \$150,000 bonds.

Miss., Houston.—Chickasaw County Commrs., Fifth Road Dist., W. J. Lewis, Commr.; construct 4 mi. graded and gravel roads between Woodland and Sparta; \$25,000 available; John M. Davis, Contr.; J. B. Causey, Engr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Miss., Jackson.—City Commn., F. M. Trussell, Chk.; plans street improvements; voted \$30,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote on bonds.)

Miss., Marks.—Quitman County Supers., W. A. Cole, Chk.; construct 15 mi. concrete roads in Marks and McPherson Road Dists. No. 1; bids until Dec. 1. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Miss., Purvis.—Lamar County Commrs.; construct 30 mi. Jackson Highway; 24 ft. grade; 12 ft. gravel; \$200,000.

Miss., Tunica.—Tunica County Supers., L. C. Shannon, Chk.; construct 41 mi. gravel road; \$160,000; M. E. Larkin, Contr., Tunica; L. W. Mashburn, Engr., Clarksdale, Miss. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Mo., Jackson.—Cape Girardeau County Commrs.; construct roads; vote Dec. 18 on \$1,000,000 bonds.

Mo., Springfield.—City; construct 1500 sq. yds. concrete paving; \$3893.50; Plummer-Adams Co., Contr.; O. D. Chrisman, City Engr. (Supersedes recent item.)

N. C., Coats.—Town; plans municipal improvements; contemplates bonds; Barrow, McDaniel & Betts, Engrs.

N. C., Durham.—Durham County Commrs.; construct sheet asphalt, Portland cement concrete; bituminous concrete roads; \$200,000; bids about Feb.; F. E. Schnepfe, County Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

N. C., Greensboro.—Guilford County Commrs.; construct concrete base on 4½ mi. road between Greensboro and Gibsonville; Hedrick Bros., Contrs., Greensboro; let contract for surfacing to R. G. Lassiter & Co., contrs., Oxford.

N. C., Kinston.—Lenoir County Highway Commn., Harvey C. Hines, Secy.; construct 5 mi. of 16 ft. sheet-asphalt roads; West Construction Co., Contr., Chattanooga, Tenn., and Kinston, N. C.; Gilbert C. White, Engr., Durham, N. C. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

N. C., Lillington.—Harnett County Commrs.; build roads in Grove Township; \$50,000 bonds.

N. C., Lumberton.—Robeson County Commissioners; roads in Raft Swamp Township; voted \$20,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote on bonds.)

N. C., Lumberton.—Robeson County Commissioners, Raft Swamp Township; construct 20 mi. sand-clay roads; \$20,000; W. K. Culbreth, Engr. (Lately noted to vote on bonds.)

N. C., Salisbury.—City, Mayor Strachan; will pave Fulton St.; R. M. Hudson Paving Co., Contr.

N. C., Rutherfordton.—City; construct 18 ft. concrete road. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Warrenton.—Warren County Commrs.; construct roads in Nuthush Township; vote on \$25,000 bonds; State and Federal aid, \$40,000.

N. C., Washington.—Beaufort County Commissioners; construct 15 mi. of 18 ft. paved sheet-asphalt highways; Lassiter-Porter Co., Contr., Norfolk, Va.; Gilbert C. White, Engr., Durham, N. C.

Okla., Ahus.—City; 25 blocks paving; invite bids. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Durant.—City; construct 5500 sq. yds. brick paving; 35,500 sq. yds. concrete paving; bids until Nov. 25; D. C. Lipscomb, City Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Okla., Norman.—City; pave 31 additional blocks of streets; have let contract for 15 other blocks. Address The Mayor.

S. C., Camden.—Kershaw County Commrs.; construct 2.13 mi. gravel road; 5000 cu. yds. gravel; bids until Nov. 18; J. Roy Pennell, State Highway Engr., Columbia, S. C. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

S. C., Columbia.—City; construct 3000 yds.



sidewalks; 400 yds. driveways; \$16,584.57; Concrete Construction Co., Contr., 8 Hook Bldg.; Fred C. Wise, City Engr. (Supersedes recent item.)

S. C., Lexington.—Lexington County, C. E. Corley, Supr.; build 30 mi. road from Batesburg to Columbia; sand-clay; 40 ft. wide; \$100,000.

S. C., Orangeburg.—City, W. A. Livingston, Mayor; plans 7 mi. paving, sewerage, water improvements, etc.; voted \$850,000 bonds. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Sharon.—Town; street improvements; defeated \$10,000 bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted to vote on bonds.)

S. C., Spartanburg.—City, J. F. Floyd, Mayor; 100,000 sq. yds. asphaltic concrete paving; \$239,000; Southern Paving & Construction Co., Contr., Chattanooga, Tenn. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

S. C., Union.—Highway Comn. Union Township, E. W. Stone, Secy.; construct 2400 lin. ft. sidewalks; grade, drain main roads; surface with topsoil; \$125,000; Federal aid, \$20,000; General Road & Drainage Construction Co., Contr., Columbia, S. C.; W. B. Deneen, Engr., Union. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Tenn., Humboldt.—City; construct 4 to 5 mi. asphalt and asphaltic concrete streets; \$20,000; bids about Feb. 1; J. H. Weatherford, Engr., Memphis. Supersedes recent item. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Tex., Brownwood.—City; 2 mi. macadam and binder paving; contemplates paving business section. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Clarendon.—City; construct brick paving; lately noted; \$40,000; bids opened Nov. 12; R. G. Carraway, Engr., Gainesville, Tex. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Tex., Caldwell.—Burleson County Commrs.; defeated \$100,000 road bonds. (Supersedes recent item.)

Tex., Hillsboro.—City, J. N. Freeland, Mayor; plans concrete paving; T. A. Bullock, Engr. (Lately noted to pave Corsicana St.)

Tex., San Angelo.—Tom Green County Commissioners; plans, surveys on Puget Sound to Gulf Highway No. 9; \$700,000 available; will invite bids; J. E. Beavers, Engr.

Tex., San Angelo.—Tom Green County Commissioners; 26½ mi. Del Rio-Canadian Highway No. 4; water-bound macadam, surface treatment; \$350,000; bids until Nov. 20; J. E. Beavers, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Tex., Tyler.—Smith County Highway Comn.; construct 7½ mi. road surfaced with concrete and gravel; bids until Dec. 1; D. K. Caldwell, Highway Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Va., Cumberland.—Cumberland County Commissioners; 21 mi. soil roads in Hamilton Dist.; bids opened Nov. 11; G. P. Coleman, State Highway Commr., Richmond; lately noted voting \$65,000 bonds. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Va., Norton.—City; pave Park Ave. with sheet asphalt; \$60,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Va., Richmond.—Dept. Public Works, Chas. E. Bolling, Director; construct 8600 sq. yds. asphaltic concrete, bitulithic or warrentite, or concrete paving; bids until Nov. 17. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

W. Va., Charleston.—City, Bonner H. Hill, City Manager; grade, repave, resurface 51,000 sq. yds. street; bids until Nov. 28; Ernest Bruce, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

W. Va., Martinsburg.—City, H. G. Tankin, Mayor; 2 mi. paving and sewers; \$500,000; will let contract next spring; T. W. Sparrow, Chas. Mehus, both Philadelphia, Pa. (Supersedes recent item.)

W. Va., Wheeling.—City, H. A. Conrad, City Engr.; plans street improvements; voted \$1,000,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote on bonds.)

### Sewer Construction.

Ala., Gadsden.—City; extend sanitary sewers; vote Jan. 6 on \$90,000 bonds; Ernest Smith, City Engr. (Lately noted contemplated.)

Fla., Fort Myers.—City, Jno. W. Owens, Clerk; sewers, water mains and street paving; sanitary and storm sewers; 4158 lin. ft. 8 to 24-in. pipe; bids until Dec. 2; J. A. Davison & Son, City Engrs. (See Machinery Wanted—Piping.)

Fla., St. Petersburg.—City; plans sewer construction; vote Nov. 12 on \$25,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Grantville.—City, T. M. Zellars, Mayor; sewer system; vote Dec. 6 on \$18,000 bonds.

Ky., Louisville.—City; plans sewer system construction; voted \$2,000,000 bonds; David R. Lyman, City Engr. (Lately noted to vote.)

La., Minden.—Town; plans \$100,000 sewer system; Xavier A. Kramer, Const. Engr., Magnolia, Miss.

Miss., Jackson.—City, F. M. Trussell Clk.; plans sewer and bridge extension; voted \$15,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

N. C., Mount Airy.—City Commrs.; sewer system; voted \$75,000 bonds. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Wake Forest.—Town, J. G. Mills, Mayor; plans sewer construction; vote Dec. 1 on \$30,000 bonds; W. M. Platt, Archt.-Engr., Durham, N. C.

Okla., Hominy.—City; sewer improvements; C. E. Lee, Engr.

Okla., Mounds.—Town, L. C. Jones, Chrmn. Town Board; sanitary-sewer system and disposal plant; tools, labor, appliances, etc.; bids until Nov. 10; Tom L. Green, Engr., Miami, Okla. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewers.)

S. C., Arcadia.—Arcadia Mills; install sewer and water system; 2 mi. trenching; 160 houses; J. E. Sirrine, Archt.-Engr., Greenville, S. C.

S. C., Orangeburg.—City, W. A. Livingston, Mayor; will extend sewer system; voted \$50,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., El Paso.—City, Chas. Davis, Mayor; plans sewer-disposal plant; voted \$100,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Va., Waynesboro.—City contemplates sewer system. Address The Mayor.

W. Va., Huntington.—City Commrs., Mat Miser, Commr. Streets, Sewers, etc.; 12-in. vitrified tile lateral sewer on Caldwell St.; bids until Nov. 15; A. B. Maupin, City Engr. Lately noted opened bids Oct. 6. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewers.)

W. Va., Martinsburg.—City, H. G. Tonkin, Mayor; \$18,000 sewage-disposal plant; T. W. Sparrow and Chas. Mehus, Const. Engrs., Philadelphia, Pa.; H. C. Brooks Co. and Cox Construction & Lumber Co., Contrs. Supersedes recent item. (See Machinery Wanted—Pumps; Pipe.)

### Shipbuilding Plants.

Va., Norfolk.—Concrete Boats.—National Concrete Boat Co., Robt. D. Davis, V.-P., 208 Water St.; advises Manufacturers Record: Expect to install \$500,000 plant; add marine railway repair department to present construction plant; Arthur W. Duehl, Ch. Engr.

### Textile Mills.

Ala., Andalusia.—Hosiery.—J. G. Scherf; organize company; capital \$25,000; leased building; install 50 knitting machines; electric power. (Supersedes recent item.)

Ala., Anniston.—Anniston Mfg. Co.; install electric power for 13,000 spindles, 350 looms; J. E. Sirrine, Archt.-Engr., Greenville, S. C.

Ala., Fairfax.—Cotton Cloth.—Fairfax Mills; plans bleachery extension; 75x163 ft.; reinforced concrete and standard mill construction; electric power; J. E. Sirrine, Archt.-Engr., Greenville, S. C.

Ala., Lafayette.—Cotton Products.—Lafayette Cotton Mills, Jas. A. Hines, Prest.; 10,000 spindles; daily capacity 4000 lbs. yarn; cotton-mill building; warehouse and appurtenances; building bids until Nov. 15; John Hill, Const. Archt.-Engr., Healy Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. (Lately noted date for opening bids not decided.)

Ala., Pritchard.—Cotton Products.—Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mills No. 4; 2-story 46x129 ft. building. (Lately noted to build dyehouse.)

Ga., Calhoun.—Cotton Products.—J. A. Strain, Z. T. Jackson, A. H. Chastain; organize \$100,000 cotton-products mill.

Ga., Columbus.—Cotton Cloth.—Columbus Mfg. Co.; will erect 340x220 ft. reinforced concrete building with steel sash; for weaving mill; accommodate 1000 looms; probably electric drive with individual motors; all contracts awarded; T. C. Thompson & Bros., Bldg. Contrs., Charlotte, N. C., and Birmingham, Ala.; Lockwood, Greene & Co., Engrs.-Archts., Henley Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., and 60 Federal St., Boston, Mass. (Supersedes recent item.)

Miss., Meridian.—Cotton Products.—Alden Knitting Mills; \$20,000 improvements. (Supersedes recent item.)

N. C., Franklinton.—Hosiery.—Franklinton Hosiery Mills organized; \$75,000; S. F. Michener, Prest.; J. A. Ruth, Supt., Marion, N. C.; mill.

N. C., Greensboro.—Denim Proximity Mfg. Co.; add 1000 looms; weave denim.

N. C., Grover.—Damask.—C. F. Harry advises Manufacturers Record: Will establish \$75,000 mill; have 130x72 ft. brick mill construction building costing \$10,000; install 40 Jacquard looms and 60 to 100 H. P. steam-power plant; belt drive; mill mch. cost \$50,000; daily capacity, 1300 yds. 76-in. damask.

N. C., Shelby.—Coarse Yarn.—Brison Mfg. Co., organized; R. Hope Brison, Prest.; C. C. Coble, Secy.; purchased 3000-spindle equipment.

S. C., Anderson.—Cotton Products.—Texaway Mills; increased capital from \$361,250 to \$500,000.

S. C., Spartanburg.—Cotton Products.—Cowpens Mfg. Co.; increase capital from \$120,000 to \$400,000; improve.

Va., Charlottesville.—Silk.—Charlottesville Silk Mills; D. G. Dery, Inc., Allentown, Pa., owner; will enlarge plant.

Va., Danville.—Chambrays, etc.—Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills; \$2,500,000 additions; erect 3-story 700x140-ft. building; concrete mill construction; install 2500 looms.

### Water-Works.

Ark., Paragould.—City; construct \$30,000 water-works. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Fort Myers.—City, Jno. W. Owens, Clerk; water mains, sewers; 27,483 lin. ft. C. I. Class "A" 4 to 8-in. dia. pipe; bids until Dec. 2; J. A. Davison & Son, City Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Piping.)

Ga., Grantville.—City, T. M. Zellars, Mayor; water-works; vote Dec. 6 on \$32,000 bonds.

Ky., Maysville.—Maysville Water Co.; contemplates \$75,000 filtration plant; daily capacity, 1,000,000 gals.; concrete and steel construction; C. I. pipe; centrifugal pumps, etc.; J. M. Wilson, Louisville Water Co., Engr., Louisville, Ky. (Lately noted.)

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Mo., Breckenridge.—City; contemplates water-works. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Wake Forest.—Town, J. G. Mills, Mayor; plans water-works construction; vote Dec. 1 on \$80,000 bonds; W. M. Platt, Archt.-Engr., Durham, N. C.

Okla., Cushing.—City; plans water-works extension; vote Nov. 14 on \$75,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Henryetta.—City; plans water-works extension; voted \$200,000 bonds; invites bids. Lately noted to vote. Address The Mayor. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works.)

Okla., Hominy.—City; water-works extension; C. E. Lee, Engr.

Okla., Mounds.—Town, L. C. Jones, Chrmn. Town Board; extend and improve water system; tools, labor, appliances, etc.; bids until Nov. 19; Tom L. Green, Engr., Miami, Okla. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works.)

Okla., Shattuck.—City, A. C. Oliver, Mayor; water and lighting improvements; C. J. pipe and special castings; hydrants; valves; trenching; pipe laying; well-houses; connections; pumping equipment, including unallow engines; 2 wells, including casing, or 1 well with concrete pit; bids until Nov. 12; Burns & McDonnell, Engrs., 402 Interstate Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works Equipment.)

Okla., Waukomis.—City; rebuild water-work pipe lines; \$18,000. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Wilson.—City; \$80,000 water system improvements; two 200 H. P. boilers; 200 H. P. engine; direct connection with generator; additions; J. W. Ryder, Engr., 614 C St. N. W., Ardmore, Okla. (Supersedes recent item.)

S. C., Arcadia.—Arcadia Mills; install water and sewer system; 2 mi. trenching; 100 houses; J. E. Sirrine, Archt.-Engr., Greenville, S. C.

S. C., Fountain Inn.—Board of Public Works, D. M. Garrett, Chrmn.; install 2 belt-driven single-stage air compressors; air receiver; air-lift pumping equipment for 2 wells; 10 H. P. electric motor; 12 H. P. gasoline engine; 500 G. P. M. centrifugal pump; D. C. 50 H. P. electric motor; 500 G. P. M. centrifugal pump; D. C. 60 H. P. vertical 4-cylinder gasoline engine; alternate bid on horizontal 60 H. P. 2-cycle gasoline engine; piping; valves; connections; switchboard and electric regulating appliances; bids until Nov. 27; J. N. Ambler, Const. Engr., Richmond, Va. (See Machinery Wanted—Pumping Machinery.)

S. C., Orangeburg.—City, W. A. Livingston, Mayor; will extend water-works; voted \$45,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., El Paso.—City, Chas. Davis, Mayor; plans water-works addition; voted \$200,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

### Woodworking Plants.

Ark., Dermott.—Boxes.—W. B. Beckwith Co. inceptd.; \$20,000; W. B. Beckwith, Prest.; T. W. Pritchett, V.-P.; L. P. Groffman, Secy.-Treas.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Caskets.—Jacksonville Casket Co. inceptd.; capital \$75,000; Marcus Conant, Prest.; A. W. Ruus, V.-P.; W. C. Kent, Secy.

Fla., Manatee.—Crates.—Schroeder Mills & Timber Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; crate, planing and sawmill; \$150,000; F. K. Webb, Constr. Engr., Bradentown, Fla.; W. P. Barr of Bradentown, Mgr. at Manatee. (See Lumber Manufacturing.)

Fla., Miami.—Furniture.—Kirby Furniture Co. inceptd.; capital \$5000; J. H. Collins, Prest.; Oliver V. Kirby, V.-P.; A. M. Clark, Secy.-Treas.

Fla., Tampa.—Showcases, etc.—Tampa Showcase & Fixture Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000;

C. E. Pitcher, Prest.; G. H. Beach, V.-P.; G. H. Warner, Secy.-Treas.

Ga., Macon.—Boxes, etc.—W. J. Marshall Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; mfrs. boxes and box shooks.

Ga., Dublin.—Staves.—Georgia Stave Co. organized; \$5000 capital; stave plant.

Ga., Savannah.—Beaver Board.—Beaver Board Companies; reported to build plant; C. J. Sturges, Secy. to Prest., Buffalo, N. Y., writes to Manufacturers Record: Any information on building manufacturing plant is premature; no decision reached as to plans of productive division; investigating various sites with view of future requirements.

La., Baton Rouge.—Sash, Doors, etc.—E. J. Rajon; establish plant to mfr. sash, doors, blinds, etc.

Md., Baltimore.—Graphophones.—Columbia Graphophone Mfg. Co., Francis S. Whitten, Prest., Woolworth Bldg., New York; plans to build large branch factory; negotiating for site. (Lately reported as proposing \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 plant and then advised Manufacturers Record that details were not ready.)

Md., Oakland.—Spools, etc.—Stuart F. Hamill; contemplates plant to manufacture spools and spokes; install machinery. (See Machinery Wanted—Woodworking Machinery.)

Md., Sparrows Point.—Boxes.—J. M. Nelson, Jr., Inc.; \$100,000 plant; mfr. wooden boxes for shipments from Bethlehem Steel Co.'s tin-plate mills; annually consume 5,000,000 ft. hardwood lumber; Bethlehem corporation to erect box-factory building.

Mo., St. Joseph.—Tables.—Western Table Co.; erect 6-story-and-basement building; 142x160 ft.; brick and stone construction; composition roofing; Rudolph Meier, Archt., 203 Lincoln Bldg.

N. C., Greensboro.—Graphophones.—W. P. Mertens Co., Charlottesville, Va.; \$100,000 plant; contemplated.

N. C., High Point.—Wooden Toys.—Woodcraft Co., Atlanta, Ga.; establish plant; contemplated.

N. C., Liberty.—Kitchen Furniture.—Foster Furniture Co., G. A. Foster, Secy.-Treas. and Mgr.; lately noted organized; \$10,000 mill-construction buildings; install woodworking machinery. (See Machinery Wanted—Boiler; Engine.)

S. C., Charleston.—Furniture.—Muller Furniture Co. inceptd.; \$50,000; Arthur Muller, E. Henry Cappleman.

Tex., Marshall.—Baskets.—Marshall Mfg. Co.; will enlarge plant; mfr. bushel baskets.

Va., Lawrenceville.—Chairs.—Brunswick Chair Works inceptd.; capital \$25,000; J. Schenck Hart, Prest.; William H. Caldwell, Secy.

Va., Richmond.—Phonographs.—Ramos-Eubank Phonograph Mfg. Co., 104 N. 7th St.; lately noted inceptd., capital \$50,000, advises Manufacturers Record: Organized; John S. Ramos, Prest.-Treas. and Mgr.; Charles L. Eubank, V.-P.; E. C. Ramos, Secy.; later plan factory.

W. Va., Meadow Creek.—Furniture, etc.—Sewell Valley Furniture & Undertaking Co. inceptd.; capital \$5000; T. B. Chan, C. T. Dyer; both Montgomery, W. Va.; Mason Withrow, Hinton, W. Va.

### Fire Damage.

Ala., Attalla.—Attalla Oil Co.'s Plant; loss \$150,000.

Ark., Bradford.—Leo Whitlow's cotton gin and press; \$3500.

Ark., Searcy.—Mrs. Jno. E. Lightie's residence; loss \$20,000.

Fla., Tarpon Springs.—Peter Boullis's rooming house; C. P. Evans' bakery; both structures owned by A. Leonis; Harry Bell's residence; Pearl Hotel, owned by N. Slatoflas; Peter Perceinis' residence.

Ga., Atlanta.—Wilson Hotel. Address The Proprietor.

Ky., Owensboro.—Owensboro Ditcher & Grader Co.'s plant.

Ky., Rockport.—Hiram Marksberry's barn, 5 mi. from Rockport; loss \$10,000.

Md., Cardiff.—Richard Roberts & Son's farm machinery plant; loss \$10,000.

Tex., Richmond.—Physicians and Surgeons' Hospital and Nurses' Home, owned by Dr. R. M. Munroe and others; loss \$40,000 to \$50,000.

Tex., Waxahachie.—Farmers' Gin Co.'s engine-house, oil mill, gin plant; loss \$80,000.

Va., Nassawadox.—Richardson & Nottingham's moving-picture theater.

W. Va., East Lynn.—Byron L. Osborn's building; Fletcher Lloyd's store; Dan Jones' store and theater; loss \$25,000.

## BUILDING NEWS

EXPLANATORY.

Buildings costing less than \$10,000 not covered in these reports.

### BUILDINGS PROPOSED

#### Apartment-Houses.

Fla., Seabreeze.—G. T. Taylor, Archt.; apartment building.

Ga., Atlanta.—Massell Realty Co., 305 Healey Bldg.; erect \$200,000 apartment-house; 400 N. Boulevard Ave.; 200x300 ft.; brick veneer; tar and gravel and tile roof; hardwood floors; Hart & Crouse, steam boiler; one-pipe system of heat; R. C. Slez, Archt., 305 Healey Bldg.; construction by owner.

Mo., Kansas City.—C. E. Phillips Building Co.; build 2 apartments, 41st and Walnut Sts.; 3 stories and basement; 18 suites;

brick; stone trim; composition roof; N. E. Peters, Archt., 404 Reliance Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis.—Theo. Descheux; build \$12,000 apartment; 4 suites; 2 stories; 40x50 ft.; J. D. Paulus, Archt., 4729 Northland Ave.

Tex., Dallas.—Murphy-Bolanz Land & Loan Co.; reported to erect \$50,000 apartment-house; F. A. Bannister, 510 First Nat. Bank Bldg., Fort Worth, interested.

Va., Newport News.—W. E. Rouse; plans \$25,000 alterations and addition; 3 stories; 25x100 ft.; McKee, Williams & Pettibone, Archts., 225 28th St.

Va., Norfolk.—H. L. Williams; build 6-

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family apartment-house; 3 stories; 75x30 ft.; brick; \$25,000; Harvey S. Abrames, Archt., Arcade Bldg., will revise plans.

Va., Richmond.—M. Levy Crockery, 1703 E. Main St.; erect 2-story brick apartment-house; 25x60 ft.; H. T. Barnham, Archt., Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Va., Staunton.—Ed Woodward, Prest., Chamber of Commerce; apartment; 3 stories; 36x155 ft.; brick; J. T. Collins & Son, Archts., S. Augusta St.

W. Va., Huntington.—J. W. Folof, 1584 Quarrier St., Charleston; build \$25,000 apartment; 6 suites; 2 stories and basement; 45x80 ft.; brick walls; stone trim; wood floors; Malcom H. White, Archt., Kanawha Bank & Trust Bldg., Charleston.

### Association and Fraternal.

Ala., Florence.—Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; expend \$35,000 to \$50,000 for addition and remodeling building.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Lodge No. 221, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; considering erection of 15-story building; club and lodgerooms, offices, stores and restaurant.

Ky., Hardy.—Kentucky River Coal Co., erected \$10,000 Y. M. C. A. building.

La., La Fayette.—Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; \$60,000 building; natatorium; shower baths; gymnasium, etc.

Miss., Hattiesburg.—Salvation Army, Adjutant Willis; building.

Okla., Enid.—Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; \$20,000 building; 3 stories; 150x100 ft.; fireproof; R. W. Shaw, Archt. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Tulsa.—Loyal Order of Moose, No. 414; \$100,000 lodge hall and building.

Tex., Port Arthur.—Salvation Army; \$20,000 building; R. J. Foddrill in charge.

Tex., Tyler.—Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; erect \$50,000 to \$60,000 building; 2 stories.

Va., Portsmouth.—Central Labor Union, Walter C. Nee, Chmn., 1124 Columbus St.; erect \$20,000 store building; 1 story; 26x109 ft.; brick, terra-cotta and tile; composition roof; wood floors; bids opened Nov. 25; Ross Edward Mitchell & Co., Archts., Flatiron Bldg., Norfolk. (Previously noted.)

### Bank and Office.

Ala., Birmingham.—G. L. Miller Co., Atlanta, and others reported to erect \$850,000 bank and office building; 10 stories.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—Boston-Palm Beach Development Co.; remodel store building for offices; reported.

Ga., Savannah.—Farr & Garrard, Agents; office building; probably 8 or 10 stories; site 2x50 ft.; Henrik Wallin, Archt.

Ky., Bowling Green.—Sam Bushin; erect \$30,000 office and store building; 5 stories and basement; brick; Joseph & Joseph, Archts., Atherton Bldg., Louisville.

Ky., Louisville.—Harlan State Bank; alter office building; Thos. J. Nolan, Archt., Courier-Journal Bldg.

La., Shreveport.—Tulahoma Oil Co., G. G. Gillette, representative; erect office building; 6 stories.

Md., Baltimore.—Industrial Bank of Baltimore, J. H. Preston, Prest., Munsey Bldg.; brick and concrete building, Curtis Bay; 26x65 ft.; hardwood interior finish; bids until Nov. 6; Joseph Evans Sperry, Archt., 409 Calvert Bldg. (Previously noted.)

Mo., Excelsior Springs.—Clay County State Bank; erect addition and remodel building; 1 story and basement; brick;

stone trim; composition roof; S. E. Edwards, Archt., 502 Massachusetts Bldg., Kansas City.

N. C., Lambert.—Southern Bell Telephone Co.; office building.

N. C., Pinchurst.—Moore County Title Guaranty Co., Leonard Tufts and others; probably erect bank building.

Okla., Perry.—First National Bank; erect \$25,000 bank and office building; 2 stories; 50x90 ft.; stucco and reinforced concrete; fireproof; pitch and gravel roof; W. T. Schmitt, Archt., 1634 W. 10th St., Oklahoma City.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Lee Russell and O. F. Haley; reported to erect \$1,000,000 office building, 1003-5 Main St.; 20 stories; also 6 additional stories to building at 9th and Main Sts.; Lang & Mitchell, Archts., Dallas.

Tex., Waco.—Liberty National Bank; erect building.

Tex., Wilson.—Wilson State Bank, William Green, Shiner, Tex., and others; building.

Va., Norfolk.—Arlington Building Corp.; erect \$250,000 office building; 7 stories; 76x100 ft.; reinforced concrete and terra-cotta; Philip B. Moser, Archt., Law Bldg.; reported.

### Churches.

Fla., Tampa.—First Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. C. Tims, pastor; building; Ralph D. Martin, Chmn. Com.

Ga., Albany.—Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. J. S. Wiggins, pastor; erect \$35,000 building.

Ga., Atlanta.—First Baptist Church; erect \$170,000 building. Address The Pastor.

Ga., La Grange.—Presbyterian Church; erect \$50,000 structure. Address The Pastor.

Ga., Moultrie.—Episcopal Church, Rev. R. G. Shannonhouse, Rector, Fitzgerald, Ga.; erect \$30,000 building; brick; T. P. Lockwood, Archt., Columbus, Ga. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Lexington.—Methodist Protestant Church, Rev. D. A. Braswell, Pastor; building.

Ky., New Liberty.—Christian Congregation, Geo. Purdy, Chmn. Building Comm.; erect \$15,000 building; Val P. Collins, Archt., 622 Paul Jones Bldg., Louisville.

Md., Baltimore.—Chizuk Amuno Congregation, Dr. Harry Friedenwald, Prest., 1029 Madison Ave.; \$250,000 synagogue, Eutaw Pl. and Chauncey La.

Md., Baltimore.—Mishaon Israel Congregation; \$150,000 synagogue; 2401 Eutaw Pl.; 70x120 ft.; front and towers of Port Deposit granite; brick and concrete in rear; slate roof; steam heat; wood floors; bids probably in Dec.; Stanislaus Russell, Archt., 31 E. Lexington St.; Samuel H. Folkoff, Secy. Bldg. Com., 49 Equitable Bldg.

Mo., Kansas.—Maywood Methodist Episcopal Church; \$15,000 building. Address The Pastor.

N. C., Raleigh.—House of Jacob Congregation; synagogue; Newbern Ave. and East St.; 60x10 ft.; brick; slate roof. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Tulsa.—Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Rev. Father Standaert, Pastor; erect building; Phillip Kates and others, Building Com.

S. C., Charleston.—Tabernacle Baptist Congregation, Rev. J. Allen Hunicutt, Pastor; \$30,000 building; probably brick; David B. Hyer, Archt.

Tenn., Columbia.—St. Peter's Church; erect parish-house and Sunday-school building. Address The Rector.

Tex., Austin.—University Baptist Church, Chas. E. Maddy, Chmn. Building Com.; bids until Nov. 20 for building; plans and specifications at office Roy L. Thomas, Archt.

Tex., Brownwood.—First Presbyterian Church; \$50,000 building. Address The Pastor.

Tex., El Paso.—Government Hill Baptist

Church, Rev. Grover C. Linn, Pastor; erect building.

Tex., Lockney.—Methodist Church Building Comm.; erect \$25,000 building; J. C. Berry, Archt., Amarillo.

Va., Courtland.—Methodist Episcopal Church, W. L. Burks, Chmn. Bldg. Committee; build \$20,000 Sunday-school; 2 stories; 60x70 ft.; brick and frame; Ross Edward Mitchell & Co., Archts., Flatiron Bldg., Norfolk.

Va., Craddock.—Fourth St. Baptist Church, Rev. Mr. Garrett, Pastor; erect \$20,000 building.

Va., Norfolk.—St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Rev. M. B. Marshall, rector, 731 Armistead Rd.; build \$15,000 residence; 2 stories; 39x37 ft.; brick, stone trim; Peckles & Ferguson, Archts., Law Bldg., taking bids.

Va., Richmond.—Woodland Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. H. B. Proctor, Pastor; \$25,000 Sunday-school; Herbert L. Cain, Archt., 12 N. 9th St.

W. Va., Franklin.—Presbyterian Church receiving bids for building; concrete and river rocks; plans and specifications at office Dr. O. Dyer.

W. Va., Clarksburg.—Hebrew Congregation, Rabbi Israel Levine; \$10,000 to \$15,000 synagogue; S. L. Edlavitch, Secy., 351 W. Main St.

W. Va., Fairmount.—Methodist Episcopal Church, South, receives bids through C. H. Subler, Archt., Professional Bldg., until Dec. 16 for \$80,000 building; brick; stone trim; 70x100 ft.; seat 1000. (Previously noted.)

### City and County.

Ga., Rome—Jail, etc.—Board of Roads and Revenues authorized election on \$125,000 bonds to erect jail, \$125,000 for schools and \$50,000 for memorial hospital. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Lagrange.—Auditorium.—City; erect auditorium; 1 story; 95x50 ft.; Thos. J. Nolan, Courier Journal Bldg., Louisville.

Ky., Lexington.—City Hall, Auditorium, etc. City voted \$500,000 bonds to build city hall and municipal auditorium to seat 4000 to 7000; \$400,000 to erect junior high school, negro high school and improve present buildings; \$75,000 to supplement funds for erecting \$300,000 soldiers' memorial at University of Kentucky; Thos. C. Bradley, Mayor. (Previously noted.)

N. C., Asheville.—Comfort Station.—City Commrs.; erect comfort station on Park Sq.; bids until Nov. 28.

### Courthouses.

Kan., Girard.—Crawford County Commrs.; bids until Nov. 24 to wreck present structure and erect \$300,000 courthouse and jail; plans and specifications at office P. C. Tiffany, County Clerk; Tonini & Bramblet, Archts., Oklahoma City, and Western Contractor, Kansas City, Mo. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Duncan.—Stephens County, Ralph Talley, Clk.; erect \$150,000 courthouse and jail; brick; stone trim; composition roof; Jewel Hicks, Archt., Oklahoma City. (Lately noted voted bonds.)

Okla., Boise City.—Cimarron County Commissioners; plan to erect courthouse.

Tenn., Knoxville.—Knox County; erect addition to courthouse; fireproof; slate roof; reinforced concrete floors; steam heat; electric lighting; \$125,000; bids opened in spring; Albert B. Baumann, Archt. (Previously noted.)

### Dwellings.

Ala., Lacon.—J. B. Patterson; erect \$20,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 40.6x42 ft.; frame; face-brick piers; composition shingle

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.



roof; Aurelius-Swanson Co., Archt., 1006 State Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City.

Ark., Forest City.—R. J. Lanier; build \$12,000 residence; 2 stories; brick veneer; shingle roof; hot-water heat; bids opened March 1. Address Mann & Gatling, Archts., 614-616 Scimitar Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

Ark., Pine Bluff.—J. F. McIntyre; erect \$11,000 residence, Park Pl.

Fla., St. Augustine.—Flagler estate; alterations and additions to residence; garage; stables, enclosed patio, tennis courts, service drives, gardens, etc.; Richard H. Pratt, 3d, Landscape Archt., 13 W. Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—Karl Jungbluth, New York; erect \$10,000 to \$12,000 residence; 40x50 ft.; brick and stucco; cement tile roof; wood floors; 6 rooms; 2 baths; W. S. Shull, Archt.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—Harry L. Kelsey of Boston-Palm Beach Development Co.; \$75,000 residence; reported.

Ga., Albany.—Chabot Bros.; 5 dwellings; 5 or 6 rooms.

Ga., Atlanta.—A. H. Bailey; \$15,000 residence; 2 stories; brick veneer; day labor.

Ga., Atlanta.—St. Elmo Massengale, Prest. Massengale Advertising Agency; residence.

Ga., Summerville.—J. L. Hammond; erect 4 residences.

Ky., Anchorage.—A. B. Kinnaird; erect \$20,000 dwelling; 2 stories and basement; 60x35 ft.; rubble stone; Meyers & Breuner, Archts., 912 Lincoln Trust Bldg., Louisville.

Ky., Hazard.—Ajax Coal Co.; erect 10 miners' dwellings; 4 rooms; 28x24 ft.; frame; dropped siding and celled; composition roof. Address owners. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Lexington.—S. F. McCormick Lumber Co.; erect 2 dwellings; brick; 2 stories; 8 rooms; \$20,000.

Ky., Louisville.—Louisville Cement Co., W. S. Speed, Prest., 315 Guthrie St.; erect 25 dwellings; 1½ stories; 20x30 ft.; frame and cement; \$60,000.

Ky., Louisville.—A. R. Smith, 507 Realty Bldg., Archt. for \$15,000 residence; 2½ stories and basement; 60x30 ft.; brick.

La., New Orleans.—F. L. Dusenberry; erect \$11,200 residence; frame; Jones & Rossie, Archts.

La., Shreveport.—H. V. Friedman and J. P. Bonds, Los Angeles, Cal.; 50 dwellings.

Md., Baltimore.—Frank O. Singer, Jr., Equitable Bldg.; 150 dwellings; Edgewood property near Gwynn's Falls Park; erect 1½ and 2 stories; contemplated.

Md., Baltimore.—Levi L. Chambers, 4123 Roland Ave.; erect 3 residences, southwest side University Parkway near School Lane; hollow tile and stucco.

Md., Baltimore.—Rochester Home Building Co., 3630 Starr Lane; 46 dwellings in 600 block E. 36th St.; 2 stories; brick; 14.1x48 ft.; \$83,000.

Miss., Clarksdale.—J. H. Letcher; erect 5 or 6 residences.

Mo., Kansas City.—Gus Agee, 302 Commerce Bldg.; build 4 dwellings; 2 stories and basement; 20x33 ft.; frame and stucco; shingle roof; \$12,000; construction by owner.

Mo., Kansas City.—J. C. Nichols; build 3 dwellings; 2 stories and basement; 33x37 ft.; frame and stucco; shingle roof; \$21,000; construction by owner.

Mo., Kansas City.—Dick Roby; build \$15,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 30x40 ft.; frame and stucco; shingle roof; C. E. Shepard, Archt., 510 Reliance Bldg.

Mo., Kansas City.—C. D. Brenner, Atchison, Kans.; build \$10,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 25x40 ft.; stone and stucco.

Mo., Kansas City.—Fletcher Cowherd Land Co., 200 Grand Ave. Temple Bldg.; build 20 dwellings; electric lights; \$5000 to \$12,000 each; Selby H. Kurfiss, Archt., 1202 Scarritt Bldg.; Joe Runkel, supervise construction.

Mo., Kansas City.—J. S. Lillis; 22 room brick residence; 5 baths; Italian architecture; wrought-iron stairway; 3-car garage; Hoyt, Price & Barnes, Archts.

Mo., Plattsburg.—Carl Jenkins; build \$15,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 30x40 ft.; stone; C. E. Shepard, Archt., 510 Reliance Bldg., Kansas City.

Mo., St. Joseph.—E. C. Delavan; erect \$10,000 residence; 1 story and basement; 34x50 ft.; frame and stucco; shingle roof.

Mo., St. Louis.—Bernard Willis; erect \$30,000 residence and garage; 2 stories; Guy Study, Archt., 1463 Arcade Bldg.

N. C., Asheville.—E. H. Kaminer; erect \$20,000 residence; 12 rooms.

N. C., Charlotte.—Home Real Estate & Guaranty Co.; build 3 dwellings; 1 story; frame; 5 rooms; \$13,500.

N. C., Winston-Salem.—Realty Bond Co.; 50 dwellings.

Okla., Norman.—Carey-Lombard-Young Co.; erect \$10,000 residence; 1½ stories and basement; 31x48 ft.; frame; face-brick piers; shingle roof; Aurelius-Swanson Co., Archt., 1006 State Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City.

Okla., Ponca City.—American Lumber Co.; erect \$10,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 30x47 ft.; metal lath and stucco; composition shingle roof; Aurelius Swanson Co., Archt., 1006 State Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City.

S. C., Denmark.—Winchester Graham; \$25,000 residence; 2 stories; 50x100 ft.; brick; metal roof; furnace heat; plumbing; electric lights. (Lately noted.)

Tex., El Paso.—Leavell & Sherman; 5 bungalows; \$25,000.

Tex., Houston.—Hurlock Realty Co.; erect 3 dwellings; frame; \$12,000.

Tex., Houston.—W. L. Edmondson; erect 5 dwellings; frame; \$11,200.

Va., Alexandria.—Chas. King & Sons; 42 dwellings; 2 stories; brick; \$225,000; W. L. Clark, Archt., 117 Prince St.

Va., Kenbridge.—E. G. Bagley; build 2½-story residence; 60x70 ft.; brick and hollow tile; H. T. Barnham, Archt., Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Va., Norfolk.—J. D. Stone, Arcade Bldg.; build \$15,000 dwelling; 2 stories; 30x45 ft.; brick; Harvey S. Abrames, Archt., Arcade Bldg.; construction by owner.

Va., Norfolk.—Alice M. Todd; erect \$10,000 residence; 2 stories; frame.

Va., Norfolk.—C. R. Murray; erect 2 dwellings; \$10,000.

Va., Richmond.—Oscar E. Parrish, Prest. of \$2,000,000 corporation to erect dwellings.

Va., Richmond.—Muhleman & Kayhoe; dwellings in Laburnum Park; 6 and 8 rooms; frame and stucco; plans and construction by owner.

Va., Richmond.—W. Duncan Lee, Travelers Bldg., Archt.; \$10,000 residence; 2½ stories; 40x100 ft.; brick.

Va., Richmond.—Roselawn Land Corp., 512 American Natl. Bank Bldg.; build 3 dwellings. Westhampton; 2 stories; 29x34 ft.; frame; slate roof; hardwood floors; hot-air heat; electric lighting; bids being received; \$30,000. Address L. P. Hartsook, Archt., American National Bank Bldg.

Va., Richmond.—W. T. Selden, Adams Grain & Provision Co.; \$20,000 residence; 2 stories; 40x70 ft.; brick and stucco; Asbury & Whitehurst, Archts., 110 N. 7th St.

Va., Richmond.—W. Earl Miller; \$20,000 resi-

dence, Westmoreland Place; 2 stories; hollow tile and stucco; W. Duncan Lee, Archt., Travelers Bldg.

Va., Suffolk.—Philip B. Moser, Archt., Law Bldg., Norfolk; build \$25,000 residence; 2 stories; 47x40 ft.; frame.

W. Va., Martinsburg.—Dr. J. L. Daniels; residence.

## Government and State.

D. C., Washington.—Storehouse.—Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., C. W. Parks, Chief; erect storehouse; Boyle-Robertson Constr. Co., Evans Bldg., lowest bidder.

Ga., Atlanta.—Offices.—United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.; expend \$10,000 for remodeling portion Masons' Annuity Bldg. for offices.

Md., Hagerstown.—Postoffice.—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supvr. Archt., Washington, D. C.; receives bids until Nov. 2 for extension of mailing vestibule at postoffice, drawings No. 65; plans and specifications from custodian at site or from Supvr. Archt.

N. C., Thomasville.—Postoffice.—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Act. Supvr. Archt., Washington, D. C.; bids until Dec. 18 for furnishing labor to construct postoffice with materials furnished by Government; drawings and specifications obtainable after Nov. 20 from Custodian of site, Thomasville, or from Supervising Archt. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material.)

## Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Ga., Atlanta.—Mercy Hospital & Nurses' Training School Incptd. by Thos. H. Slater and others; capital \$100,000; erect building.

Ga., Macon.—City Hospital Comsn.; erect tubercular camp; administration building with sloping shelters; accommodate 35 to 40 patients.

Ga., Rome.—Board of Roads and Revenues authorized election on bonds for memorial hospital. (See City and County.)

La., Shreveport.—Highland Sanitarium; \$125,000 addition.

Mo., Columbia.—Boone County; build \$100,000 hospital; 3 stories and basement; 40x125 ft.; brick; stone trim; reinforced concrete; fireproof; Shephard, Farrar & Wisner, Archts., 1202 R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City.

Mo., Kansas City.—Bell Memorial Hospital; considering erection of \$200,000 hospital.

Okla., Cushing.—Public Hospital; erect \$45,000 building; brick; steam heat; central lighting plant. Address C. M. O'Brien, Box 98.

Tex., Corpus Christi.—Spohn Sanitarium, conducted by Sisters of the Incarnate Word of North Beach; rebuild hospital previously noted damaged by fire.

Tex., Mexia.—Commercial Club promoting erection of sanitarium.

## Hotels.

Ark., Glenwood.—K. E. Hallman and associates; erect 3-story hotel; Witt & Selbert, Archts., Texarkana, Ark.

Fla., Stuart.—D. P. Davis; \$100,000 hotel; contemplated.

Ky., Shelbyville.—Armstrong Hotel, M. G. Stewart, Mgr.; expend \$20,000 for improvements to hotel; 4 stories and basement; brick; Joseph & Joseph, Archts., Atherton Bldg., Louisville.

La., Lafayette.—J. E. Trahan; build 40-room addition to Commercial Hotel.

N. C., Fayetteville.—Chamber of Commerce; promoting erection of hotel.

N. C., Winston-Salem.—Wm. Stoddart, 9 E. 40th St., New York, Archt., for proposed

\$1,000,000 hotel, 5th and Cherry Sts.; Wm. For. Lusser; details from architect.

Okla., Bristow.—Chamber of Commerce promoting erection \$100,000 hotel; 40 rooms; brick.

Tenn., Memphis.—Martin Isale and others organized company to erect \$750,000 structure to replace Arlington Hotel; 250 rooms.

Tex., Sonora.—Chamber of Commerce; promoting erection of \$100,000 hotel; 3 stories; 48 rooms; concrete and brick.

Va., Clifton Forge. Clifton Forge Hotel; build \$150,000 hotel; 100 rooms; Chas. M. Robinson, Archt., Times-Dispatch Bldg., Richmond.

Va., Hot Springs.—Homestead Hotel, M. C. Ingalls, Prest.; erect \$40,000 addition; 1 story; 70x200 ft.; Elzner & Anderson, Archts., Citizens' Natl. Bank Bldg., Cincinnati.

### Miscellaneous.

Ala., Mobile.—Clubhouse.—Eastern Shore Yacht Club, Harold Gaynor and others; erect clubhouse.

Ga., Griffin.—Clubhouse.—Country Club Realty Co.; \$15,000 to \$20,000 improvements to residence for clubhouse; A. F. N. Everett, Archt., Atlanta.

Ky., Louisville.—Home.—Kentucky Children's Home Society; several buildings; Hugh L. Nevin and J. Earl Henry, Asso. Archts., Starks Bldg., Address Geo. L. Schon, Secy., 1086 Baxter Ave. (Lately noted.)

Md., Baltimore.—Clubhouse.—Lithuanian Assn., care Jno. Chester, 683 W. Lombard St.; erect \$50,000 clubhouse; 60x137 ft.; hall in rear; front, 3 stories and basement; terracotta front; balance, brick; slag roof; maple floors; steam heat; Stanislaus Russell, Archt., 11 E. Lexington St.; receives bids latter part of Nov.

Miss., Clarksdale.—Clubhouse.—Clarksdale Country Club, Oscar Carr and others; clubhouse, golf links, tennis courts, etc.

Mo., Henley.—Clubhouse.—Manuel Camden and others; clubhouse.

N. C., Raleigh.—Orphanage.—Methodist Orphanage; erect Atwater Memorial Hall; Jas. B. Atwater, Bynum, N. C., interested.

N. C., Thomasville.—Baptist Orphanage; erect \$12,000 to \$15,000 office building; about 55x48 ft.; brick; slate or tile roof; hardwood floors; steam heat; light already provided; contract let this fall or early in spring; J. M. McMichael, Archt., Charlotte, Address M. L. Kesler, Thomasville.

N. C., Thomasville.—Hunting Lodge.—Frank H. Fleer; \$35,000 building, 4 mi. from Thomasville; Frank A. Weston, Archt., Greensboro, N. C.

Okla., Bliss.—Dairy Barn.—Miller Bros.; build \$10,000 dairy barn.

Tex., Beaumont.—Sheds.—Wharf and Dock Comsn.; construct lumber sheds.

### Railway Stations, Sheds, Etc.

Ark., Hoxie.—Missouri Pacific R. R., H. R. Carpenter, Ch. Engr., St. Louis; \$100,000 improvements; remodel terminal facilities; construct car sheds to replace burned structures; improve drainage system; erect foreman's office and washroom for employees.

Tex., McKinney.—Texas Electric Ry.; erect passenger depot.

### Schools.

Ala., Birmingham.—Jefferson County Board of Education; erect 4-room building at Mineral Springs; also erect high school in Special School Dist. 11-A (Mulga, McDonalds Chapel and Docona); D. O. Whildin, Archt., Title Guarantee Bldg.

Fla., Bonita Springs.—Lee County Board of

Public Instruction, Fort Myers, Fla.; bids until Nov. 19 to erect brick and frame school in Special Tax School Dist. No. 7; plans and specifications at office F. J. Kennard, Archt., Tampa, and office County Supt., Fort Myers.

Fla., Pensacola.—Escambia County Board of Public Instruction, A. S. Edwards, Supt.; 3-story fireproof high school; 240x50-ft. auditorium; wing 62x100 ft.; composition roof; wood and tile floors; steam heat; also 1-story Walker D. Willis, Archt., Blount Bldg., Address owner.

Ga., Lincolnton.—Town Council receives bids at office Samuel L. Wilkes, Mayor, until Nov. 24 (extended date) to erect 2-story brick and tile school; 50x90 ft.; tar and gravel roof; maple floors; hot-air heat; plans and specifications at office Willis Irvin, Archt., Lamar Bldg., Augusta. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Rome.—Board of Roads and Revenues authorized election on school bonds. (See City and County.)

Ky., Lexington.—City voted \$400,000 school bonds; also \$75,000 to supplement funds to erect soldiers' memorial at University of Kentucky. (See City and County.)

Ky., Paducah.—City voted \$250,000 bonds to erect 3 schools; Ralph Yakel, Supt. of Schools. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Fulton.—Itawamba Agricultural High School; \$85,000 building. (Lately incorrectly noted at Miss., Itawamba.)

Miss., Jackson.—City voted \$250,000 school bonds; F. M. Trussell, City Clk. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Braymer.—Board of Education; erect \$30,000 building; brick; stone trim; composition roof; W. E. Schrage, Archt., 43 E. 32d St., Kansas City.

Mo., Fair Grove.—School Board; building.

N. C., Colfax.—Town petitioned Board of Education for election on \$20,000 bonds to supplement funds to erect Colfax Memorial High School.

N. C., Concord.—Stonewall Jackson Training School; erect \$15,000 cottage; accommodate 20.

Okla., Poteau.—Board of Education, A. B. Green, Secy.; erect \$100,000 high school; 3 stories and basement; fireproof; brick and reinforced concrete; stone trim; composition roof; B. G. Overton, Archt., Miami, Okla. (Previously noted.)

Okla., Paden.—Trustees School Dist. No. 14, C. H. Goode, Chmn.; erect \$20,000 public school; brick; 6 rooms; bids until Nov. 13; plans and specifications at office Mr. Goode, State Bank of Paden, and office A. C. Davis & Son, Archts., Shawnee, Okla.

S. C., Greenville.—Furman University, Dr. W. J. McGlothlin, Prest.; erect \$250,000 dormitory; J. E. Shirrine, Archt. and Engr., receives bids about Dec. 1. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Jackson.—City Comsn.; erect building for Whitehall Grammar School; 2 other schools.

Tex., Calvert.—City voted \$60,000 bonds to supplement \$60,000 fund to erect brick school. Address Board of Education.

Tex., San Antonio.—Board of Education, Dr. E. O. Evans, Prest.; erect Prospect Hill School.

Tex., Waco.—Baylor University; \$250,000 dormitory; 4 stories; 100x210 ft.; fireproof; steam heat; Birch D. Easterwood, Archt. (Lately noted.)

Va., Crewe.—Winningham Dist. School Board, C. Wilson, Chmn.; erect \$50,000 high school; brick; steam heat; G. R. Ragan, Archt., Roanoke; construction by Board under supervision of Abblitt Bros., Victoria, Va., who may be addressed.

Va., Petersburg.—Virginia Normal and Industrial School, L. H. Foster, Treas.; re-

model sanitary system; brick; \$16,000; Chas. M. Robinson, Archt., Times-Dispatch Bldg., Richmond.

### Stores.

Ark., Ellytheville.—Jimmie Boyd; building.

Ark., Little Rock.—Fones Bros. Hardware Co.; 5-story-and-basement building; reinforced concrete; 130x200 ft.

D. C., Washington.—Wm. S. Plager, Archt., 1930 Kearney St. N. E.; erect 2 stores, Rhode Island Ave. N. E.; 1 story; 25x58 ft.; \$10,000; bids about Nov. 7.

Fla., Tampa.—Jose Lovera; reported contemplating erecting drug store and 8 or 10-story hotel or apartment house.

Ga., Atlanta.—Robt. Joe and Eugene Schmitts; enlarge and remodel building; \$10,000.

Ky., Hazard.—Sterling Hardware Co.; erect \$10,000 store; 1 story; 40x100 ft.; brick; composition roof; construction by rebuilder.

Ky., Marion.—Floyd Wheeler; rebuild burned structure; 1 story and basement; 67x86 ft.; brick; stone trim; \$12,000; H. E. Boyle, Archt., Furniture Bldg., Evansville, Ind.

La., Thibodaux.—E. E. Herbert; erect business building.

Miss., Clarksdale.—Frank Glatras; convert 3 structures into stores.

Miss., Clarksdale.—L. S. Landry and J. E. Sommers; erect \$25,000 store; 50x125 ft.; brick; built-up roof; concrete floors; concrete sidewalk; hand elevator; Mr. Landry will also erect concrete building.

Mo., Cahoon.—Cahoon Wholesale Grocery Co.; erect \$10,000 building; 60x125 ft.; concrete; asphalt roof; concrete floors. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Kansas City.—J. C. Nichols, 911 Commerce Bldg.; erect \$18,000 building; 1 story and basement; 112-57 ft.; brick; stone trim; composition roof; day labor.

Mo., St. Louis.—L. O. Goedde, 4801 Easton Ave.; erect \$25,000 building; 2 stories; 50x90 ft.; brick; day labor.

N. C., Wilson.—J. T. Barnes; erect several business buildings.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Oklahoma City Credit Corp.; \$20,000 3-story brick building.

Okla., Tulsa.—Pearce Alexander; erect \$24,000 store building.

Tenn., Knoxville.—B. H. Sprankle; erect \$20,000 building; brick; 2 stories and basement; 37x135 ft.; fireproof; A. B. Baumann, Archt.; day labor under supervision of owner.

Tex., De Leon.—T. S. Holden; erect 1-story addition to brick business block; also 2 buildings.

Tex., Lufkin.—Jas. H. Gunter; erect business building.

Tex., So. ora.—G. Hamilton; erect \$10,000 brick building.

### Theaters.

Ark., Little Rock.—Southern Enterprises; Paramount-Afterart Theater, 6th and Main Sts.; fireproof; reinforced concrete and steel.

Ga., Columbus.—R. E. Martin; \$12,000 moving-picture and vaudeville theater; 50x120 ft.; Lackwood & Green, Archts.

Ga., Cordele.—John Cain; reported to remodel Pate Bldg. for moving-picture theater; seating capacity 1500 to 2000.

Ky., Louisville.—Samuel Reebly, Chattanooga, Tenn., reported to erect \$40,000 moving-picture theater; 2 stories; brick; Joseph & Joseph, Archts., Atherton Bldg., Louisville.

La., Nachitoches.—Saenger Amusement Co., Shreveport; erect moving-picture theater.

Mo., Hannibal.—Dubinsky Bros., Reserve Bank Bldg., Kansas City; build \$40,000 theater; 3 stories and basement; 42x140 ft.;

brick, terra-cotta and reinforced concrete; composition roof; Carl Boller & Bro., Archts., 508 Ridge Bldg., Kansas City.

Okla., Blackwell.—Blackwell Elks' Theater ineptd.; \$22,000 capital; J. T. Stout and others.

Va., Charlottesville.—Kendler-Zimmerman Co.; picture-show theater; seating capacity 200; several stores in connection; \$75,000 to \$100,000; F. W. Trayman, Treas.

### Warehouses.

Ark., Texarkana.—W. H. Laney; erect \$10,000 potato-storage house.

Ark., Taylor.—Taylor Bonded Warehouse & Marketing Assn., R. Taylor, Chmn.; erect \$10,000 warehouse.

Ark., Little Rock.—Kidd-Bossinger Hardware Co.; temporary ironclad warehouse pending erection 3 or 4-story brick building.

Ga., Rome.—Rome Iron & Metal Co.; erect warehouse.

Mo., Kansas City.—Long Bell Lumber Co., Earl Kenyon, Mgr. Sash and Door Dept.; erect warehouse. (See Machinery Wanted—Conveyor System.)

S. C., Columbia.—Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O.; expend \$10,000 for improvements to 3-story and basement building for distributing unit.

S. C., Columbia.—Kirkland Distributing Co.; erect distributing house.

Tenn., Jackson.—Madison County Cotton Growers' Assn.; erect warehouse; 100x200 ft.; C. A. Thomas and others, committee. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Oklahoma City.—J. L. Lyons; erect \$12,000 brick warehouse.

Tex., Corpus Christi.—Corpus Christi Compress Co.; erect storage sheds to replace buried structures; 10,000-bale capacity.

## BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED

### Apartment-Houses.

Ala., Birmingham.—E. M. Dineen; erect 217,000 apartment; 2 stories and basement; 4x4 ft.; Chas. E. Huffman, Contr., 1626 W. 8th St., Oklahoma City.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—J. A. Walls; \$10,000 apartment and store building; 2 stories; 46x60 ft.; fireproof; stucco; cement and hardwood floors; lighting, \$200; sidewalk, \$150; C. J. Meerdink, Archt. and Contr.

La., New Orleans.—C. A. Stair; erect \$27,000 apartment; 2 stories; frame; H. F. Hinricks & Son, Contrs.

Md., Baltimore.—Chas. H. Steffey, Inc., 18 E. Lexington St.; erect 2 brick apartments southwest side University Park near School Lane; 68x10 ft. and 68.6x39.9 ft.; 3 stories; first story reinforced concrete; tile roof; steam heat; tile and hardwood floors; dumb-waiter; fire escapes; steel work; incinerators; artificial east stone; sheet-metal work; ornamental iron work; millwork and plastering; Clyde N. Friz, Archt., Lexington Bldg.; Jno. F. Kunkel, Contr., 29 S. Linwood Ave.

Md., Baltimore.—Cambridge Apartment Co.; erect \$1,200,000 apartment-house, St. Paul and 34th Sts.; 250x75 ft.; 7 stories; reinforced concrete and hollow tile; slag roof; probably vapor heat; Edward L. Palmer, Jr., Archt., 512 N. Charles St.; Gladfelter & Chambers, Contrs., 36th St. and Roland Ave. (Lately noted.)

Va., Portsmouth.—C. H. Williams; erect \$26,000 apartment-house, Hutton St. near Holiday; 3 stories; tapestry brick and hollow tile; slag roof; steam heat; Modern Architecture Co., Archt., P. O. Box 591; H. C. Rawlings, Contr.

Va., Portsmouth.—J. D. Parker; erect \$24,000 apartment-house, Court and Glasgow Sts.; 3 stories; tapestry brick and hollow tile; slag roof; steam heat; Modern Architecture Co., Archt., P. O. Box 591; H. C. Rawlings, Contr.

W. Va., Charleston.—Mr. Lewis; build \$12,000 apartment; 3 suites; Higginbotham & Knapp, Archts., 702 Natl. Bank Bldg.; Jim H. Love, Contr., 1582 Washington Ave.

### Bank and Office.

Ark., Stuttgart.—Exchange Bank and Stuttgart Hotel Co.; erect 5-story building; 150x50 ft.; reinforced concrete and brick; fireproof; tar and gravel roof; vacuum heat; electric lights; \$170,000; Mann & Stern, Archts., Little Rock. Address E. A. Steininger Construction Co., Contr., Post-Dispatch Bldg., St. Louis. (Previously noted.)

Ky., Marion.—Marion Bank, J. E. Blue, Pres.; \$20,000 bank and office building; concrete, brick and stone; 53x32 ft.; Johns-Manville asbestos roof; tile and rift pine floors; heating \$2000; electric lights; Clifford Shopbell & Co., Archts., 707 Furniture Bldg., Evansville, Ind.; J. M. Reynolds, Contr., Providence, Ky. (Lately noted.)

La., Crowley.—First National Bank; erect 7-story bank and office building; Underwood Contracting Corp., Contr., Canal Bank Bldg., New Orleans. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Buckner.—Bank of Buckner; erect \$22,000 bank building 34x64 ft.; brick and frame; tar and gravel roof; wood floors; steam heat; Owen & Payson, Archts., Reliance Bldg.; Geo. Cope & Sons, Contrs., 4900 Linwood Blvd., both Kansas City, Mo. (Previously noted.)

Okla., Ponca City.—Marland Refining Co.; erect \$300,000 office building. (See Hotels.)

Tex., El Paso.—Federal Reserve Bank, Dallas; \$125,000 branch building; 2 stories and basement; fireproof; concrete; C. Bargebaugh, Archt.; R. E. McKee, Contr. (Previously noted.)

Tex., Junction.—Junction State Bank; erect 2-story fireproof building; 68x110 ft.; \$5,000; Adams & Adams, Archts., Gibbs Bldg., San Antonio; W. E. Shimpson, Contr. (Previously noted.)

Va., Norfolk.—Myers & Margolis; erect \$35,841 office building; 3 stories; brick; 25x90 ft.; Seacoast Construction Co., Contr.

Va., Portsmouth.—Community Savings Bank; erect \$15,000 building in county near Edingham St.; marble and tile front; stucco and plate glass; marble floors; metal ceiling; reinforced concrete vault; marble fixtures; Modern Architecture Co., Archt., Box 591; New Era Construction Co., Contr.

### Churches.

Va., Norfolk.—Ghent Methodist Church, Rev. Frank L. Wells, Pastor, 523 Raleigh Ave.; \$75,000 building; 1 and 3 stories; 70x85 ft. and 30x120 ft.; Georgian style; Corinthian columns; brick and terra-cotta; marble trim; main floor seat 550; gallery, 350; pipe organ; heating apparatus, dining-room, kitchen in basement; Peebles & Ferguson, Archts.; W. T. Gregory, Contr. (Previously noted.)

Mo., St. Louis.—Taylor Place Presbyterian Church, Rev. R. C. Williamson, Pastor; erect addition and alter building; \$10,000; O. J. Popp, Archt., Odd Fellows Bldg.; General Construction Co., Contr., Victoria Bldg.

Tex., Ranger.—Methodist Church; erect

\$10,000 building; 8x120 ft.; white brick; 4 marble columns; auditorium to seat 1400; R. H. Hunt Co., Archt., Dallas; Moore & Co., Contrs., Ranger. (Previously noted.)

### Dwellings.

D. C., Washington.—Wm. S. Plager, Archt., 1039 Kearney St. N. E.; build 6 residences; 2 stories; \$60,000; Bailey & Carlton, Contrs., Chaplain Ave. N. E.

Ky., Louisville.—Strauss Co.; erect residence; 2 stories and basement; 50x65 ft.; H. H. Martin, Contr., 1736 Fernwood Ave.

Ky., Louisville.—E. T. Parsons; erect \$12,000 residence; 2½ stories; 37x33 ft.; C. J. Meriwether, Contr., 214 S. 4th St.

La., Jennings.—S. R. Black; erect bungalow and barn; \$10,000; 65x38 ft.; Deleo lighting system; sleeping porch; 8 rooms; I. C. Carter, Archt.; George Price, Contr.

Md., Baltimore.—Park Heights Manor Development Co.; build 20 one-story brick bungalows; 24x36 ft.; pipeless furnaces; asphalt roof; 50 additional bungalows in spring; total cost, \$275,000. Address Seaboard Engineering Co., Archt. and Contr., 415 Wolfe Bldg.

Mo., Kansas City.—D. M. Proctor, 439 Searritt Bldg.; build 6 dwellings; 2 stories and basement; 24x36 ft.; frame; electric lights; \$42,000; Wm. Becker, Contr., 3197 Searritt Ave.

Mo., Springfield.—D. J. Landers; build \$5,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 40x150 ft.; residence; 2 stories and basement; 124x64 ft.; garage, 46x80 ft.; install pipe organ; Heckenly & Mark, Archts., Landers Bldg.; Howard Mann, Contr.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—South Oklahoma Town Co.; erect dwellings; 1 story; \$500 each; Frank Brown, Archt., 1610 Exchange Ave.; Chas. E. Huffman, Contr., 1626 W. 8th St.

Tenn., Memphis.—Charles V. York; \$10,000 residence; 2 stories; 9 rooms; brick veneer; G. H. McCaskill, Contr.

Tex., Paris.—F. A. Hooker; erect \$12,000 residence; contract let.

Va., Hampton.—W. W. Richardson; \$10,000 addition and alterations to residence, Little Berkley; 2½ stories; McKee, Williams & Pettibone, Archts., 225 28th St., Newport News; Philip F. Kline, Contr., 333 Chesapeake Ave., Newport News.

Va., Lynchburg.—A. P. Pettyjohn; \$10,000 bungalow; 1½ stories; 37x47 ft.; Craighill & Cardwell, Archts., People's Bank Bldg.; J. P. Pettyjohn & Co., Contrs., 212 8th St.

Va., Norfolk.—Willis Co., Inc., 3500 Newport Ave.; build 2 dwellings, Rhode Island Ave.; also 3 dwellings, Westover Ave.; 2 stories; C. B. Powers, Contr., 820 W. 34th St.

Va., Norfolk.—B. W. Willis; build \$10,000 residence, 609 Baldwin Pl.; L. McCloud, Contr., Colley and Sandy Aves.

Va., Portsmouth.—Dr. J. C. Dunford; \$16,500 residence; 2 stories; pile and concrete foundation; semi-fireproof walls; tile roof; Calvin Peele, Contr.

### Government and State.

D. C., Washington.—Butler Building Annex, Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Act. Superintending Archt.; extend and remodel Butler Bldg.; Boyle Robertson Construction Co., Contr., Evans Bldg. (Lately noted.)

### Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Ga., Albany.—Phoebe Putney Memorial Hospital; remodel building; marble front; steel and brick veranda; remodel roofs; vacuum-cleaning system; recording electric signals; diet kitchens and refrigerating plants on each floor; laboratory; heating plant; R. F. Leonard, Contr.



Ga., Rome.—Drs. R. M. and W. P. Harbin; 3-story addition to Harbin Hospital; 75x40 ft.; reinforced concrete; cement slab roof; cement flush floors; hot-water heat; elevator; also enlarge basement, extend rear of 6th floor, etc.; \$75,000; R. S. Pringle, Archt.; Shelverton Construction Co., Contr., both Atlanta. (Lately noted.)

### Hotels.

Ky., Corbin.—G. M. Smith; erect \$35,000 hotel and store building; 3 stories and basement; R. B. Kelsey, Contr.

La., Shreveport.—Yource Estate; 3-story brick addition to Norman Hotel; 30 rooms; hot and cold water; W. H. Werner, Contr.

Okla., Blackwell.—Blackwell Hotel Co.; \$160,000 building; 140x150 ft.; brick and reinforced concrete; composition roof; cement floors; vacuum steam heat; 3-way prism glass vault lights; 2 traction elevators; Frank P. McClure Construction Co., Contr., New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Address Kennerly & Siegemeyer, Archts., 505 Benoit Bldg., St. Louis. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Ponca City.—Marland Refining Co.; plans \$1,500,000 industrial development; \$300,000 hotel; \$300,000 office building; \$75,000 garage; \$75,000 warehouse; reinforced concrete and wood; Johns-Manville asphalt roofing; concrete, oak, maple and pine floors; Van Anken system of heating (office, \$25,000); lighting, sidewalks and vault lights, \$112,000; Otis elevators, \$12,000; Layton, Smith & Forsyth, Archts.; Campbell & Price, Contrs. (Previously noted.)

Va., Danville.—W. W. Lynn, Lynchburg; erect 20-room annex to hotel; 1 story; 45x100 ft.; brick; vapor heat. Address L. B. Flora & Son, Archts. and Contrs., Arcade, Room 39, Danville.

### Miscellaneous.

Mo., Harrelson.—Barn and Headhouse.—W. A. Pickering, R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City; erect show barn and headhouse; 2 stories; 60x220 ft.; Reyburn Engineering & Construction Co., 609 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Contr. for headhouse; show barn, day labor; Shepard, Farar & Wiser, Archts., 1202 R. A. Long Bldg.; H. A. Noble, Struct. Engr., 411 Reliance Bldg., both Kansas City.

Mo., Lancaster.—Market.—J. C. Hockett; erect \$10,000 building; 55x60 ft.; cement and tile; patent roofing; cement floors; J. P. Brady, Archt.; C. S. Pond, Contr., both Keokuk, Iowa. Address Owner.

Okla., Lawton.—Clubhouse.—Lawton Golf & Country Club; erect \$30,000 clubhouse; 67x190 ft.; 2 stories; reinforced concrete, and frame; vulcanized shingle roof; concrete and maple floors; electric lights; L. H. Bailey, Archt., 1207 Colcord Bldg., Oklahoma City; S. K. Richards, Contr., 1016 D Ave., Lawton. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Laredo.—Clubhouse.—Centro-Social Club; erect \$20,000 clubhouse; Webb Lumber Co., Contr.

Tex., Mineral Wells.—Clubhouse.—Golf & Country Club; erect \$28,500 clubhouse; Galley & Goodrum, Contrs.

### Railway Stations, Sheds, Etc.

Md., Frederick.—Kefauver & Shapiro; remodel and erect addition to store and apartment house; 3 stories; \$10,000; B. Evard Keepner,

Archt., 34 N. Market St.; Roy Poole, Contr., Rosemont Ave.

Okla., Okmulgee.—St. Louis-San Francisco R. R., F. G. Jonah, Ch. Engr., St. Louis; build 1-story brick and frame depot; 42x60 ft.; \$50,000; Chas. Cunliff, Contr., Title Guaranty Bldg., St. Louis. (Lately noted.)

### Schools.

Ala., Bessemer.—Board of Education, Leonard L. Vann, Supt.; erect \$35,000 elementary school; 80x40 ft.; brick and stone; tar and gravel roof; D. O. Whildin, Archt.; Smallman & Brice Construction Co., both of Birmingham.

Ky., Hardyville.—Consolidated School Dist., care R. H. Jagers, Munderville, Ky.; erect \$30,000 school; 2 stories and basement; 114x75 ft.; Barbour Construction Co., Contr., 302 N. Main St., Louisville. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Arcadia.—Board of Education; erect 2-story and basement building; 70x70 ft.; brick and stone; gravel roof; Huseman Co., Archt., Hershkowitz Bldg.; Oklahoma City Building Co., Contr., both Oklahoma City. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Pleasant Hill.—Board of Education, R. E. Evans, Clk.; erect \$50,000 school; 1 story and basement; 65.2x121.8 ft.; A. F. Stewart & Co., Archts. and Contrs., State Natl. Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City.

Okla., Sayre.—Board of Education; erect 2-story and basement building; 50x70 ft.; T. J. Heady, Contr., Delid, Okla.

### Stores.

Ark., Blytheville.—J. L. Thompson; erect \$20,000 store and office building; Wm. Goff, Contr.

Ark., Little Rock.—Beal-Barrow Dry Goods Co., J. T. Beal, Prest.; \$350,000 building; 6 stories and basement; 140x173 ft.; brick and concrete; fireproof; concrete slab and composition roof; reinforced concrete floor; cement finish; steam heat, 817,500; electric and gas lights from city plants; prismatic vault lights; electric elevators. Address Geo. W. Donaghey, Archt. and Contr.

Ky., Corbin.—J. C. Lay and Walter Nicholson; erect \$10,000 building; 2 stories; 40x50 ft.; Master Bros., Contrs.

Ky., Louisville.—Mrs. Jas. Edwards; erect 3 stores; 2 stories; 65x125 ft.; Joseph & Joseph, Archts., Atherton Bldg.; C. A. Koerner & Co., Contrs., 316 E. Burnett St. (Previously noted.)

La., Shreveport.—Interstate Electric Co.; expend \$10,000 to repair building; F. L. Tolle, Contr.

Mo., St. Joseph.—Mrs. Long; \$10,000 improvements to 2-story-and-basement building; 25x40 ft.; T. W. Hackett, Contr., 1023 Church St.

Okla., El Reno.—W. N. Wilson; expend \$15,000 for improvements to business building; 2 stories; 60x118 ft.; brick and tile; Layton, Smith & Forsyth, Archts., Southwest Reserve Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City; J. C. Hubbard, Contr., El Reno. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Scott-Halliburton Co., 300 W. Main St.; erect \$500,000 building; 8 stories and basement; 75x140 ft.; reinforced concrete; stone trim; 4 elevators; cooling, ventilating and refrigerating systems; Layton, Smith & Forsyth, Archts.,

Southwest Reserve Bank Bldg.; E. A. Gross Construction Co., Contr., 1321 Second St. (Previously noted.)

Tex., Ranger.—A. B. Poe; erect \$50,000 business building; 2 stories; brick; J. C. McElroy, Contr.

Va., Norfolk.—O. B. McLean & Cofer; build \$12,000 store; 1 story; 40x80 ft.; brick; Nugent-Price Construction Co., Contr., Mutual Association Bldg.; B. P. Mitchell, Archt., Seaboard Bank Bldg. (Previously noted.)

### Theaters.

Ark., Little Rock.—Royal Theater, Saul S. Harris, Mgr.; rebuild theater; install automatic cooling plant, etc.; \$25,000; W. F. Ault, Contr.

Md., Cumberland.—Cumberland Amusement Co.; erect \$150,000 theater; 138x80 ft.; structural steel and reinforced concrete; exterior walls, terra-cotta, tile and brick stuccoed; slag roof; reinforced concrete floors; Reginald W. Geare, Archt., Woodward Bldg.; Geo. A. Fuller Co., Contr., Munsey Bldg., both Washington, D. C. (Previously noted.)

Okla., Okmulgee.—F. A. Young; erect \$250,000 theater (hippodrome) and natatorium; 4 stories; 60x140 ft.; stage capacity 1400; J. E. Elbersen, Archt., 64 E. Van Buren St.; Geo. W. Stiles Construction Co., Contr., 11 S. La Salle St., both Chicago.

Tenn., Knoxville.—Marcus Loew, 193 Broadway, New York; E. A. Schiller, local representative; expend \$50,000 for remodeling theater and \$50,000 for fixtures; Thos. W. Lamb, Archt., 614 8th Ave., New York; Worsham Bros., Contrs., Knoxville. (Lately noted.)

Va., Norfolk.—Twin City Amusement Corp., 711 Highland Ave.; erect buildings for office and theater; \$100,000; former, 43x70 ft.; latter, 72x100 ft.; brick; cement, pine and maple floors; 2 hot-water boilers, \$500; electric lights, \$400; Russell & Johnson, Archts., 925 Church St. Address Atlantic Development Corp., Contr., 925 Church St. (Lately noted.)

### Warehouses.

Md., Frederick.—J. Tyson & Son; build \$12,000 warehouse addition; 1 story; 30x137 ft.; Hahn & Betson, Contr., 292 W. South St.

Mo., South St. Joseph.—Grain Belt Mills Co.; build \$20,000 warehouse; 2 stories and basement; 40x100 ft.; Lehr Construction Co., 1712 Frederick Ave., St. Joseph.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—H. N. Knight; erect \$14,000 brick warehouse; Smiser Construction Co., Contrs.

Okla., Ponca City.—Marland Refining Co.; erect \$75,000 warehouse. (See Hotels.)

S. C., Clinton.—Clinton Cotton Mills; erect reinforced concrete warehouse and openers; 100x132 ft.; equipped with fire protection apparatus; machinery electrically driven; J. E. Sirrine, Archt. and Engr.; Fiske-Carter Constr. Co., Contr. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Uvalde.—F. A. Piper Co.; \$21,000 concrete and hollow-tile warehouse; 50x120 ft.; reinforced concrete floors, columns and roof beams; metal windows covered with wire; F. B. Gaenslen, Archt., Alamo Bank Bldg.; Paul C. Renard, Engr. for concrete work.

Va., Lynchburg.—Geo. W. Helme Co.; tobacco warehouse; 120x175 ft.; C. W. Hancock & Sons, Contrs.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

# MACHINERY, PROPOSALS AND SUPPLIES WANTED

**Alarm Systems.**—N. S. Calhoun, V.-P. Bank of Maysville, Maysville, Ky.—Names and addresses manufacturers burglar alarm systems for banks.

**Baking Stoves.**—C. J. Mulkey, Westminster, S. C.—Data and prices on baking and heating stoves.

**Baling Machine.**—J. H. Wehrn & Co., K. R. Trotter, Treas., Charlotte, N. C.—Machine for baling shavings; data and markets.

**Bank Fixtures.**—Leonard Tufts, Pinehurst, N. C.—Prices on bank fixtures, safe, vault, etc.

**Boilers.**—Lumpkin Mining Co., R. M. Burt, Secy.-Treas., Hastings, Fla.—Boilers.

**Boiler, etc.**—Foster Furniture Co., G. A. Foster, Secy.-Treas. and Mgr., Liberty, N. C.—100 or 200 H. P. boiler and engine; if 100 H. P., want high-pressure boiler and Corliss engine; if 200 H. P., want engine with generator, D. C.

**Boiler.**—E. C. Laflitte & Son, E. A. Laflitte, Mgr., Route, No. 1, Box 105, Mansfield, La.—50 H. P. tubular boiler.

**Bottling Equipment.**—J. O. Brown, Rainelle, W. Va.—Medium-sized automatic bottling machines; new or second-hand; 2-doz. size cases; bottles.

**Bridge Beams.**—Northampton County Commrs., Gadsden Township, R. E. Brown, Commr., Jackson, N. C.—Prices on I-beams for highway bridge construction.

**Bridge Construction.**—Cherokee County Highway Comsn., Gaffney, S. C.—Bids until Nov. 21; 56-ft. reinforced concrete bridge over Little Thickety Creek; plans, etc., on file; J. Roy Pennell, State Highway Engr., Columbia, S. C.

**Bridge Construction.**—Sanitary and Drainage Comsn., Charleston, S. C.—Bids until Nov. 26; 456-ft. steel bridge over Edisto River; plans, etc., on file; J. Roy Pennell, State Highway Engr., Columbia, S. C.

**Brick Machinery.**—Chas. A. Powers, Box 782, Jacksonville, Fla.—Second-hand compressed brick machinery for plant.

**Bridge Construction.**—City of St. Petersburg, Fla., A. F. Lang, Mayor.—Bids until Nov. 17; construct concrete bridge; 25-ft. arch culvert 60 ft. long; plans, etc., with W. J. Overman, Director Public Works.

**Building Material.**—A. L. Brantley, Frost-proof, Fla.—Prices on building material for 2-story 60x120-ft. garage and office building; brick and concrete; composition asphalt roofing; concrete and wood floors.

**Building Material.**—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Act. Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C.—Bids until Dec. 18 for furnishing materials to construct postoffice at Thomasville, N. C., including materials for concrete, reinforced concrete, stone, granite, brick, structural terra-cotta, structural steel, miscellaneous iron and steel work, composition roofing, slate roofing, sheet metal work, skylights, plastering, interior marble, sanitary slate, lumber, millwork, painting, glazing, hardware, plumbing, heating, electric work, etc., in accordance with drawings, specifications and bills of quantities, copies of which obtainable after Nov. 20 from Custodian of site, Thomasville, or from Supervising Archt.

**Building Materials.**—Mrs. Sara E. Beach, 28 Joiner St., St. Augustine, Fla.—Prices on colonnade interior core, 10x12x9 ft.; combination gas and electric-light fixtures; wire fences; metallic roofing material; cypress shingles.

**Cab.**—L. H. Bruce, Elkton, Va.—Second-hand cab for Republic truck.

**Canal Construction.**—Shaw Drainage Dist. Commrs., L. G. Dean, Prest., Bank of Shaw, Shaw, Miss.—Bids until Dec. 3; 13½ mi. canal; 200 acres clearing; 500,000 cu. yds. excavation; John M. Harbert Engineering Co., Indianola, Miss.

**Cars.**—Arkansas Diamond Corp., S. H. Zimmerman, Engr., Murfreesboro, Ark.—10 or 12 1½-yd. V-shaped 24-in. gauge Koppel cars; second-hand.

**Cars.**—R. A. J., care Manufacturers Record.—12 side-dump cars, 24 or 36-in. gauge.

**Cloth.**—Ira B. Mullis, Engr. & Gen. Supt. County Road Comsn., Monroe, N. C.—Data and prices on wool and cotton convict cloth; 8 and 10 oz.

**Compressors.**—"Brady System" Corp., Charlotte, N. C.—To represent garage air compressor manufacturers for New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

**Compressor (Air).**—Wm. B. Grimshaw Co., Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.—Electric-driven air compressor; Ingersoll-Rand class ER-1, size 14x12 in., preferred.

**Conveyor.**—City of West Palm Beach, Fla., D. F. Dunkle, Mayor.—Conveyor, delivered at dock.

**Conveyors.**—Lumpkin Mining Co., R. M. Burt, Secy.-Treas., Hastings, Fla.—Conveyors.

**Conveyor System.**—Long-Bell Lumber Co., Sash and Door Dept., Kansas City, Mo.—Conveyor system for sash and door warehouse.

**Crane Boom, etc.**—T. J. Lane Equipment Co., W. Main St. and Big Four R. R., Springfield, O.—Crane boom and clam-shell for Erie shovel.

**Crane.**—Pennsylvania Equipment Co., 1420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.—Bucket-handling locomotive crane, 10 to 15-ton capacity.

**Crate Machinery.**—Chase & Co., Jacksonville, Fla.—New or second-hand 2-head St. Joe stapling machine; Saranac or other make of automatic chain-feed stapling machine; St. Joe Acme stapling machine to manufacture tomato crate tops or sides.

**Crushers.**—Wm. B. Grimshaw Co., Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.—No. 6 Gates style gyratory crusher; standard rear drive preferred; 2 jaw crushers.

**Crusher.**—P. W. Sutphin, Graham, Va.—Machine to crush or grind hard sandstone into coarse sand.

**Drainage Channels.**—Lake Cormorant Drainage Dist., Richard Cheatem, Sr., Chrmn., Lake Cormorant, Miss.—Bids until Dec. 2; construct drainage channels; 3,340,000 cu. yds. earth excavation; Morgan Engineering Co., Engr., Memphis, Tenn.

**Drainage Ditches.**—Sugar Creek Drainage Dist., G. D. Perry, Chrmn., Madison, Ga.—Bids until Nov. 24; construct 14 mi. main ditch, 14 mi. 3 lateral ditches, 893 cu. yds. rock excavation, 497,402 cu. yds. earth excavation; Carey & Launius, Engrs.

**Drill Press.**—Mebane Iron Bed Co., Mebane, N. C.—Second-hand drill press.

**Drying Machinery.**—J. P. Burgert, Avon, O.—Equipment to wash and dry wool, rags, burlap. (See Washing Machinery.)

**Dynamo and Engine.**—C. S. Bryant Co., Bartow, Fla.—Dynamo and 50 H. P. gas or kerosene engine; second-hand.

**Electrical Equipment.**—Southern Milling Co., Eugene Morrison, Sr., Mgr., Statesville, N. C.—Electrical equipment for flour mill.

**Electrical Equipment.**—City of Shattuck, Okla., A. C. Oliver, Mayor.—Bids until Nov. 12; lighting improvements; pole line and lifting equipments; building improvements; generators; boilers; heater; switchboard; pumps; plans, etc., from Burns & McDonnell, Engrs., 402 Interstate Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**Electric Wiring.**—City of Brownsville, Tex., A. A. Browne, Mayor.—Bids until Nov. 27; electric wiring in city abattoir; Leroy B. Winans, City Secy.; C. H. A. Wannenwetsch & Co., Archt., Citizens' Bank Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

**Elevator.**—A. C. Love Co., Huntington, W. Va.—Hand elevator; 1½ to 2 tons; consider good second-hand.

**Elevator (Electric, Freight).**—Navy Dept., Bureau Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C. Bids until Nov. 19; electric freight elevator for building F, Brooklyn, N. Y.; specification 4046; \$5000.

**Engines (Gasoline).**—American Hardware & Equipment Co., Charlotte, N. C.—To represent manufacturers of gasoline engines.

**Engine.**—Hackley Morrison Co., 204 Moore Bldg., 16½ N. 9th St., Richmond, Va.—26x48 or 28x48-in. heavy-duty or rolling-mill type Corliss engine, with belt fly wheel first-class second-hand.

**Engine (Gasoline).**—Cantonment Indian School, Canton, Okla.—Bids until Nov. 15; 15 H. P. gasoline engine.

**Engine.**—A. C. Love Co., Huntington, W. Va.—100 to 125 H. P. gas engine.

**Engine.**—R. S. Petty, Greensboro, N. C.—10x30-in. or 10x24-in. cylinder Corliss engine; second-hand.

**Engine and Dynamo.**—C. S. Bryant Co., Bartow, Fla.—50 H. P. gas or kerosene engine and dynamo; second-hand.

**Engine.**—Foster Furniture Co., G. A. Foster, Secy.-Treas. and Mgr., Liberty, N. C.—Engine. (See Boiler, etc.)

**Flanging Press.**—Geo. J. Adams, Conslt. Engr., 39 S. South St., New York.—250-ton flanging press.

**Flour Mill Machinery.**—Southern Milling Co., Eugene Morrison, Sr., Mgr., Statesville, N. C.—Flour mill machinery; 1000 bbls. daily capacity.

**Garage Equipments.**—"Brady System" Corp., Charlotte, N. C.—To represent manufacturers of garage equipments.

**Gasoline Filling Station.**—L. F. Hobbs, P. O. Box 483, Norfolk, Va.—Complete equipment for gasoline filling station.

**Gasoline Filling Station.**—Lumberton Motor Car Co., Lumberton, N. C.—Gasoline filling station with automatic sight feed.

**Generator.**—Foster Furniture Co., G. A. Foster, Secy.-Treas. and Mgr., Liberty, N. C. Generator. (See Boiler, etc.)

**Generator Set.**—H. Y. Smith, 1227 First National Bank Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.—Engine generator set.

**Generator.**—3036 K St. N. W., Washington, D. C.—30 to 40 K. W. generator, D. C. 125 volts; data and price.

**Grates (Boiler).**—Fayetteville Ice & Manufacturing Co., A. E. Dixon, Gen. Mgr., Box 426, Fayetteville, N. C.—Shaking grates for two 150 H. P. return-tubular boilers; specifications and date of delivery.

**Grinders.**—Lumpkin Mining Co., R. M. Burt, Secy.-Treas., Hastings, Fla.—Grinders.

**Hardware, etc.**—C. S. Bryant Co., Bartow, Fla.—Second-hand hardware, shelving and clothing cabinets.

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**Heating Stoves.**—C. J. Mulkey, Westminster, S. C.—Data and prices on heating and baking stoves.

**Insulation Tool.**—Wm. H. Taylor & Co., Allentown, Pa.—Tool for skinning insulation off wire.

**Ice Machinery.**—Andrew Keusch, Monticello, Fla.—Data on ice machinery.

**Ice Machine.**—3036 K St. N. W., Washington, D. C.—16-ton refrigeration steam-driven ice machine; data and price.

**Kettles.**—See Roofing Material.

**Lighting Fixtures.**—Mrs. Sara E. Beach, 28 Joiner St., St. Augustine, Fla.—Prices on combination gas and electric fixtures.

**Log Loader.**—Pennsylvania Equipment Co., 1420 Chesnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.—Log loader for 36-in. gauge road.

**Locomotive.**—Pennsylvania Equipment Co., 1420 Chesnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.—Second-hand standard gauge gasoline locomotive.

**Locomotives.**—R. A. J., care Manufacturers Record, —1 or 2 Plymouth gasoline locomotives, 24 or 36-in. gauge.

**Lumber.**—Ajax Coal Co., Hazard, Ky.—Lumber for coal tippie.

**Machine Shop Equipment.**—James B. Porter, 225 Plume St., Norfolk, Va.—Lathe, 18-in. by 12-ft. to 20-ft. bed; 16 or 18-in. shaper; drill press; power hacksaw; emery stand to take 12-in. wheel;  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. bolt machine; 25-ton arbor press; shafting and hangers.

**Metal Diaphragms.**—W. D. Huff, Lafayette, La.—To let contract for manufacturing  $4\frac{1}{2}$  x 5-in. metal diaphragms, used with water pressure (60 to 80 lbs.) controlling electric switch in connection with electric heating device.

**Mining Equipment.**—Oceoc Copper Co., J. I. Carter, Prest., Chattanooga, Tenn.—In January to buy machinery to equip copper mine; 685-ft. shaft.

**Mops.**—See Roofing Material.

**Mixers.**—Bird & Kiel, Civil Engrs., Moore & Turner Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.—No. 3 Keystone, Little Wonder or Dandy mixers; second-hand.

**Mop Machines.**—South Texas Cotton Mills, Brenham, Tex.—Machines for cutting and preparing yarn for mops; also tying yarn on handles.

**Motor.**—A. C. Love Co., Huntington, W. Va.—60 to 75 H. P. 3-phase 60-cycle 220-volt motor.

**Motor.**—Hackley Morrison Co., Richmond, Va.—15 H. P. 3-phase 60-cycle 220-volt A. C. motor; first-class second-hand.

**Motors.**—Commanding Officer, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.—Bids until Nov. 14; 37 motors,  $\frac{1}{2}$  H. P.; 10 motors,  $\frac{3}{4}$  H. P.; 9 motors, 1 H. P.; 8 motors,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  H. P.; 3 motors, 2 H. P.; 13 motors, 1-6 H. P.; electroplating motor generator set motor; 22,000 ft. positive film; 22 10-in. reels; 22 international auto parts; single reel shipping cases for film; Circular No. 76.

**Oil Burners.**—Lindemuth Engineering Co., H. H. Lindemuth, Prest.-Mgr., York, Pa.—Crude oil burner equipments for horizontal tubular boiler fire boxes.

**Packing-house Machinery.**—City of Brownsville, Tex., A. A. Browne, Mayor.—Bids until Nov. 27; packing-house machinery in city abattoir; Leroy B. W. Winans, City Secy.; C. H. A. Wannenwetsch & Co., Archt., Citizens' Bank Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

**Paving.**—City of Humboldt, Tenn.—Bids about Feb. 1 for 4 to 5 mi. asphalt and asphaltic concrete streets; J. H. Weatherford, Engr., Memphis.

**Paving.**—City of Fort Myers, Fla., John W. Owens, Clk.—Bids until Dec. 2; 26,000 sq. yds. paving; brick; asphaltic brick block;

asphaltic concrete; sheet asphalt of cement concrete; sanitary and storm sewers; water mains; plans, etc., with J. A. Davison & Son, City Engrs.

**Paving.**—City of Washington, Ga., S. R. Brooks, Clerk.—Bids until Nov. 18; 10,000 sq. yds. cement sidewalk pavements; H. S. Jaudon Engineering Co., Engr., Elberton, Ga.

**Paving.**—Floyd County Commrs. Roads and Revenues, Graham Wright, Clerk, Rome, Ga.—Bids until Dec. 2; build 2.848 mi. hard-surfaced pavement on Rome-to-Lindale Rd.; Georgia Federal-Aid Project No. 54; 30,080 sq. yds. macadam; 18-ft. roadway; plans, etc., on file at Rome; State Highway Dept.; J. B. McCrary Co., Engr., 1408 Third National Bank Bldg., Atlanta.

**Paving.**—City of Clarendon, Tex.—Brick paving; bids opened Nov. 12; \$40,000; R. G. Carraway, Engr., Gainesville, Tex.

**Paving.**—City of Fairfield, Ala., A. Clinton Decker, Mayor.—Bids until Nov. 24; grade and macadamize 1300 ft. 53d St. and Terrace Ave.; specifications with City Clerk.

**Paving.**—City of Charleston, W. Va., Bonner H. Hill, City Mgr.—Bids until Nov. 28; grade, repave, resurface 50,000 sq. yds. streets; Ernest Bruce, Engr.

**Paving.**—City of Durant, Okla.—Bids under 4 bonds, Lauderdale County (part of \$100,000 till Nov. 25; 7500 sq. yds. brick paving; 33,500 sq. yds. concrete paving; D. C. Lipscomb, City Engr.

**Paving.**—Dept. Public Works, Chas. E. Bolling, Director, Richmond, Va.—Bids until Nov. 17; 8000 sq. yds. asphaltic concrete, bitulithic or warrenite, or concrete paving.

**Paving.**—City of Madison, Ga., T. J. Betha, Mayor.—Bids until Nov. 24; construct 29,000 sq. yds. street pavement; vitrified brick, concrete, bituminous concrete, etc.; lay sidewalks; specifications, etc., with Solomon-Norcross Co., Const. Engr., 1625 Candler Bldg., Atlanta.

**Pitch.**—See Roofing Material.

**Pipe.**—City of Martinsburg, W. Va., H. G. Tonkin, Mayor.—Pipe for sewer-disposal plant.

**Pipe.**—Arrow Refining Co., J. E. Iverson, Gen. Mgr., Waco, Tex.—10 mi. second-hand, 4-in. line pipe.

**Piping.**—City of Fort Myers, Fla., Jno. W. Owens, Clk.—Bids until Dec. 2; 4158 lin. ft. 8 to 24-in. storm and sanitary sewers; plans, etc., from J. W. Davison & Son, City Engrs.

**Piping.**—City of Fort Myers, Fla., Jno. W. Owens, Clk.—Bids until Dec. 2; 27,483 lin. ft. C. I. class "A" 4 to 8-in. dia. pipe; plans, etc., from J. W. Davison & Son, City Engrs.

**Pipe, Tubing, etc.**—Panama Canal, A. L. Flint, Gen. Purchasing Officer, Washington, D. C.—Bids until Nov. 21 to furnish: Wrought-iron pipe; brass tubing; steel desks; metal polish; leather belting; canvas; steam packing; white lead; tuscan red; twine; cargo check books; linen tags; tag board; cover paper. Blank forms and information (Circular 1314) on application to offices of: Panama Canal; Asst. Purchasing Agents at New York, New Orleans, Fort Mason, San Francisco; United States Engr. offices throughout country.

**Plumbing.**—City of Brownsville, Tex., A. A. Browne, Mayor.—Bids until Nov. 27; plumbing in city abattoir; Leroy B. W. Winans, City Secy.; C. H. A. Wannenwetsch & Co., Archt., Citizens' Bank Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

**Pumps.**—American Hardware & Equipment Co., Charlotte, N. C.—To represent manufacturers of centrifugal and force pumps.

**Pumps.**—City of Martinsburg, W. Va., H. G. Tonkin, Mayor.—Electric pumps for sewage-disposal plant.

**Pumps.**—Lumpkin Mining Co., R. M. Burt, Secy.-Treas., Hastings, Fla.—Pumps.

**Pump.**—T. J. Lane Equipment Co., W. Main St. and Big Four R. R., Springfield, O. 6-in. submerged centrifugal pump.

**Pumps.**—E. C. Laffitte & Son., E. A. Laffitte, Mgr., Route No. 1, Box 105, Mansfield, La.—Pumps.

**Pumping Machinery.**—D. M. Garrett, Chrmn. Board Public Works, Fountain Inn, S. C.—Bids until Nov. 27; 2 belt-driven single-stage air compressors; air receiver; air-lift pumping equipment for 2 wells; 10 H. P. electric motor; 12 H. P. gasoline engine; 500 G. P. M. centrifugal pump; D. C. 50 H. P. electric motor; 500 G. P. M. centrifugal pump; D. C. 60 H. P. vertical 4-cylinder gasoline engine; alternate bid on horizontal 60 H. P. 2-cycle gasoline engine; piping; valves; connections; switchboard and electric regulating appliances; J. N. Ambler, Const. Engr., Richmond, Va.

**Rails.**—Southern Iron & Metal Co., Box 1136, Jacksonville, Fla.—1500 tons 56 and 60-lb. rails, complete with bars; delivery Jacksonville.

**Rails, etc.**—Arkansas Diamond Corp., S. H. Zimmerman, Engr., Murfreesboro, Ark.—5000 ft. 25-lb. relaying rails, including connection plates, bolts, nuts, spikes,  $\frac{1}{2}$  doz. turn-outs with frogs sufficient for complete switches.

**Refrigerating Equipment.**—City of Brownsville, Tex., A. A. Browne, Mayor.—Bids until Nov. 27; refrigerating machinery in city abattoir; Leroy B. Winans, City Secy.; C. H. Wannenwetsch & Co., Archt., Citizens Bank Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

**Road Construction.**—Durham County Commrs., Durham, N. C.—Bids about Feb.; sheet asphalt, Portland cement concrete, bituminous concrete roads; \$300,000; F. E. Schnepe, County Engr.

**Road Construction.**—Sebastian County Commrs., Highway Improvement Dist., J. D. Johnson, Chrmn., Fort Smith, Ark.—Bids until Nov. 14; 72.5 mi. roads; 680,724 sq. yds. asphaltic macadam surfacing; plans, etc., with Carter & Knoch, Civil Engrs.; Commrs., Fort Smith, and State Highway Dept., Little Rock.

**Road Construction.**—Tom Green County Commrs., San Angelo, Tex.—Bids until Nov. 20; 29 $\frac{1}{2}$  mi. Del Rio-Canadian Highway No. 4; waterbound macadam surface treatment; \$350,000; J. E. Beavers, Engr.

**Road Construction.**—Cumberland County Commrs., Cumberland, Va.—21 mi. soil roads in Hamilton Dist.; bids opened Nov. 11; plans, etc., on file at Cumberland; with G. P. Coleman, State Highway Commr., Richmond.

**Road Construction.**—Quitman County Supervisors, W. A. Cole, Clerk, Marks, Miss.—Bids until Dec. 1; 15 mi. concrete roads in Marks and McPherson Road Dist. No. 3; plans, etc., on file.

**Road Construction.**—Craighead County Commrs., Black Oak-Hancock Road Improvement Dist., Leving Fraser, Secy., Jonesboro, Ark.—Bids until Nov. 21; improve roads; 204,878 sq. yds. combination Portland cement; 192,776 sq. yds. bituminous surface course; plans, etc., with Klyce & Kackley, Engrs., 721 Fourth and First National Bank Bldg., Nashville, Tenn., and Jonesboro, Ark.; State Highway Commr., Little Rock.

**Road Construction.**—Smith County Highway Commr., Tyler, Tex.—Bids until Dec. 1; construct  $7\frac{1}{4}$  mi. road, surfaced with concrete and gravel; D. K. Caldwell, Highway Engr.

**Road Construction.**—Kershaw County Commrs., Camden, S. C.—Bids until Nov. 18; 2.13 mi. gravel road; 5000 cu. yds. gravel;

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plans, etc., on file; J. Roy Pennell, State Highway Engr., Columbia, S. C.

**Roofing.**—See Building Material.

**Roofing.**—J. H. Anderson, Rembert, S. C.—Data on metal roof for church.

**Roofing Material.**—W. R. Carter Co., J. F. Van Arsdale, Mgr., Box 302, Newport News, Va.—Roofing material, including kettles, mops, pitch; carload lots.

**Sacking Machinery.**—Lumpkin Mining Co., R. M. Burt, Secy.-Treas., Hastings, Fla.—Sacking machinery.

**Safe.**—See Bank Fixtures.

**Saw Rigs.**—American Hardware & Equipment Co., Charlotte, N. C.—To represent manufacturers of saw rigs.

**Sawmill.**—R. S. Petty, Greensboro, N. C.—Medium-sized band-saw mill.

**Sewers.**—Town of Mounds, Okla., Tom L. Jones, Chrmn.—Bids until Nov. 10; sanitary power and disposal plant; tools, labor, appliances, etc.; plans, etc., from Tom L. Green, Engr., Miami, Okla.

**Shovel (Steam).**—Arkansas Diamond Corp., S. H. Zimmerman, Engr., Murfreesboro, Ark. 2-yd. steam shovel, caterpillar traction, 14-B Bucyrus type.

**Shovel (Steam).**—Lumpkin Mining Co., R. M. Burt, Secy.-Treas., Hastings, Fla.—Steam shovel.

**Sewers.**—City Comms. of Huntington, W. Va., Mat Miser, Commr. Streets, Sewers, etc. Bids until Nov. 15; 12-in. vitrified-tile lateral sewer on Caldwell St.; plans, etc., from A. den St., Bayonne, N. J.—Popcorn vending machine.

**Store Front.**—J. H. Anderson, Rembert, S. C.—Data on wire wicker work for store front.

**Stone, etc.**—United States Engr. Office, New Orleans, La.—Bids until Dec. 1 to furnish and place 25,000 tons stone and 5000 cords willow brush on inner east jetty at South Pass, Mississippi River.

**Tracking.**—City of Brownsville, Tex., A. A. Browne, Mayor.—Bids until Nov. 27; tracking in city abattoir; Leroy B. Winans, City Secy.; C. H. A. Wannenwetsch & Co., Archt., Citizens' Bank Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

**Tractors.**—Dunfee Sawmills Co., H. C. Dunfee, Mgr., Charleston, W. Va.—2 tractors for pulling trucks on 36-in. gauge wood tram road.

**Vault, etc.**—See Bank Fixtures.

**Vending Machine.**—W. C. Greene, 53 Lin. B. Maupin, City Engr.

**Wagon Cover.**—L. H. Bruce, Elkton, Va.—Second-hand wagon cover, 9x16 ft.

**Washing Machinery.**—J. P. Burgert, Avon, O.—Data and prices on machinery to wash and dry wool; to tear and otherwise prepare burlap and rags for shoddy or paper manufacturing.

**Water-works.**—The Mayor, Henryetta, Okla.—Bids for water-works extension; voted \$200,000 bonds.

**Wire Fences.**—Mrs. Sara E. Beach, 28 Joiner St., St. Augustine, Fla.—Prices on wire fences.

**Water-works.**—Town of Mounds, Okla., L. C. Jones, Chrmn.—Bids until Nov. 10; extend and improve water system; tools, labor, appliances, etc.; plans, etc., from Tom L. Green, Engr., Miami, Okla.

**Water-works Equipment.**—City of Shattuck, Okla., A. C. Oliver, Mayor.—Bids until Nov. 12; water improvements; C. I. pipe and special castings; hydrants; valves; trenching; pipe laying; well houses; connections; pumping equipment, including uniflow engines; 2 wells, including casing, or 1 well with concrete pit; plans, etc., from Burns &

McDonnell, Engrs., 402 Interstate Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**Well-driller.**—B. Cassell & Co., 145 Cowart St., Chattanooga, Tenn.—Second-hand Key-stone well-driller, No. 3 or No. 4, naked machine without tools; data and price delivered.

**Woodworking Machinery.**—J. Thos. McLean, Lincolnton, N. C.—Data and prices on machinery to convert poles into rollers for winding cotton yarn.

**Woodworking Machinery.**—Stuart F. Hamill, Oakland, Md.—Machinery to manufacture spools and spokes; data and market.

**Wrapping Machine.**—F. B. Hartmar, Meridian, Miss., care Southern Hotel.—Names and addresses of manufacturers candy-wrapping machines.

## Railroad Construction

### Railways.

Ala., Dothan. — Atlanta and St. Andrew's Bay Rwy. Co. is reported contemplating extension from Dothan to Columbus, Ga., about

85 mi. F. G. Williams is V.-P. and Gen. Mgr. at Dothan.

Mo., Cassville.—Cassville & Exeter Ry. Co., capital stock \$50,000, incorporated to take over Cassville & Western Ry., 5 mi. long, and rehabilitate it. Incorporators and stockholders, David Dingler, Mrs. David Dingler, J. C. Ault, Mrs. J. C. Ault and E. B. Hawk.

N. C., Snow Hill.—Reported that an election will be held in Snow Hill township, Greene County, in December to vote on \$100,000 bonds to aid extension of East Carolina Railroad from Hookerton to Snow Hill, about 5 mi. H. C. Bridgers, Tarboro, N. C., is Pres. of the road.

### Street Railways.

Okla., Chickasha.—Chickasha Street Railway Co. proposes to build an extension. W. H. Wadsworth is Supt.

Va., Portsmouth.—Virginia Ry. & Power Co. will make street-railway improvements recommended by Burton Marye, Engr. State Corporation Commission, at estimated cost of \$88,600. T. S. Wheelwright, Richmond, Va., is Pres.

## INDUSTRIAL NEWS OF INTEREST

Items of news about industrial, railroad or financial interests, building operations, construction work, municipal improvements, or the sale of machinery or the letting of contracts in the South or Southwest, are invited from our readers whether they are advertisers or subscribers or not. We invite information of this character from readers in the North and West about their Southern business operations, as well as from Southern readers. News of value will be published just as readily when from non-advertisers as from advertisers.

### Report Large Number of Sales.

The Southern Mosaic Tile Co., J. E. Hunnicutt, manager, 1409-1410 Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., which has built up a very successful business in floor, wall, ceramic, mosaic, flint and quarry tile, terrazzo, imported and domestic marble for mantels, etc., reports conspicuous activity. During the last several months it has made sales and closed contracts for 90 carloads of its products, including the following shipments: Two cars for Y. M. C. A., Hagerstown, Md.; three cars for State of South Carolina; a car each to the following: Lanett Cotton Mills, Lanett, Ala.; Chas. H. Singleton, Kingstree, S. C.; James Scottile, L. D. Long & Co. and the Y. W. C. A., Charleston, S. C.; J. G. Lewis Motor Co. and the Birmingham Cotton Mills, Birmingham, Ala.; Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.; International Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.; Emory University, Emory, Ga.; Fitzgerald Hospital, Fitzgerald, Ga.; E. L. Pierson & Co., Havre de Grace, Md.; T. A. Bechtel Lumber Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Ashdown Motor Co., Ashdown, Ark.; Hamilton-Beach-Hamilton, Bristol, Tenn.; W. A. Bodell, Bluefield, W. Va.; Packard Motor Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; Robt. Mugge & Son, Tampa, Fla.; Gallivan Building Co. and C. C. Good, Greenville, S. C.; The Homestead Company, Houston, Tex.; Purity Drug Co., Sevierville, Tenn.; Fowler Manufacturing Co., Milledgeville, Ga.; D. S. Cuttino, Newnan, Ga.; W. F. Fitts & Son, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Terry Shipbuilding Corp., Port Wentworth, Ga.; Sanders Motor Co., Smithfield, N. C.; Camden Motor Co., Camden, S. C.

### Contractors' and Railway Equipment.

The Railway Equipment Co., 30 Church St., New York, has been formed by W. Jerome Hequembourg and associates, formerly of the Hoisting Machinery Co., to handle all kinds of contractors' and railway equipment.

### To Open Branch at Norton, Va.

The Pine & Cypress Manufacturing Co., Birmingham, Ala., is going to open a concentration yard at Norton, Va., in the name of the Norton Lumber & Supply Co., and will supply the various coal operators on the Louisville &

Nashville Railroad there, and also elsewhere in Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, besides those on the Interstate Railroad along the Clinch Valley in Virginia, and in the Norfolk & Western and the Pocahontas coal fields of West Virginia. Local trade at Norton will also be supplied. The company manufactures building material, and its stock includes sash, doors, molding, ceiling, flooring, lime, cement, brick, etc.

### Business Expanding.

The New York Engineering & Supply Co. of Houston, Tex., sales agents for the New York Manufacturing Co. of York, Pa., have purchased a piece of property at the corner of Texas Ave. and Hutchins St., Houston, and work has commenced on the erection of a two-story brick building, which will contain a shop equipped to fabricate coils, etc. This company has also recently opened a branch at 619 Baronne St., New Orleans, in charge of E. K. Strahan as manager, where there will be on hand a supply of ammonia fittings, also supplies for refrigerating and ice-making plants. The selling forces have been enlarged by the addition of T. B. Gilliam and M. W. Stoms, who returned from France after spending about 18 months on the installation and operation of a refrigerating plant for the United States Government.

### Landscape Architecture.

Plans for the gardens and grounds of one of the large Flagler estates at St. Augustine, Fla., are being prepared by Richard H. Pratt, 2d, landscape architect, 13 W. Saratoga St., Baltimore, who has lately resumed his practice after two years' service with the artillery of the American Expeditionary Forces in France. His plans include a rearrangement of the grounds, the addition of three gardens and an enclosed patio, tennis courts, new service drives and alterations, and additions to the house, as well as a garage and stables. Mr. Pratt is engaged also on the large gardens on the estate of C. Wilbur Miller in the Worthington Valley, near Baltimore, and on plans for the development of a large estate near Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y., plans for which will be completed next spring.

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**Opened Branch at Chattanooga.**

The G. L. Lemon Company, C. P. A. auditors, with headquarters at Birmingham, Ala., and a branch office in Atlanta, Ga., recently opened another branch at Chattanooga, Tenn. This concern was recently given the audit for the city of Birmingham. It was organized nine years ago by Mr. Lemon, and has been steadily successful.

**Now With Ohio Brass Co.**

Joseph T. Kelly, Jr., formerly of Baltimore, who was in the engineering corps of the army in France for two and a half years, has returned to America and entered the employ of the Ohio Brass Co., Mansfield, Ohio, where he will be the high-tension engineer in their insulator sales department. While in Baltimore Mr. Kelly was in the electrical engineering department of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co.

**Chicago Office Reopened.**

The Federal Bridge & Structural Co., Waukegan, Wis., fabricators of steel bridges and buildings, announce that they have reopened their Chicago office with M. E. Allen as contracting engineer in charge of sales. Mr. Allen was formerly in charge of sales for the Central States Bridge Co. of Indianapolis, Ind., and was later of the Bally & Allen Company. He was also assistant general manager of the Birmingham Steel Corporation, Birmingham, Ala., where he was in charge of the construction and operation of a large steel fabricating plant, built and owned by the Mobile Shipbuilding Co. of Mobile, Ala.

**Radial Brick Chimneys.**

The American Chimney Corporation has been formed under the laws of the State of New York to engage in the building of radial brick chimneys. Its general offices are at 1315 Stephen Girard Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. P. H. Walther, Geo. W. Stetson and R. T. Mickie, who have had years of experience in the construction of radial brick chimneys, will be in active charge of the operations of the corporation.

**Consulting Engineering.**

T. Keith Legare has resigned as City Engineer of Columbia, S. C., and on November 15 will leave that post and open an office in Columbia as consulting engineer, specializing on highway and municipal engineering. He has also been appointed district engineer for Dow & Smith, consulting paving engineers and chemists of New York City, with headquarters at Columbia, his work in this latter connection consisting mostly of inspections of street paving, etc., which will not interfere with his own work. Mr. Legare has had eleven years' experience with the city, having been Superintendent of Streets, then Assistant City Engineer, and finally for the last three years head of the City Engineering Department. Altogether, his engineering experience covers 15 years.

**Enlarging Factory.**

The Lakeside Forge Co., Erie, Pa., has just gotten out plans for an addition to its forge shop, installing 12 new hammers. The company has just completed an addition to its machine shop and has installed, with other new machinery, a complete nickel-plating plant, besides greatly enlarging the die and machine rooms. These enlargements have been made necessary by the increasing demand for Lakeside wrenches and other tools.

**Trade Literature.****Trucks, Chains, Buckets.**

The Howe Chain Co., Muskegon, Mich., has issued two excellent catalogues, one relating

to the Howe trucking system for labor saving in all industrial plants, and the other concerning the Howe chains and buckets. The first of these books shows a number of applications of trucks to industrial activities, the trucks being used either singly or in trains. These trucks, which were first developed in the Howe factory, are adapted to handling any material or products in either bulk or packages. The second book presents a number of large illustrations, displaying the construction of the several kinds of chains made by this company, besides several different styles of malleable-iron elevator buckets of the make. Both books are finely printed and illustrated.

**Block, Coping, Flue Lining, Etc.**

Campfield Patented Clay Products are fully explained by a profusion of pictures and accompanying data in a new catalogue issued by the Campfield Raggle Block Co., Colonial Bldg., Richmond, Ind. The primary object of raggle block is to form an anchorage for roofing so as to hold it firmly, and also to prevent leaking between roof and wall, this in addition to deflecting rainwater from this junction. The wall coping is very heavy, the principal object being to make it adhere to the wall so it cannot be displaced by wind or weather. Several illustrations show fine buildings in the construction of which these products were used. The company also makes flue linings and underground conduits, besides cement and oakum packing to be used in connection with the several clay products. The front cover page bears a colored picture of a bulldog as indicative of the holding quality of the block, coping, etc.

**Graphic Recording of Industries.**

In the 13 years during which the Esterline Company, Indianapolis, Ind., has been engaged in the graphic recording instrument business it has collected an interesting series of characteristic curves covering various industries and special operations. Now, so that its customers and friends may have some of the benefit of the data which has been secured through the use of graphic recording instruments, it has published a booklet of 24 large pages in which are reproduced a number of the most interesting curves. It is titled "Typical Graphic Records."

**Centrifugal Pumps.**

The Lea-Courtenay Company of Newark, N. J., has lately issued two bulletins, one of which, H-4, is a treatise on centrifugal pumps, as well as a catalog of its most complete line, the other, S-5, being a symposium of typical centrifugal pumps installed in various industries, showing the wide range of pumping service which centrifugal pumps of this make cover. Copies of these bulletins may be obtained upon application to the company.

**A Fine Elevator Bulletin.**

The Warner Elevator Manufacturing Co. has issued a large bulletin concerning its several products, which include traction engines, alternating and direct current motors, steel guide and wood guide elevator cars, besides controllers for alternating current and for direct current. The respective articles concerning each of these products are appropriately illustrated, the printing is fine, and the general get-up of the bulletin is attractive and superior.

**A New House Magazine.**

The Edison Storage Battery Co., Orange, N. J., has issued the first number of "The Grid," its house organ, which will be published quarterly, according to the title page, "to disseminate some sense and a little nonsense among users of storage batteries." The frontispiece is a reproduction of a photograph of Thomas A. Edison, whose face retains its

wonderfully young expression, although his hair is gray. He is affectionately referred to in the opening article as "The Old Man," because, it says, "he is too big to be called Mr. Edison." There is a lot of good stuff in this small magazine.

**Interesting to Foundrymen.**

Five catalogs of immediate interest to foundrymen have been issued by the Whiting Foundry Equipment Co., manufacturers of electric traveling cranes and complete foundry equipment, Harvey, Ill., a suburb of Chicago. They are respectively as follows: No. 146, Cupolas and Cupola Charging Machines; No. 147, Ladles; No. 148, Core Oven Equipment; No. 149, Air Hoists and Elevators; No. 150, Side-Blow Steel Converter. Each of these books goes extensively into its particular subject, with a number of fine illustrations to make everything readily understood by the reader. Full information is given about the different products maintained in stock, together with tables showing dimensions and capacities wherever necessary. The several catalogs are of convenient size, and the printing and illustrations are superior.

**Reflectors for Industrial Lighting.**

Hubbell reflectors, reflector sockets and globe holders for Mazda lamps as used in industrial-plant lighting are displayed extensively in a catalog issued by Harvey Hubbell, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn. It says: "Light runs its free course unless controlled at its source. The light effused from lamps should be diffused by reflectors, otherwise it is lost; also its cost. It should be directed from where it isn't wanted to where it is needed—guided without deviation from the lamp to the object of illumination." \* \* \* These reflectors are correctly designed for new installations and designed to correct existing faults in old lighting systems." Every pattern of reflector is illustrated in the book.

**Employees' Elevator for Factories.**

A very interesting bulletin relating to an elevator for the use of employees in industrial establishments of various kinds has been issued by the Wolf Company, manufacturers of flour and corn milling machinery, Chambersburg, Pa. It is a quickly-used elevator that is described, always running so that employees may step on or off promptly and safely. An automatic device prevents accidents. The use of these elevators saves many steps and energy consumed in going up and down stairs. A man simply stands on a step attached to an endless belt, and he is carried up or down easily, comfortably and safely.

## Financial News

**New Financial Corporations.**

Ark., Leachville.—First National Bank of Leachville; capital \$25,000; has applied for charter; J. F. Roderick and others.

Fla., Clearwater.—Guaranty Title & Trust Co. open for business; Henry W. Bivins, Pres.; Asahel W. Gage, Frank J. Booth, V. P.; L. T. Gregory, Jr., Secy.-Treas.

Fla., Miami.—Local Investment Co., capital \$12,000, chartered. Incprts.: O. M. Brash, H. F. Duval, Thomas B. Hamilton.

Ga., Atlanta.—Hartsfield Loan & Savings Co., capital \$15,000, incorporated by Chas. R. Hartsfield, John D. Stewart and C. A. McKibben.

Ga., Kingston.—Bank of Kingston chartered; capital \$25,000, surplus, \$3,000; S. I. Sheets is Pres.; H. L. Hargis, Cash.; W. J. Henderson, Director. Change of Bank of Kingston.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Ga., Maysville.—Maysville Bank; capital \$15,000; paid in; is chartered; being a change of the Bank of Maysville; begins business Jan. 1; incorporators, M. C. Sanders, Dr. C. N. Wilson and J. O. Bryan, all of Maysville.

Ky., Buffalo.—First National Bank of Buffalo, conversion of Buffalo Savings Bank, applied for charter; capital \$25,000.

La., Elton.—New bank reported being organized by S. A. Knapp, Frank Roberts, G. A. Courtenay.

Md., Easton.—Liberty Bank of Easton chartered; capital \$25,000; surplus \$10,000. Incptrs. U. F. Carroll, Dr. J. B. Merritt 3d, N. E. Clark, Howard Towers, Chas. O. Golt, George L. Walker and others.

Md., Baltimore.—Federal Finance Co., capital stock \$50,000, preferred, and 5000 shares common stock, latter with no par, incptd. by Edward F. Johnson, F. Stanley Porter and Wm. C. Conwell; office in Calvert Bldg.

Md., Hurlock.—Citizens' Bank of Hurlock has begun business, capital \$25,000, surplus paid in \$5000; Edgar B. Simmons, Prest.; L. Otis Corkran and G. T. Bell, V.-Ps., and M. C. Smith, Cashier.

Miss., Marks.—Quitman County Building and Loan Assn. organized; capital \$100,000; incorporators, M. D. Brett, S. M. Marks, N. L. Dickson and others.

Miss., Picaune.—Pearl River County Bank, capital stock \$25,000, organized to begin business immediately. George R. Rea, Prest.; C. McDonald, V.-P.; E. N. Martin, Cashier.

Mo., Caplinger Mills.—New bank, capital \$15,000, is organized with J. A. Clark, Prest.; P. D. Adams, V.-P.; E. L. Owens, Cash.

Mo., Charity.—New bank, capital \$10,000, reported organizing. Address Mr. Molton, Ozark, Mo.

Mo., Eudora.—Farmers' State Bank organized; capital \$10,000; R. G. Burns, Prest.; O. L. Houser, Cash.

Mo., Kansas City.—Central Exchange National Bank chartered; capital \$200,000; O. J. Hill, Prest.; E. L. Zoernig, Cash.; conversion of Central Exchange Bank.

Mo., Moberly.—Randolph County Trust Co. organizing; capital \$100,000; C. H. Hon, Prest.; C. P. Eddings, Secy.-Treas.

Mo., Newburg.—New bank organizing; J. A. Clark of Waynesville interested.

Mo., St. Louis.—Natural Bridge Bank, capital \$100,000, surplus \$10,000, is being organized by Louis Wollbrink, City Assessor; Emil Seifoff, John Nooter, Otto G. Koenig, George Elhardt, George Hohman, James Goodwin, William Kronmueller, Adam Kulage, A. Leventhal, Ben Melcher, N. S. Wood, Jacob Gerst and Edward Tracey. Address 4654 Florissant Ave.

Mo., Urbana.—Farmers' Bank ready for business; capital \$15,000; Geo. Hopper, Wiley Beasley, Jr., E. Thomas and others.

N. C., Pinehurst.—Moore County Title Guaranty Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated by H. B. Swope of Madera, Pa., Leonard Tufts and A. S. Newcomb of Pinehurst, N. C.; J. R. McQueen of Lakeview, N. C.; and J. Talbot Johnson of Aberdeen, N. C.; begins business about Dec. 1.

Okla., Hanna.—First National Bank of Hanna; capital \$25,000; has applied for charter; J. F. Burnham and others.

Okla., Coalgate.—City National Bank of Coalgate; capital \$50,000; has applied for charter; J. I. Murray and others.

Okla., Byers.—American National Bank chartered; capital \$25,000; D. F. Crist, Prest.; V. V. Haney, Cash.

Okla., Haworth.—Citizens' State Bank chartered; capital \$15,000. Incorporators, A. E.

Johnson, C. J. Sharp, J. T. Goolsby, all of Haworth.

Okla., Sweetwater.—City National Bank organized; capital \$100,000; E. C. Brand interested.

Okla., Swink.—New bank organized; W. S. McKinney, Prest.; Dave Swink, J. G. Swink, V.-Ps.; J. C. McClary, Cash.

Okla., Tulsa.—Tulsa Securities Co., capital \$10,000, chartered. Incptrs.: Clark F. Bryan, Arthur G. Saxe and John Caruthers, all of Okmulgee, Okla.

Okla., Waurika.—Jefferson County Abstract Co. chartered; capital \$5000. Incorporators, W. H. Gresham, Mabel Gresham of Waurika and H. C. Gresham of Cleburne, Tex.

Okla., Wynona.—First National Bank of Wynona is organized and will begin business immediately. Carl Mullendore of Hominy, Okla., is Prest.

S. C., Bonneau.—Bank of Bonneau commissioned; capital stock \$15,000; petitioners, W. A. James of Bishopville, S. C.; R. L. Crawford, M. Dumas, W. F. Lenoir and D. Selman of Bonneau.

S. C., Greenville.—Woodside National Bank chartered; capital \$200,000; Robt. L. Woodside, Prest.; T. P. P. Carson, Cash.

S. C., Lanes.—Bank of Lanes, capital \$25,000, began business Oct. 23. J. C. Graham is Prest.; J. A. McCullough, V.-P., and E. D. McCullough, Cash.

S. C., Lugoff.—Bank of Lugoff, a new State bank, began business Nov. 3; capital \$25,000; J. J. Bell, Prest.; J. R. Dinkins, V.-P.; Jas. B. Wallace, Cashier.

S. C., Inman.—Citizens' Bank of Inman organized to begin business Jan. 1; capital \$25,000; will be chartered; H. E. Chapman is Prest.; Jas. A. Chapman, Jr., V.-P.; Miss Gladys G. Hatchett, Asst. Cashier.

Tenn., Dyersburg.—Citizens' Bank organized; capital \$50,000.

Tex., Beaumont.—Jefferson County Guaranty Bank & Trust Co., capital stock \$100,000, is reported planned by local labor organizations. Secretary Trades and Labor Assembly may be able to give information.

Tex., Brownsville.—Brownsville Building & Loan Assn. organized; capital \$250,000; incorporators, C. H. Helcher, C. W. Clark, Ira Webster.

Tex., El Paso.—City National Bank and Rio Grande Valley Bank & Trust Co. have consolidated and begun business under the name of the City National Bank; capital \$500,000; Prest., U. S. Stewart; V.-Ps., Winchester Cooley, J. P. Williams, T. M. Wingo, H. M. Andreas; Cash., H. V. Watson; Secy.-Trust Officer, C. H. Teague.

Tex., Jachamon.—First National Bank chartered; capital \$25,000; Jake L. Hamon, Prest.; H. L. Gregg, Cash.

Tex., Lufkin.—Lufkin Building & Loan Association, capital stock \$1,000,000, incorporated by Wm. Glenn, N. D. Shands and W. G. Trout.

Tex., Rice.—First State Bank has absorbed Farmers' State Bank; chartered; capital \$40,000; surplus \$13,000; officers, J. W. Tolleson, Prest.; D. M. Loop, V.-P.; W. M. Ingram, Cash.

Tex., Wilson.—Wilson State Bank chartered; capital \$15,000; W. M. Green, Prest.; H. B. Crosier, Cash.

Tex., Wilson.—Wilson State Bank chartered; capital \$15,000; surplus \$1500. Begins business soon as possible. Incptrs.: William Green of Shiner, Tex.; Phillip Welhausen of Yoakum, Tex.; L. Lumsden, J. T. Williams and H. B. Crosby of Wilson.

Va., Dillwyn.—Merchants and Planters' National Bank chartered; capital \$50,000; conversion of Merchants and Planters' Bank of Dillwyn; James L. Anderson, Prest.; A. W. Carter, Cash.

Va., Prince George.—Bank of Prince George has begun business; capital \$15,000 which may be increased to \$50,000; J. J. Temple, Prest.; R. C. Burrough, V.-P.; Mr. Meredith, Cashier.

W. Va., Clarksburg.—Clarksburg Bldg. and Loan Assn., capital stock \$52,000, incorporated by Chas. R. Harrison, Robert Morris, S. J. White, W. H. Booth, E. S. Ice and others.

W. Va., Kimball.—First National Bank chartered; capital \$25,000; W. B. Stevens, Prest.; Stuart C. Aechizer, Cash.

W. Va., Meadow Bridge.—First National Bank applied for charter; capital \$25,000; H. Blaker and others.

Va., Norfolk.—Southern Mutual Building and Loan Assn. incptd.; capital \$2000 to \$5,000; W. S. Benston, Prest.; J. D. Bibb, Jr., Secy.

Va., Tazewell.—Farmers' National Bank of Tazewell, new concern, applied for charter. Capital \$100,000, surplus \$25,000. Will begin business about January 1. R. C. Chapman is president; H. E. Harman, V.-P.; Aaron Russ, Cashier.

Va., Yorktown.—First National Bank of Yorktown; capital \$25,000; has applied for charter; S. R. Curtis of Lee Hall, Va., and others.

## New Securities.

Ala., Gadsden.—(Light Plant, Sewers).—Election will be held Jan. 6 on \$100,000 municipal-light plant and \$90,000 sanitary sewer bonds. Address The Mayor.

Ala., Mobile.—(Warrants).—Mobile County contemplates issuing at least \$200,000 of 6 per cent warrants to mature in sums of \$10,000, beginning January 20, 1921. John D. Hagan is President Revenue and Road Comms.

Ala., Montgomery.—(Refunding).—Bids received until noon Nov. 25 for \$954,000 4½ per cent \$1000 denomination bonds of the State of Alabama. Address Thos. E. Kilby, Governor.

Ark., Little Rock.—The following bonds were recently purchased by the Bankers' Trust Co. of Little Rock, all in Arkansas: Gill Special School Dist., 6 per cent, 6-20s, \$10,000 at par; Hamburg Special School Dist., 6 per cent, 18-37s, \$10,000 at par; Bearden Special School Dist., 5½ per cent, 13-30s, \$63,500 at par; Fordyce Special School Dist., 5½ per cent, 3-20s, \$64,000 at par; Southeast Arkansas Levee Dist., 5½ per cent, 5-23s, \$600,000 at 100; Parkin Road Improvement Dist. of Cross County, Ark., 5½ per cent, 2-20s, \$400,000 at 90; Tyrone and St. Francis Road Improvement Dist., Cross County, Ark., 5½ per cent, 2-20s, \$300,000 at 90.

Ark., Marion.—(Road).—The following road-improvement bonds of Crittenden County have been sold at 97.75: Dist. No. 7, \$1,100,000; Dist. 8, \$750,000; Dist. 9, \$1,550,000; all 6 per cents. Purchased by a syndicate composed of Bankers' Trust Co., Little Rock, Ark.; Union and Planters' Bank & Trust Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Friedman-D'Oench Bond Co., St. Louis, Mo., and Joe L. Mewborn of Forrest City, Ark.

Fla., Arcadia.—(Bridge).—\$35,000 De Soto County bonds reported sold and delivered to purchasers at Punta Gorda. A. L. Durrance is Clk.

Fla., Bradentown.—(Road and Bridge).—Bids will be received until Nov. 14 (not later) for \$125,000 of 6 per cent 10-30 year \$1000 denomination Manatee County bonds. Bids to be opened Nov. 24. Wm. M. Taylor is Clk. of the Circuit Court.

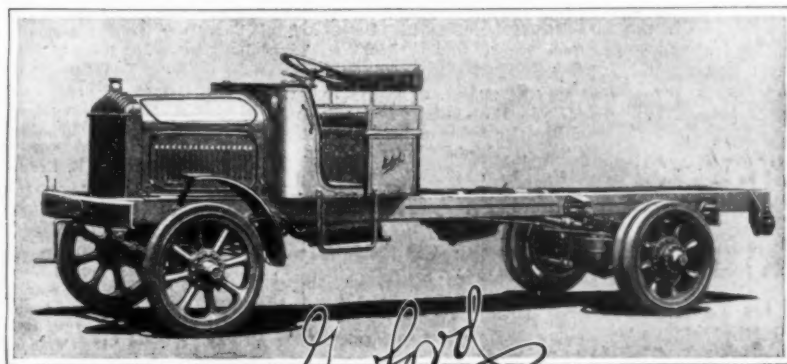
Fla., Fort Myers.—(Street).—Bids will be received until 2.30 P. M. Dec. 2 for \$70,000 of 6 per cent \$200 denomination bonds. Jno. W. Owens is City Clk.

(Continued on Page 136)



# GARFORD

Announcing  
New 3½ Ton Model \$3990



Motor—4" x 6"  
Timken Axles

Steel Wheels  
Four Speed Trans niss on

*Garford*  
TRADE MARK AND U.S. PAT. OFFICE

## For Low Cost Ton-Mile

**THIS** newest Garford 3½ ton model is designed and built for the heavier tasks of hauling.

It is big, powerful—a giant in strength, and in every way lives up to Garford's standard of quality.

This new model embodies the best of Garford's twelve years of experience in the manufacture of high grade motor trucks.

There is back of it a five million dollar company and a Definite System of Service.

Garford quality is maintained throughout, and the exceptional price is made possible only through quantity production.

The design, materials and manufacture of this new model all combine in securing *low cost ton-mile* delivery.

"USERS KNOW"

The Garford Motor Truck Company, Lima, Ohio

# TRUCKS

Fla., Hastings—(Sewer, Paving, Fire Department).—While it is contemplated to issue town bonds, it will be some time before final action is taken. Address R. M. Burt.

Fla., Jacksonville—(Bridge).—Bids asked until noon Nov. 25 for \$700,000 Duval County 5 per cent 30-year bonds. Address County Commrs., Frank Brown, Clk.

Fla., Jacksonville—(County).—Duval County Commrs., Frank Brown, Clk., are receiving bids for \$700,000 of 5 per cent \$1000 denomination coupon bonds.

Fla., Miami—(School).—Silver Palm Special Tax School Dist., Dade County, has asked for an election on \$20,000 of school bonds. R. E. Hall is Supt. of Public Instruction.

Fla., Pensacola—(Debt Certificates).—\$35,000 of 6 per cent 3-year \$1000 denomination city debt certificates, dated Nov. 1, for which bids were received Oct. 27, were sold at par to the American National Bank of Pensacola. L. E. Heinberg is City Clerk.

Ga., Athens—(Paving).—Election Dec. 10 on \$150,000 city bonds. Address Mayor Erwin.

Ga., Blue Ridge—(Road).—Election Dec. 10 on \$130,000 Fannin County bonds. Address G. A. Curtis, Ordinary.

Ga., Grantville—(Water, Sewer).—Election Dec. 6 on \$32,000 water and \$18,000 sewer bonds, 6 per cents, \$1000 denomination; mature serially. T. M. Zellars is Mayor.

Ga., Moultrie—(Schools, Streets, Sewers).—Proposed to vote on about \$150,000 city bonds. J. S. Johnson is Mayor.

Ga., Rome—(Hospital, Jail, School).—Floyd County will issue bonds as follows: \$50,000 hospital, \$125,000 jail, \$125,000 school. Address County Commrs.

La., Arcadia—(Road).—\$1,000,000 Bienville Parish bonds reported sold to Interstate Bank & Trust Co.

Ky., Danville—(Street, Fire Dept).—Voted Nov. 4 \$90,000 of city bonds. Address The Mayor.

La., Lafayette—(Paving, Graveling, Drainage).—\$425,000 bonds voted Oct. 9 are 5 per cent 30-year; date for bids not yet set. Robert L. Mouton is Mayor.

Ky., Lexington—(City Hall, Schools, Streets).—Voted Nov. 4 city bonds as follows: \$500,000 city hall and auditorium, \$400,000 schools, \$300,000 streets, all 5 per cent \$1000 denomination, dated Feb. 1, 1920; also voted \$75,000 of 5 per cent \$500 denomination bonds as the city share for a State Soldiers' Memorial. Thomas C. Bradley is Mayor.

Ky., Louisville—(Sewers).—Voted Nov. 4 \$2,000,000 4½ per cent 40-year bonds; \$1,000,000 dated Feb. 1, 1920, and the rest as required. Date for bids not yet set. D. B. Edmiston is Clk. of the Board of Aldermen.

Ky., Paducah—(School).—Voted: Nov. 4, \$250,000 of 5 per cent \$500 denomination bonds. Date for bids not yet set. Ralph Yakel is Supt. of Schools.

Ky., Paris—(Sewer).—\$60,000 bonds defeated at election Nov. 4.

La., Cameron—(Road).—Bids will be received until 4 P. M. Nov. 30 for \$27,000 of 5 per cent bonds of Cameron Parish Road Dist. No. 1 by Gayle & Porter, Attorneys for the district at Lake Charles, La. Bonds mature serially 1920 to 1942, inclusive. Dated August 1, 1919.

La., St. Francisville—(Road).—Road Dist. No. 1, West Feliciana Parish, reported voted \$250,000 bonds. J. R. Matthews is Secy.-Treas. Southern Division Scenic Highway Assn.

La., Oberlin—(Road).—Allen Parish reported to have registered \$425,000 bonds with Secre-

tary of State. W. R. Hargrove is Prest. and A. E. Darbonne, Secy. Police Jury.

Md., Hagerstown—(Sewer and Disposal Plant).—Bids will be received until noon Nov. 30 for \$270,000 of 4½ per cent 40-year serial bonds, denomination \$500 and \$1000. William Logan is Tax Collector.

Miss., Aberdeen—(Agricultural High School).—Board of Suprs., Monroe County, contemplates issue \$150,000 bonds. G. G. Ray, Clk.

Miss., Biloxi—(Street).—Proposed to issue \$150,000 paving bonds. Address The Mayor.

Miss., Kosciusko—(Improvement).—Bids asked until 7.30 P. M. Nov. 11 for \$54,000 5½ per cent 1-20-year public improvement bonds. J. A. Niles is Mayor.

Miss., Lexington—(Road).—Bids were asked until noon Nov. 3 for \$70,000 bonds Improved Public Highway Dist. No. 5, Holmes County. J. H. Fuqua, Clk. Board of Suprs.

Miss., Meridian—(Road).—\$35,000 of Beat issue voted, sold to People's Savings Bank & Loan Co. of Vicksburg, Miss.

Mo., Bloomfield—(Road).—Election called for Nov. 25 on \$100,000 of 5 per cent \$1000 denomination bonds of Pike Township, Stoddard County. Address County Commrs.

Mo., Carthage—(Paving).—All bids rejected for \$150,000 of 5 per cent serial bonds, \$500 and \$1000 denominations, offered Oct. 27. First National Bank of Carthage offered \$1265 premium. G. E. Hough is City Treas.

Mo., Lebanon—(Road).—Election called for Nov. 25 on \$100,000 bonds Lebanon Dist., Laclede County. Address County Commrs. Bear Creek and Hazel Green Dist. have already voted \$13,000 bonds.

Mo., Marcelline—(Light).—City contemplates bond issue for electric-light plant. Address The Mayor.

Mo., Poplar Bluff—(Road).—\$200,000 Butler County bonds reported sold at premium of \$1280 to the Bank of Poplar Bluff.

Mo., Richmond—(School).—Bids received 7.30 P. M. Nov. 18 for \$10,000 5½ per cent \$1000 denomination bonds Richmond School Dist.; dated Dec. 1, 1919; maturity, \$1000 annually, beginning 1921. Ben E. Shoturce, Clk.

N. C., Asheville—(Road).—Buncombe County Commrs. have authorized \$750,000 of road bonds, \$450,000 to be sold immediately. B. A. Patton is Chrmn.

N. C., Charlotte—(City Notes).—Bids asked until noon Nov. 8 for \$220,000 floating debt and \$50,000 bond payment 90-day notes; dated Nov. 10. F. R. McNinch is Commr. of Finance.

N. C., Concord—(Schools, City Building).—Voted Nov. 4 \$65,000 school and \$19,000 city building bonds. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Lumberton—(Road).—Raft Swamp Township of Robeson County voted \$20,000 bonds. Five townships yet to vote road bonds. Address County Commrs.

N. C., Mt. Airy—(Sewers, Funding).—Bids will be received until noon Dec. 3 for \$75,000 of 5½ per cent serial 1922-1949 sewer bonds, and \$25,000 of 5½ per cent serial funding bonds. Address F. M. Poore, Secy. and Treas., Mt. Airy, N. C.

N. C., Mount Olive—(Street).—\$170,000 of 5½ per cent \$1000 denomination serial bonds, dated July 12, 1919, sold to Harris, Forbes & Co. of New York at \$170,102. M. T. Breazeale is Town Clerk.

N. C., Rutherfordton—(Schools).—Colfax Township, Rutherford County, has asked for an election on \$20,000 bonds, and Ellenboro Dist. for \$4000. G. W. Long is Chrmn. County Bd. of Education.

N. C., Snow Hill—(Railroad Aid).—Reported that Snow Hill Township, Greene County, will vote next month on \$100,000 bonds for railroad from Hookerton to Snow Hill. Address County Commrs.

N. C., Spindale—(School).—Spindale has increased its school bond issue from \$7500 to \$10,000.

N. C., Sylva—(Water, Sewer).—Reported \$100,000 town bonds will be issued, \$75,000 for water and \$25,000 for sewers. Address Board of Aldermen.

N. C., Wake Forest—(Water, Sewer).—Election called for Dec. 1 on \$80,000 water and sewer bonds. E. W. Timberlake, Jr., is Clk.

N. C., Warrenton—(Road).—Election is to be held on \$25,000 bonds of Nutbush Township, Warren County. Address County Commissioners.

N. C., Yanceyville—(Road).—Sold to Baker, Watts & Co., Baltimore, Md., \$50,000 5½ per cent serial 1920-29 \$1000 denomination Caswell County bonds at \$50,594. Part of authorized issue of \$200,000; dated Sept. 1, 1919. Robt. T. Wilson is County Clerk.

Okla., Henryetta—(Water-works).—\$200,000 of 5 per cent 20-year \$1000 denomination bonds voted Oct. 28 for extension to water-works; dated Nov. 15, 1919; date for bids not set. H. B. Evans is Mayor.

Okla., Nowata—(Light, Power).—Election to be held for \$200,000 municipal bonds; date not yet set. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Oklahoma City—(School).—Bids will be received until 7.30 P. M. Nov. 17 for \$344,000 5 per cent 11-25-year \$1000 denomination bonds, being part of an issue of \$1,000,000. Address J. G. Stearley, Clk. Board of Education, 400 N. Walnut Ave., Oklahoma City.

Okla., Shawnee—(Water).—Bids will be asked until noon Nov. 25 for \$220,000 bonds. Geo. B. Caruth is City Clk.

S. C., Anderson—(Drainage).—Board of Drainage Commrs. will issue \$33,000 of 6 per cent 20-year bonds on the Generossee Creek improvement. J. S. Fowler is Chrmn.

S. C., Orangeburg—(Gas, Sewer, Water, Light, Street).—Voted on Nov. 4 \$100,000 gas plant, \$50,000 sewer, \$45,000 water and light and \$610,000 street bonds. W. A. Livingston is Mayor.

S. C., York—(Street).—An issue of \$10,000 of bonds was defeated Nov. 6.

Tex., Arlington—(Warrants).—\$100,000 city warrants sold to W. A. Myrick, Great Southern Life Bldg., Dallas, Tex. Benton Collins is City Secy.

Tex., Caldwell—(Road).—The recent election failed to give a majority for the proposed issue of Burleson County bonds. W. M. Hilliard is County Judge.

Tex., Calvert—(School).—Voted Nov. 1 \$60,000 of bonds. Address School Board.

Tex., Nacogdoches—(Road).—Approved by Atty.-Gen. \$800,000 5½ per cent serial bonds of Nacogdoches County. Address County Commissioners.

Tex., Rio Grande—(Road).—Sold to J. L. Arlitt, Austin, Tex., \$5000 Starr County bonds.

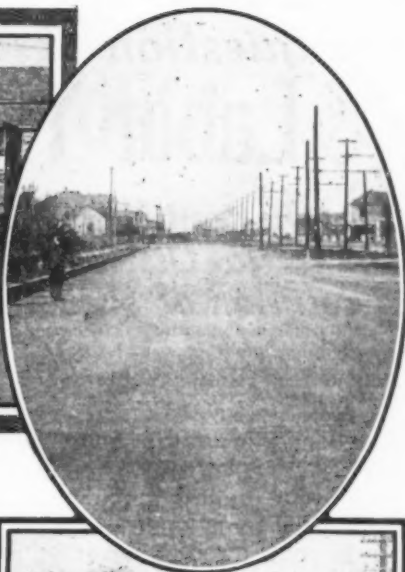
Va., Crewe—(School).—Voted \$25,000 bonds Winingham School Dist. C. E. Wilson is Chrmn. School Board.

Va., Norton—(Streets).—Town of Norton will sell Nov. 24 \$60,000 of 5 per cent 25-year bonds. John Roberts is City Atty.

W. Va., Buckhannon—(School).—Bids asked until noon Nov. 10 on \$25,000 6 per cent 5-20-year \$500 denomination bonds. Address A. J. Zickefoose, Secy. Board of Education.

W. Va., Hinton—(Road).—Concerning recent report that the County Commrs. con-

(Continued on Page 140)



## Galveston's oyster-shell streets successfully surfaced with Tarvia

**WE** have repeatedly claimed that there is a grade of Tarvia and a method of application that will solve practically any road problem—and solve it economically.

Now comes a letter from George H. Willits, City Engineer of Galveston, Tex., telling how Tarvia has improved that city's oyster-shell streets, and at the same time reduced maintenance expense. A portion of Mr. Willits' letter follows:

"Practically all of Galveston's streets, outside of the business district, are built of rotted oyster shell, commonly called mudshell. This shell is easily compacted into a smooth, hard road surface which looks very much like concrete. However, this surface will not withstand wet weather nor the abrasion of heavy traffic, becoming very dusty in summer, and on account of its white color, causing a disagreeable glare, and in the rainy season soon becoming muddy and full of holes.

"In May, 1917, we began surface-treating these shell streets with 'Tarvia-B' and 'A' and trap rock,

and have had very fine results from this work. Our streets stay in good surface during all kinds of weather; we have eliminated heavy maintenance bills for shell and do not find it necessary to sprinkle these treated streets as we are compelled to do all untreated shell streets for eight months in the year. The dark color of the Tarvia surface entirely eliminates the disagreeable glare.

"The people of Galveston are very much pleased with the results obtained by surfacing the streets with Tarvia, and testify to this by always seeking the treated streets for the heaviest travel."

We believe we may safely say that no matter what kind of a road problem you are facing, Tarvia will help you in the solution—and save you money, too.

# Tarvia

*Preserves Roads—Prevents Dust*

THE BARRETT COMPANY, Limited:

New York  
Cleveland  
Birmingham  
Seattle  
Youngstown

Chicago  
Cincinnati  
Kansas City  
Peoria  
Toledo  
Montreal

Philadelphia  
Pittsburgh  
Minneapolis  
Atlanta  
Columbus  
Toronto

The Barrett Company  
Duluth  
Richmond  
Winnipeg  
Milwaukee  
Latrobe  
Vancouver

Boston  
Detroit  
Nashville  
Washington  
Elizabeth  
St. John, N.B.

St. Louis  
New Orleans  
Salt Lake City  
Johnston  
Buffalo  
Halifax, N.S.

Baltimore  
Lebanon  
Sydney, N.S.

Three views of the oyster-shell roads in Galveston, Texas, surface-treated in 1917 with "Tarvia-B" and "A." At top are shown 35th Street and Broadway. Lower view shows 20th Street, in the business section of the city.

Illustrated booklet free on request.

### Special Service Department

This company has a corps of trained engineers and chemists who have given years of study to modern road problems. The advice of these men may be had for the asking by any one interested. If you will write to the nearest office regarding road problems and conditions in your vicinity, the matter will be given prompt attention.



**An answer to  
the question of—**

# Labor Troubles and Production

***The Du Pont Chemical Company offers the Petersburg-Hopewell Industrial District of Virginia to manufacturers of the world as a solution of their big problems of production and distribution***

## Are These Your Problems?

Are excessive power costs or high wage, tax, water and insurance rates cutting down your profits?

Is your production hampered by adverse labor and housing conditions?

Is your business suffering for lack of cheap and adequate transportation facilities?

Are you without room to expand your plant to take care of the increased demand that's coming?

Would a branch factory located at a place of greater strategic value help to solve your marketing problems?

Do you have to fight a hostile local government to prevent harassing restrictions on your business?

Does it require cheaper power and lower factory costs to make your business a greater success?

Do you need greater financial aid for expansion, or the help of technical and traffic experts to work out your particular problems?

Are you looking for a suitable place to begin a manufacturing business?

## How Hopewell Solves Them

Steam and electric power, light, heat and air pressure below standard prices.

Rail and deep water shipping facilities that are unsurpassed in point of service and cost.

Freedom from labor and housing troubles. Houses are plentiful, rent is cheap, and living costs are approximately on a pre-war basis.

Factories are already built and splendid sites for new buildings.

Abundance of purest water for all domestic and industrial purposes at low rates. Best fire protection in the world, with consequent low insurance costs.

Climate never too hot or too cold for out of door work. Health conditions such as to make Hopewell a potential health resort.

Civic environment that makes Hopewell a good place to live and rear a family.

Adequate financial help to take care of legitimate development or expansion and expert technical advisors and industrial engineers to aid in solving your problems.

In short, the essentials to make your business a greater success are at Hopewell.

## Hopewell Has No "Housing Problem"

There are hundreds of bungalows, cottages and houses, with lawns and gardens bordering on well paved streets, as shown in the photograph below. These homes, equipped with all modern conveniences, are ready for immediate occupancy by Hopewell workers.

**Lower Photograph**—A panoramic view of 50% of Hopewell's industrial area, showing some of its factories, power plants and other industrial buildings.



**An answer to  
the question of—**

# Factory Costs and Profits

## A Tidewater Port

This industrial district is about eighty miles west of Norfolk and twenty-three miles south of Richmond at the junction of the Appomattox and James rivers,—in reality part of Chesapeake Bay.

It is a railway centre with trunk-line connections to all points North, West and South. It is a tidewater port with steamer connections with trans-Atlantic, South American and coastwise ports. Its shipping facilities compare favorably with those of the big port cities.

## Factories and Sites

Hopewell was designed for the production of gun cotton on a colossal scale. In less than a year it rose from a quiet little town to an industrial city of over 40,000 population.

Hopewell now presents opportunities to manufacturers unique in history—factory buildings easily adaptable to many kinds of manufacturing—1200 acres available for factory sites with **railway sidings already built.**

## Labor and Housing

Labor, both skilled and unskilled, male and female, can be recruited from the surrounding territory to supply all needs. Within the space of a few weeks, the Du Pont Company recruited 30,000 workers. Low living costs have kept and should continue to keep wages at a fair level. Strikes are unknown.

Hopewell has cottages, bungalows, apartments and dormitories sufficient to

**NOTE**—As its name implies, the Du Pont Chemical Company is not a real estate concern. We have these factories, factory sites and other buildings—a limited number—which we offer for immediate sale **direct** to manufacturers, at attractive terms. We are employing the most powerful and the quickest means of disposing of our peace surplus and of acquainting the public with the opportunities Hopewell offers. It will be a matter of first come first served. Quick action is advisable. Write or wire today for data.

accommodate 12,000 workers. In addition, it has clubs, hotels, churches, schools, commissary operating on a low cost-plus basis, stores, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and all the public utilities and civic improvements that constitute a modern city.

## Power and Water

Hopewell has three gigantic and modern power plants; a total capacity of 60,000 h.p., ready to supply manufacturers with steam, electricity, heat, light and air pressure in any quantity at a surprisingly low cost.

Water of hygienic purity is drawn from filtration plants with a daily capacity of 50,000,000 gallons—more than enough to supply a city of 500,000.

## Raw Materials and Fuel

The Pocahontas and New River coal fields, which produce the best steam coal in the world, lie within a short hauling

distance and assure a constant supply of low priced fuel.

Hopewell is in the centre of a region rich in natural resources. Within a radius of fifty miles are produced annually 555,000,000 feet of timber available for lumber or for pulp and paper making; 25,000,000 pounds of tobacco, 3,000,000 bushels of corn, 2,000,000 bushels of peanut and other crops valued at over \$5,000,000. Each of these products offers opportunities to manufacturers.

## A Good Place To Live

Hopewell's climatic and general health conditions are unsurpassed. It is a city without a "housing problem"; a city where profiteering is unknown; a city where, compared with some cities, the workers' fifty cents buys a dollar's worth of goods; a city where living ceases to be a losing struggle. In brief, Hopewell is a city where the average man would like to live and rear his children.

## Write or Wire Us

Our experts—Technical, Industrial, Traffic—will gladly study your specific requirements, investigate your problems of raw materials, manufacturing processes, transportation, and give you an unbiased report as to the adaptability of Hopewell (plant sites, present available equipment, raw materials, etc.) to your special needs. This service is free. It may lead to the solution of your problems. Get in touch with us promptly.

## Du Pont Chemical Company

Incorporated

Wilmington, Delaware

Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, Petersburg, Va.



## A Deep Water Wharf



templated issuing \$90,000 bonds of Green Sulphur Dist. and \$15,000 of Forest Hill Dist., the Manufacturers Record is informed that the State of West Virginia proposes to take all Summers County road bonds.

W. Va., Huntington—(School).—Election Nov. 15 on \$405,000 of 5½ per cent serial \$500 denomination bonds. H. O. Walburn is Prest. and J. K. Oney, Secy. Bd. of Education.

W. Va., Logan—(Road).—Election Nov. 29 on \$1,000,000 Logan County 5 per cent. 1-30-year bonds. Address County Commrs. W. F. Farley is Prest. and Don Chafin, Clk of County Commrs.

W. Va., Moundsville—(Road).—Voted on Nov. 4 Marshall County bonds as follows: Cameron Dist., \$234,000; Meade Dist., \$151,000; Clay, Franklin and Washington Dist. defeated their proposed bond issues. Bonds are 25-year serial, not over 5 per cent, \$1000 denomination, dated Jan. 1, 1920. W. M. Nowell is Prest. of County Court.

W. Va., Warwood, P. O. Wheeling—(Special Assessment, Street).—Bids will be received until 3 P. M. Tuesday, Dec. 2, for \$150,000 6 per cent town bonds; denomination \$500. Address Carl H. Eberts, Bank of Warwood, Wheeling, W. Va.

W. Va., Wheeling—(Street, Sewer, Water).—Voted Nov. 6, \$1,000,000 city bonds, of which over \$850,000 are for streets. T. F. Thoner is Mayor. (See Manufacturers Record, Nov. 6.)

### Financial Notes.

Tower Grove Bank, St. Louis, Mo., proposes to increase capital stock from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

Raleigh County Bank, Beckley, W. Va., has raised its capital from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

Farmers' Bank of Owensville, Ky., has increased its capital from \$80,000 to \$100,000.

Marine Bank & Trust Co., New Orleans, proposes to increase its capital stock from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000.

Bank of Tidewater, Portsmouth, Va., will increase its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$250,000.

State Bank & Trust Co., Houston, Tex., has added a trust department in accordance with the intention when chartered four years ago. J. M. Jackson is trust officer.

Announcement is made at Savannah, Ga., that W. F. McCauley, Prest. of Savannah Bank & Trust Co., has acquired control of the Chatham Bank & Trust Co. and will be president of both institutions. Leopold Adler, Prest. of Chatham Bank & Trust Co., becomes Chrmn. of the Board.

A. M. Law & Co. Inc., Investments and Insurance, Spartanburg, S. C., announce that Bernard Manning, stock and bond broker of that city, has acquired an interest in the business and will be actively associated with it now as vice-president and manager of the stock and bond department. Mr. Manning entered the firm on November 1.

### THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.

The Board of Directors of The American Cotton Oil Company, on November 6, 1919, declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. upon the Preferred Stock and a quarterly dividend of one per cent. upon the Common Stock of the Company, both payable December 1, 1919, at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Co., 59 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business Thursday, November 13, 1919.

For the purpose of the payment of these dividends and the holding of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders, the Stock Transfer Books will close at 3 P. M. on November 13, 1919, and reopen at 10 A. M. December 5, 1919.

RANDOLPH CATLIN, Secretary.

### THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO., 65 Broadway, New York City.

November 6, 1919.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the American Cotton Oil Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, the Refinery, near Guttenberg, Hudson County, New Jersey, on Thursday, the 4th day of December, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The Preferred and Common Stock Transfer Books will be closed on Thursday, the 13th day of November, 1919, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until Friday, the 5th day of December, 1919, at 10 o'clock A. M.

RANDOLPH CATLIN, Secretary.

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W. M. ADDISON, Vice-President

CHAS. R. BURNETT, Vice-President

ALEX. F. RYLAND, Cashier.

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